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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
for the
CALENDAR YEAR 1959

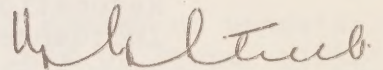


To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, -

I have the honour to submit herewith the
report of the National Parole Board, for the
first year of operation, ending December 31st, 1959.

Respectfully submitted,



T. G. STREET,
Chairman.

Ottawa, March 18th, 1960.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

For Year Ending December 31st, 1959

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER I - THE PAROLE BOARD	3
Composition and Appointment of Board	
Definition and Purpose of Parole	
Jurisdiction of the Board	
Policy of the Board	
New Procedures Adopted in 1959	
Board Decisions	
Activities of Board Members	
CHAPTER II - PAROLE PREPARATION AND SELECTION	8
Preparation for Parole in the Prison	
Preparation for Parole in the Service	
Preparation for Parole in the Community	
Selection for Parole	
CHAPTER III - PAROLE SUPERVISION	10
CHAPTER IV - TERMINATION OF PAROLE	12
Suspension of Parole	
Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole	
Incidence of Rate of Recidivism	
CHAPTER V - NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE	17
Functions of the Headquarters and Field Staff	
Organization Chart	
CHAPTER VI - FUTURE OF PAROLE IN CANADA	20
Integration of all Efforts in Correctional System	
Segregation of Various Types of Prisoners	
The Importance of More and Better Supervision	
Lack of Trained Correctional Workers	
Appreciation for Services Rendered	
APPENDIX - 1 - THE PAROLE ACT	
" 2 - THE CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE	
" 3 - 1959 STATISTICAL SUMMARY	
" 4 - DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1959	
" 5 - PAROLES GRANTED BY PROVINCES AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	
" 6 - DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION	
" 7 - SUPERVISION - 1959	
" 8 - AFTER-CARE AGENCIES' REPORTING ON CASES	
" 9 - FORFEITURES AND REVOCATIONS	
" 10 - PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED	
" 11 - LIFE and/or INDETERMINATE SENTENCES	
" 12 - PAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE	
" 13 - INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM OF PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE 1950 - 1954	

CHAPTER I

THE PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board was established January 1st, 1959. The Parole Act, Chapter 38 of the Statutes of Canada, 1958, came into force on February 15th, 1959, and is Appendix 1 of this report.

This first annual report is based on the Calendar year, 1959, notwithstanding that, for the first six weeks of the year, parole was administered by the former Remission Service under the Ticket of Leave Act.

Composition of the Board

Chairman	-	T. George Street
Members	-	J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
	-	Edouard Dion, Q.C.
	-	Frank P. Miller
		Mary L. Lynch (St. John, N.B.)
Secretary	-	Benoit Godbout

Initially the Board encountered a number of unavoidable administrative problems, arising from lack of proper office accommodation, shortage of staff and an increase in the number of applications for parole, resulting from the publicity that had attended the appointment of the Board. However, by the end of the year the Board and its staff were housed in one building, there had been some increase in staff and the Board's operations were, as a result, being carried on efficiently and effectively.

Definition and Purpose of Parole

Parole is a procedure by which an inmate may be released from prison, before the expiration of his sentence, so that he may serve the balance of his sentence at large in society, but under appropriate restraints designed to ensure, as far as possible, that he will lead a law-abiding life. The purpose of parole is to aid in the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender having due regard, of course, for the protection of the public.

Jurisdiction of the Board

The Board has jurisdiction over every inmate of a federal or provincial prison who has been sentenced for an offence under an act of the Parliament of Canada;

Section 8 of the Parole Act provides that the Board may -

- (a) grant parole to an inmate if the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole;
- (b) grant parole subject to any terms or conditions it considers desirable;
- (c) provide for the guidance and supervision of paroled inmates for such period as the Board considers desirable; and
- (d) revoke parole in its discretion.

The Board has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping, or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

The Board has no jurisdiction to shorten sentences imposed by the Courts.

No rules or regulations have, as yet, been made under the authority of the Parole Act.

Policy of the Board

The policy of the Board is, as far as possible, to:

- (a) encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole;
- (b) treat the offender rather than the offence;
- (c) deal with offenders as individuals, not as members of a group;
- (d) judge each case objectively, according to its merits and circumstances;
- (e) avoid the use of rigid arbitrary rules of practice;
- (f) be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders;
- (g) avoid any suggestion that parole involves mollycoddling inmates or the use of leniency or clemency;

- (h) consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past;
- (i) provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for parolees; and
- (j) emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

New Procedures Adopted in 1959

A memorandum on briefing inmates concerning parole was issued to all prisons and after-care agencies. It sets out the Board's policy and indicates what inmates must do in order to be considered for parole. A Regional Representative of the Board discusses parole with each inmate. A handbook on parole, for the use of inmates, will be published soon.

In order to make parole procedures as efficient as possible, and to speed up investigation of cases, the Board has:

- (a) arranged to obtain reports automatically from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the provincial Police forces of Ontario and Quebec and other major Municipal Police forces;
- (b) provided a simplified report form for Judges and Magistrates which enables them to report on cases involving sentences of 12 months or more as soon as the case is completed and while the facts are still fresh in their minds;
- (c) developed the automatic parole review system begun by the Remission Service and now required by the Parole Act;
- (d) issued detailed information to custodians about release procedures;
- (e) adopted a procedure for a follow-up of paroles and the modification or removal of restrictions and conditions in appropriate cases;
- (f) arranged for more comprehensive statistical information and research;

(g) arranged for a more efficient file folder, history card, submission summary, cross reference system and telegraphic code for urgent releases; and

(h) completely reorganized the registry system.

Board Decisions

The Board dealt with 5,120 cases of which 4,828 were decisions with respect to parole. Appendices 3, 4 and 5 show the breakdown of these by regions and institutions.

Appendices 10, 11 and 12 are a comparative survey of years 1949, 1953, 1957 and 1959, showing proportion of sentences served at the time parole was granted and the average time served by those sentenced to life imprisonment.

2,038 paroles were granted in 1959, compared with 994 in 1958, and 1,093 in 1957. This represented an increase of 106% and 87% respectively, over the two preceding years.

On a regional basis the breakdown is as follows:

	PAROLES GRANTED IN			INCREASE IN 1959	
	1959	1958	1957	with respect to 1958	1957
EASTERN (Atlantic provinces and Quebec)	1,067	588	578	81%	84%
CENTRAL (Ontario)	486	199	224	146%	118.75%
WESTERN (British Columbia and Prairie provinces)	485	207	292	134%	65.75%
CANADA	2,038	994	1,094	106%	87%

The following table shows, on a regional basis, the breakdown of Board decisions with respect to parole, the proportion of cases considered in each region and the proportion of grants and refusals of parole:

1959

	Total Cases Considered	Proportion	Paroles Denied or Deferred	Paroles Granted
EASTERN	2,060	43%	993 - 48%	1,067 - 52%
CENTRAL	1,597	32%	1,111 - 70%	486 - 30%
WESTERN	1,171	25%	686 - 58%	485 - 42%
	4,828	100%	2,790	2,038

Of the 2,038 paroles, 110 were revoked or forfeited. This was a violation or failure rate of less than 6%, which compares favourably to 7.65% failures in 1958 and 9.88% in 1957. This failure rate applies to the number of paroles granted, rather than the number of paroles terminated during the year. In future it is hoped to relate the failure rate to the number of paroles terminated.

Activities of the Board Members

Extensive efforts were made to promote public understanding concerning the meaning and purpose of parole and to establish liaison with all branches of the correctional system.

There were 26 television and radio interviews, four magazine articles and numerous press releases. Members of the Board also had 35 meetings with prison inmate committees and made 37 speeches to Magistrates' Associations, after-care agencies, university students, service clubs and general public meetings across Canada.

All federal and most provincial prisons in Canada were visited by Members of the Board. They met prison officials, provincial authorities, after-care agency representatives, Judges, Magistrates, Police, Regional Officers and others engaged in correctional work. Studies were made of five American parole systems and representatives attended both the Canadian and American Congresses of Correction.

CHAPTER II

PAROLE PREPARATION AND SELECTION

Preparation for Parole - in the Prison

The period of imprisonment should be one of constructive preparation for parole. Inmates are informed that in order to be considered for parole they must demonstrate a sincere intention to be law-abiding. They are constantly encouraged to take part in the treatment and training program of the institution and thereby improve themselves.

The Board automatically reviews every sentence of two years or more. However, an application from the inmate is desirable so that he can state reasons why he thinks that he should obtain parole and give information concerning his proposed parole program. The case of an inmate in a provincial institution is considered upon application.

An inmate, or any one on his behalf, may apply for parole by writing directly to the Board.

Preparation for Parole - in the Service

Reports from the institutional officers (the Warden, Classification Officer, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, instructors and other members of the staff), are received by the Board soon after the inmate's arrival at the institution and regularly thereafter. These reports are especially significant because they show the inmate's progress and any change in his attitude. Reports from the Magistrate and the Police, a record of previous offences, if any, and an assessment by the Regional Representative are also obtained.

Where applicable, reports are requested from the Department of Veterans' Affairs concerning military service, from the Department of National Health on drug cases, and from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration with respect to cases that may involve deportation of the inmate.

Preparation for Parole - in the Community

An after-care agency or Provincial Probation or Parole Officer prepares a community investigation report. Because the main purpose of parole is to re-establish the offender in society, it is essential to know exactly where he will live and whether his family and the community are prepared to receive and assist him. This involves discussions with his family, prospective employers and other members of the

community who are willing to help him. In effect, the inmate has to be prepared to enter the community and the community has to be prepared to accept him.

Selection for Parole

The major test in selection for parole is whether there is at least a reasonable chance that the inmate will become a law-abiding citizen. This is necessarily a matter of judgment, based on information available to the Board.

Every application is thoroughly investigated by the staff and carefully considered by each Member of the Board. There are usually both positive and negative factors in each case. No single factor is decisive, but all factors are considered before a decision is taken.

The following are some of the factors that the Board considers relevant to the decision whether or not parole should be granted:

- (a) the nature and gravity of the inmate's offence;
- (b) the deviant history, if any, of the inmate;
- (c) the inmate's total personality as it reflects the possibility that he may cause harm to society;
- (d) the possibility that, on release, the offender will return to crime;
- (e) the effort that the inmate has made in the institution to improve himself and is likely to make when released;
- (f) the inmate's response to the treatment and training program in the institution and his general industry, conduct, behaviour and attitude;
- (g) the inmate's understanding of his own problem and his willingness to attempt to overcome it;
- (h) the family and marital circumstances of the inmate and whether anyone is willing and able to help him when he leaves the institution;
- (i) the employment possibilities for the inmate and whether, if he cannot find a job for himself, he will be assisted in getting one; and
- (j) whether the proposed parole program for the inmate is sound and conducive to his rehabilitation.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE SUPERVISION

A parolee continues to serve the sentence imposed by the Court, but his life in the community is governed by conditions established by the Board. He is subject to continuing supervision. The Parole Conditions are set out in the Parole Certificate, a copy of which is attached as Appendix 2.

Every Parolee must sign a Parole Agreement. In special circumstances the Board imposes conditions additional to those contained in the printed certificate. Such a condition may, for example, involve a prohibition against the use of intoxicating liquor, especially if alcohol has contributed to the inmate's delinquency.

The role of the parole supervisor is to assist the parolee with counselling, guidance and advice. There must, if parole is to be successful, be a friendly relationship between the supervisor and the parolee. The parolee is not left to face his problems alone. It is essential that he should be willing, if not eager, to seek the professional guidance of his supervisor.

The supervisor is wholeheartedly interested in the welfare of the parolee, but he is obliged to ensure, as far as possible, that the parolee does not return to crime or become a menace to the community. A subtle combination of both guidance and surveillance is required. The parolee is expected to cooperate fully with his supervisor and abide by the terms and conditions of the Parole Certificate. These conditions are not imposed as a matter of punishment, but rather for the welfare of the offender and the protection of society. The supervisor is expected to report promptly any breach of conditions or any form of misbehaviour on the part of the parolee.

A parolee is supervised by a Regional Representative, a Provincial Probation or Parole Officer, or by a private after-care or social agency.

The following table, covering the last four years, shows the total number of paroles granted, the number and proportion of parolees placed under supervision, the type of supervision and the proportion of supervised parolees under various types of supervision.

PAROLEES UNDER SUPERVISION BY YEAR - 1956 - 1959

YEAR	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLEES UNDER SUPERVISION	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE	PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS	PRIVATE AGENCIES AFTER-CARE AGENCIES
1956	1,423	1,093-82%	56-5%	211-20%	826-75%
1957	1,098	945-86%	110-12%	158-16%	677-72%
1958	994	973-98%	231-25%	159-16%	583-59%
1959	2,038	1,773-84%	441-25%	341-19%	991-56%

In some cases supervision was not available or not necessary. Additional statistical information concerning parolees placed under supervision is set out in Appendices 6, 7 and 8.

Most violations of parole occur within the first six months. Because this period is the most crucial the length of time under supervision, to be most effective, should be longer than six months. In 1959 a number of paroles were granted for comparatively short periods of time. This was not a matter of policy, but rather because the investigation of these cases could not be completed soon enough to allow for earlier release on parole. It was considered preferable to allow a short period on parole rather than none at all. Arrangements have been made for investigations to be completed more rapidly so that, in future, the periods under supervision will be longer and more effective.

CHAPTER IV

TERMINATION OF PAROLE

The Parole Act authorizes suspension of parole in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole. However, a parole is considered to be successfully terminated when the parolee serves his parole period, i.e., the remainder of his sentence, without the parole being revoked by the Board or forfeited by conviction for an indictable offence.

Suspension of Parole

A Member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by warrant, suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of the paroled inmate whenever he is satisfied that the arrest of the inmate is necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of parole. This enables the Board to exercise adequate control over all parolees and deal quickly with one who misbehaves. All Regional Representatives are authorized to issue warrants of suspension. When apprehended the parolee is brought before a Magistrate who remands him in custody until the Board, after investigation, cancels the suspension or revokes the parole.

In 1959 parole was suspended in 18 cases, of which 13 were revoked. The suspension was cancelled in the remaining five cases and of these, three were successfully terminated. The other two were subsequently revoked.

A study of the files relating to paroles that were suspended reveals that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees extended from 17 to 32, with an average age of less than 24;
- (b) ten parolees had been originally convicted for theft, four for fraud, three for armed robbery, and one for assault;
- (c) the shortest sentence being served when parole was granted was six months, the longest six years, and the average was 32 months;
- (d) the average time served in prison before release on parole was $14\frac{1}{2}$ months;
- (e) the average time on parole, when the suspension was ordered, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ months;

- (f) the R.C.M. Police apprehended the parolees, on the average, in less than ten days;
- (g) the paroles were suspended for one or more of the following reasons:
- (i) resisting supervision - 9
 - (ii) whereabouts unknown - 7
 - (iii) leaving area without permission - 4
 - (iv) failure to support family - 2
 - (v) breach of condition of abstinence - 1
 - (vi) poor behaviour - 1
- (h) the suspended paroles were distributed among the Regional Offices as follows:
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------|-----|
| Vancouver | - 3 | Kingston | - 2 |
| Prince Albert | - 1 | Montreal | - 2 |
| Winnipeg | - 1 | Moncton | - 3 |
| Toronto | - 6 | | |

Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole

The Board revokes a parole by issuing a Warrant of Revocation. The parolee is then returned to the institution to serve the balance of his sentence that remained unexpired when parole was granted.

A parole is forfeited automatically if a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment for two years or more, committed during the parole period.

In 1959, 52 paroles were revoked and 58 were forfeited, (see Appendix 9). An analysis of the 110 cases reveals that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees extended from 17 to 62, with an average age of 25; 23% were less than 20 years old, 54% between 20 and 30 and 23% were over 30;
- (b) 58% of the parolees had been originally convicted for theft or receiving, 17% for robbery with violence, 15% for forgery, fraud or uttering, 2% for rape and 8% for individual offences that cannot be categorized;

- (c) three of the cases involved sentences of life imprisonment and one an indeterminate sentence, while the average length of sentence being served in the remaining cases was 2.8 years;
- (d) 27% of the cases involved parolees from provincial institutions and 73% from federal penitentiaries;
- (e) the average time served by these inmates before release was 2.3 years;
- (f) slightly over one-third of the revocations and forfeitures related to paroles granted prior to 1959.
- (g) the average period served on parole, when the revocation or forfeiture was ordered, was 4.95 months;
- (h) in 25% of the cases the delinquent parolee was a first offender; 25% had been previously convicted of at least one similar offence; the remaining 50% had previously been convicted two or more times;
- (i) in 55% of the cases the parolee had previously had a liquor problem;
- (j) the family background was reputed to be good in 21% of the cases, fair in 35% and poor in 13%, while in 22% the subject came from a broken home;
- (k) the parolee, upon release, had been assured of some family or marital support in 75% of the cases;
- (l) 74% of the parolees had a home to return to upon release;
- (m) only 22% had some assurance of financial assistance;
- (n) there was, upon release, an offer of employment in 48% of the cases;
- (o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 5% of the cases, Provincial Probation or Parole Officers in 15%, and private after-care or social agencies in 80%;

(p) the Board revoked parole, as the result of one or more breaches of the conditions of parole, as follows:

(i)	leaving area without permission or whereabouts unknown	- 24
(ii)	lack of cooperation with supervisor	- 13
(iii)	misconduct	- 8
(iv)	excessive use of liquor	- 7
(v)	refusal to work or quitting employment without good reason	- 4
(vi)	neglect to provide support	- 2
(vii)	failure to report to police	- 1

(q) the Board revoked parole, as the result of a summary conviction offence, as follows:

(i)	threats to wife or employer	- 2
(ii)	assault	- 3
(iii)	arrest for vagrancy	- 1
(iv)	theft from employer	- 1
(v)	suspicion of homosexuality with boys	- 1
(vi)	suspicion of pickpocketing	- 1
(vii)	passing bad cheque	- 1
(viii)	further offence in U.S.A.	- 1

Appendix 9 shows, by region, the percentage of revocations and forfeitures in each of the years 1949, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Incidence of rate of Recidivism

Appendix 13 is a study of the incidence of recidivism with respect to paroles granted in the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954. It shows that on the average 60.44% of the persons paroled during these years had not returned to prison within five years. The table sets out the number and

percentage of those whose paroles were revoked or forfeited during the parole period and also the number and percentage of those who, after successful termination of parole, were again sentenced to provincial or federal prisons. The Board is indebted to the R.C.M.P. for their kindness in completing this study.

Appendix 13, therefore, reveals that on the average, five years after being released on parole, only 40% of the paroled inmates had returned to prison. This compares favourably with the general incidence of recidivism which has been established to be over 70%.

The actual success of the 1959 parole program will not be known until five years have elapsed. The failure rate of 6% related to the number of paroles granted during 1959, is exceptionally low. Many of the violations in 1960 will be with respect to paroles granted in 1959. Since there were twice as many paroles in 1959 as in 1958, it is reasonable to expect that the failure rate in 1960 will be higher.

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the Board is known as the National Parole Service. It is responsible for preparation of cases for the Board, interviewing inmates and the overall supervision of parolees. The chart on Page 19 shows the complete organization of the staff.

The Board inherited from the former Remission Service a staff of 55, composed of 15 officers and 20 clerical assistants at headquarters, and 11 Regional Representatives and 9 clerical assistants in the field. During the year, 10 additional positions for headquarters and 10 for the field were authorized. The Parole Act provides that the Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board and has supervision over and direction of the work and the staff of the Board. The Executive Director is responsible to the Chairman for the day to day administration of the Parole Service. He also acts as Secretary to the Board.

The staff at headquarters carries out the investigation of cases and prepares them for presentation to the Board. In 1959 nearly 6,300 new files were opened, an increase of 5% over 1958 and 35% over 1957. The reason for the difference between 1957 and 1958 is that a limited system of automatic review was started in 1958. In 1959 the incoming correspondence was 85,468, an increase of 26% and the outgoing correspondence was 83,099, an increase of 34% over 1958.

Functions of the Field Staff

A Regional Representative:

- (a) interviews inmates, briefs them about parole, assists them with their applications and the preparation of post-release plans and assesses them as parole risks;
- (b) has authority over all parolees in his area, with jurisdiction to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and issue Warrants of Suspension; in some cases he directly supervises parolees; and

(c) is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

The Regional Offices and the number of Regional Representatives employed therein, are as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Area Covered</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>
Vancouver	British Columbia and Alberta	2
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	1
Winnipeg	Manitoba	1
Toronto	Western Ontario	2
Kingston	Eastern Ontario	2
Montreal	Quebec Province	4
Moncton	Atlantic Provinces	1

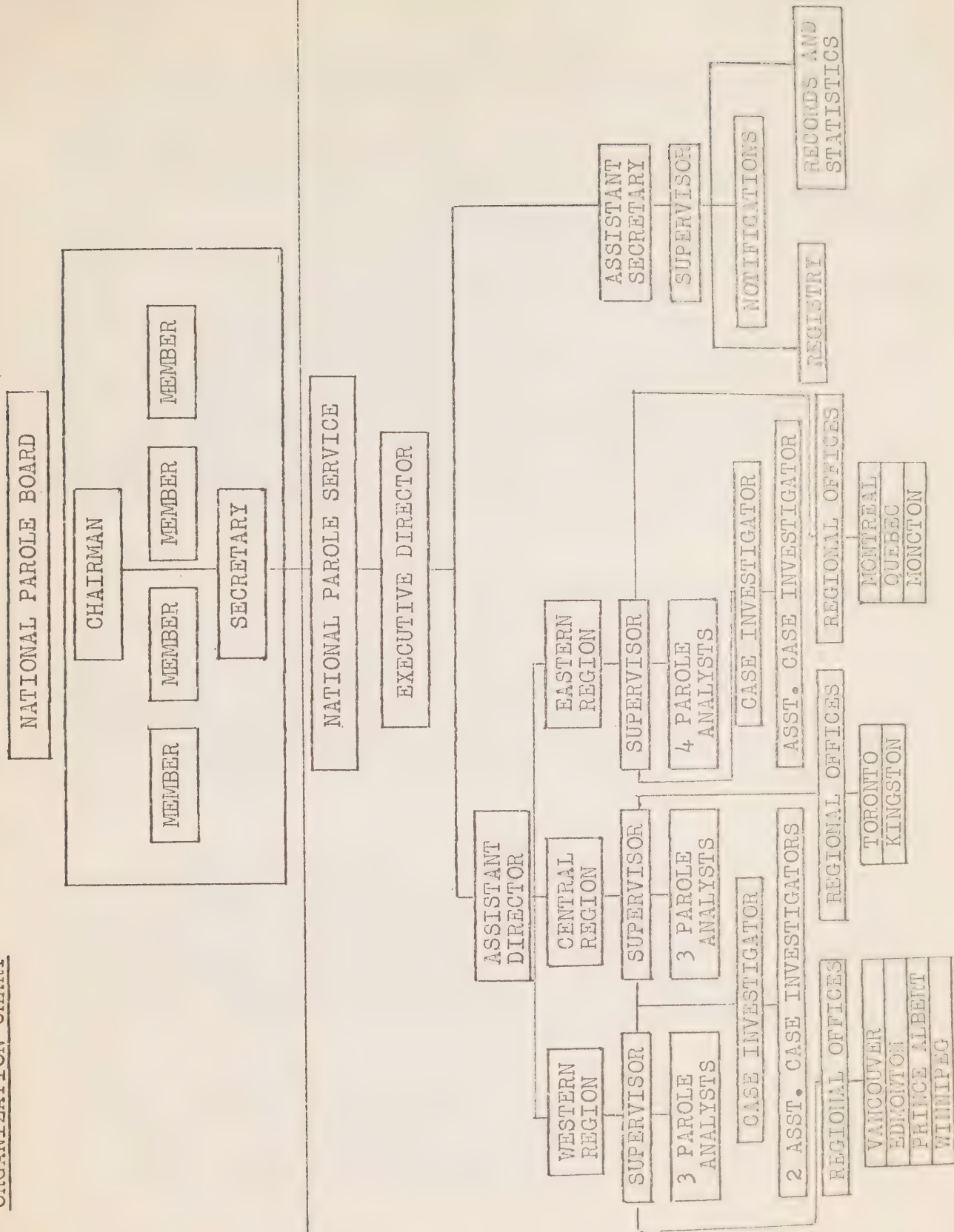
Authority has been granted to open offices at Edmonton and Quebec City and this will be done in 1960.

During the year the Regional Officers interviewed 4,518 inmates and made 687 visits to institutions. On these visits they held an average of six interviews a day. The chart below shows the distribution of work.

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Visits to Institutions</u>	<u>Inmates Interviewed</u>
Vancouver	2	139	822
Winnipeg	1	111	439
Toronto	2	85	440
Kingston	1	123	641
Montreal	3	171	1,752
Moncton	1	58	424

A conference of Regional Representatives was held at Ottawa, in March, 1959.

ORGANIZATION CHART



CHAPTER VI

THE FUTURE OF PAROLE IN CANADA

The Board does not consider that it should conclude its report without making some comment on the future development of the federal correctional system, with particular reference to parole.

Integration of all Efforts in Correctional System

The Board hopes that there will be more liaison between the several departments and agencies operating in the correctional field. There should be more frequent conferences or meetings for discussion of their respective functions and problems, with a view to achieving better cooperation and understanding. Only thus can the problem of crime and the treatment of criminals be dealt with effectively and efficiently. The Board, for its part, will strive to promote a more effective integration of its services with those of other correctional agencies.

Segregation of Various Types of Prisoners

The effectiveness of the parole system is diminished where no provision is made for the segregation, in penal institutions, of different types of inmates. Young offenders should not be confined with hardened criminals, nor reformable types with unreformable types. If they are confined together the problem of treatment and ultimate reform is made much more difficult and, in the case of some, becomes impossible.

The Importance of More and Better Supervision

The Board is having difficulty in arranging suitable supervision for parolees in some areas of Canada. It is not desirable that good parole risks should be kept in prison merely because proper supervision is not available. On the other hand, it is not good parole practice to release an inmate without supervision. The value of parole in the future may very well depend upon the quantity and quality of the supervisory facilities available.

The private after-care agencies have done well, but some were not able to cope with the increased caseloads that they were asked to undertake. Several provincial governments have authorized their probation or parole officers to make community investigations and to act as parole supervisors.

This is an excellent arrangement and especially so in smaller cities and towns. The Board hopes that it will be possible to extend it to all provinces.

It costs the taxpayer about \$2,000. to keep a man in prison for one year. When he is in prison his family usually is cared for at public expense. This might easily cost another \$1,500. a year. A prison inmate does not support himself or his family, nor does he pay taxes. The total cost of keeping an inmate in prison could therefore easily amount to four or five thousand dollars a year. Apart from the overhead costs of parole administration, it costs about \$200. a year to keep a parolee under supervision. He supports himself and his family and also contributes to the economy of the country. Money spent to provide appropriate parole supervision is money well invested.

Lack of Trained Correctional Workers

Already there is a noticeable shortage of properly qualified, professionally trained correctional workers. It is hoped that, with the significant changes that are taking place in Canada's correctional system, the need for qualified correctional workers will be filled.

Appreciation for Services Rendered

A national parole system involves the active cooperation and understanding of many individuals and organizations. A complete list of names would be too lengthy. All that the Board can do is to express its appreciation to the many organizations and individuals for their essential and effective cooperation and assistance. They are Judges and Magistrates, police officials, provincial probation and parole officers, custodial officers, social workers, ministers of religion and the boards and caseworkers of all after-care agencies.

The help and advice of the following are also greatly appreciated: The Minister of Justice and his staff; the Solicitor General; the Provincial Attorneys General; the Commissioner of Penitentiaries; the provincial correctional administrators; the former Director of the Remission Service; and the National Employment Service. All these, together with our own staff, have been our invaluable partners in this first necessarily trying year of the National Parole Board.

7 ELIZABETH II

CHAP. 38

An Act to provide for the Conditional Liberation of
Persons Undergoing Sentences of Imprisonment.

(Assented to 6th September, 1958)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the Parole Act.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act,
(a) "Board" means the National Parole Board established by this Act;
(b) "inmate" means a person who has been convicted of an offence under an Act of the Parliament of Canada and is under sentence of imprisonment for that offence, but does not include a child within the meaning of the Juvenile Delinquents Act who is under sentence of imprisonment for an offence known as a delinquency;
(c) "magistrate" means a justice or a magistrate as defined in the Criminal Code;
(d) "parole" means authority granted under this Act to an inmate to be at large during his term of imprisonment;
(e) "paroled inmate" means a person to whom parole has been granted;
(f) "parole supervisor" means a person appointed by the Board to guide and supervise a paroled inmate; and
(g) "regulations" means regulations made by order of the Governor in Council.

BOARD ESTABLISHED

3. (1) There shall be a board, to be known as the National Parole Board, consisting of not less than three and not more than five members to be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during good behaviour for a period not exceeding ten years.

(2) The Governor in Council shall designate one of the members to be Chairman and one to be Vice-Chairman.

(3) The Governor in Council may appoint a temporary substitute member to act as a member in the event that a member is absent or unable to act.

(4) A majority of the members constitutes a quorum, and a vacancy on the Board does not impair the right of the remaining members to act.

(5) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules for the conduct of its proceedings and the performance of its duties and functions under this Act.

(6) The head office of the Board shall be at Ottawa, but meetings of the Board may be held at such other places as the Board determines.

(7) The Board shall have an official seal.

4. (1) Each member of the Board shall be paid such remuneration for his services as is fixed by the Governor in Council, and is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred by him while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties.

(2) The officers, clerks and employees necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

(3) The Chairman is the chief executive officer of the Board and has supervision over and direction of the work and the staff of the Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD

5. Subject to this Act and the Prisons and Reformatories Act, the Board has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole.

6. (1) The Board shall at the times prescribed by the regulations

- (a) review the case of every inmate serving a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more, whether or not an application has been made by or on behalf of the inmate, and
- (b) review such cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years as are prescribed by the regulations, upon application by or on behalf of the inmate.

(2) Upon reviewing the case of an inmate as required by subsection (1) the Board shall decide whether or not to grant parole.

7. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing

- (a) the portion of the terms of imprisonment that inmates shall serve before parole may be granted,
- (b) the times when the Board shall review cases of inmates serving sentences of imprisonment, and
- (c) the class of cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years that shall be reviewed by the Board upon application.

8. The Board may

- (a) grant parole to an inmate if the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole;

- (b) grant parole subject to any terms or conditions it considers desirable;
- (c) provide for the guidance and supervision of paroled inmates for such period as the Board considers desirable; and
- (d) revoke parole in its discretion.

9. The Board, in considering whether parole should be granted or revoked, is not required to grant a personal interview to the inmate or to any person on his behalf.

10. Where the Board grants parole it shall issue a parole certificate, under the seal of the Board, in such form as the Board prescribes, and shall deliver it or cause it to be delivered to the inmate and a copy to the parole supervisor, if any.

11. (1) The sentence of a paroled inmate shall, while the parole remains unrevoked and unforfeited, be deemed to continue in force until the expiration thereof according to law.

(2) Until a parole is revoked, forfeited or suspended the inmate is not liable to be imprisoned by reason of his sentence, and he shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms and conditions of the parole and subject to the provisions of this Act.

SUSPENSION OF PAROLE

12. (1) A member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by a warrant in writing signed by him, suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of a paroled inmate whenever he is satisfied that the arrest of the inmate is necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole.

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall remand the inmate in custody until the Board cancels the suspension or revokes the parole.

(3) The Board shall forthwith after a remand by a magistrate under subsection (2) review the case and shall either cancel the suspension or revoke the parole.

(4) An inmate who is in custody by virtue of this section shall be deemed to be serving his sentence.

FORFEITURE OF PAROLE

13. If a paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence, committed after the grant of parole and punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, his parole is thereby forthwith forfeited.

APPREHENSION UPON REVOCATION OR
FORFEITURE OF PAROLE

14. (1) If any parole is revoked or forfeited, the Board may, by warrant under the seal of the Board, authorize the apprehension of the paroled inmate.

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section, shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall thereupon make out his warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the inmate as provided in this Act.

EXECUTION OF WARRANT

15. A warrant issued under section 12 or 14 shall be executed by any peace officer to whom it is given in any part of Canada, and has the same force and effect in all parts of Canada as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by a magistrate or other lawful authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

RECOMMITMENT OF INMATE

16. (1) Where the parole granted to an inmate has been revoked, he shall be recommitted to the place of confinement to which he was originally committed to serve the sentence in respect of which he was granted parole, to serve the portion of his original term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted.

(2) Where a paroled inmate, upon revocation of his parole, is apprehended at a place not within the territorial division to which he was originally committed, he shall be committed to the corresponding place of confinement for the territorial division within which he was apprehended, to serve the portion of his original term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted.

17. (1) When any parole is forfeited by conviction of an indictable offence the paroled inmate shall undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the portion of the term to which he was originally sentenced that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted plus the term, if any to which he is sentenced upon conviction for the offence.

(2) The term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) shall be served as follows:

- (a) in a penitentiary, if the original sentence in respect of which he was granted parole was to a penitentiary;
- (b) in a penitentiary, if the total term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is for a period of two years or more; and
- (c) in the place of confinement to which he was originally committed to serve the sentence in respect of which he was granted parole, if that place of confinement was not a penitentiary and the term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is less than two years.

(3) Where a paroled inmate is, after the expiration of his parole, convicted of an indictable offence committed during the period when his parole was in effect, the parole shall be deemed to have been forfeited on the day on which the offence was committed, and the provisions of this Act respecting imprisonment upon forfeiture of parole apply *mutatis mutandis*.

ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION

18. (1) The Board may, upon application therefore and subject to regulations, revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.

(2) The Board shall, when so directed by the Minister of Justice, make any investigation or inquiry desired by the Minister in connection with any request made to the Minister for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

MISCELLANEOUS

19. An order, warrant or decision made or issued under this Act is not subject to appeal or review to or by any court or other authority.

20. Any order, decision or warrant purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Board or to be signed by a person purporting to be a member of the Board or to have been designated by the Board to suspend parole is admissible in evidence in any proceedings in any court.

21. All expenditures under or for the purposes of this Act shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament therefor.

22. The members and staff of the Board shall be deemed to be employed in the Public Service for the purpose of the Public Service Superannuation Act.

23. Notwithstanding subsection (2) of section 4, the Governor in Council may by order transfer persons who prior to the commencement of this Act were members of the staff of the Department of Justice to the staff of the Board.

24. (1) The Ticket of Leave Act is repealed.

(2) Every person who at the coming into force of this Act is the holder of a licence issued under the Ticket of Leave Act to be at large shall be deemed to have been granted parole under this Act under the same terms and conditions as those under which the licence was issued or such further or other conditions as the Board may prescribe.

(3) Every person who was issued a licence to be at large under the Ticket of Leave Act, whose licence was revoked or forfeited and who at the coming into force of this Act is unlawfully at large may be dealt with under this Act as though he were a paroled inmate whose parole had been revoked or forfeited.

(4) A reference in any Act, regulation or document to a conditional liberation or ticket of leave under the Ticket of Leave Act shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.

(5) The powers, functions and duties of the Minister of Justice under section 666 of the Criminal Code are hereby transferred to the Board, and a reference in that section to permission to be at large on licence shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.

25. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Ottawa, Canada

CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE

To Whom It May Concern

It is ORDERED by the NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD that

an inmate in _____, who was
convicted of _____

_____, on the _____

and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the _____

_____, for the term
of _____

be PAROLED, upon the conditions showing on the reverse, on _____

or within _____ days thereafter at the discretion of the

Warden, and until _____ unless the said

shall before the expiration of the said term be convicted of an
indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of two
years or more, in which case his parole is thereby forthwith
forfeited, or unless there is cause for the National Parole
Board to alter, suspend or revoke the present Order.

Given under the hands and seal of the National Parole
Board, this _____

day of _____

nineteen hundred and _____

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

By _____
Secretary

(Seal)

PAROLE AGREEMENT

I clearly understand that I am still serving the sentence imposed but I am being granted parole to permit me to resume my activities as a citizen at large in the community, under supervision. Therefore, in consideration of parole being granted to me, I solemnly agree:

1. To remain, until the expiry of my sentence, under the authority of the National Parole Service Regional Representative in _____
2. To forthwith proceed directly to _____
_____ and, immediately upon arrival and at least once a month thereafter, to report faithfully to _____
3. To accept the supervision and assistance of my supervisor _____
4. To remain in the immediate area of _____
or as designated by the Regional Representative and, if I have good cause to leave this area, to obtain permission beforehand through my supervisor.
5. To endeavour to maintain steady employment and to report at once to the Regional Representative through my supervisor, any change or termination of employment or any other change of circumstances such as accident or illness.
6. To secure advance approval from the Regional Representative, through my supervisor, if at any time I wish to:
 - (a) purchase a motor vehicle;
 - (b) incur debts by borrowing money or instalment buying;
 - (c) assume additional responsibilities, such as marrying;
 - (d) own or carry fire-arms or other weapons.
7. To abide by all instructions which may be given by my supervisor or by the Regional Representative through my supervisor, and especially with regard to employment, companions, hours, intoxicants, operation of motor vehicles, medical or psychiatric attention, family responsibilities, court obligations.
8. To abide by these special conditions:
9. To forthwith communicate with the Regional Representative, through my supervisor, if I am arrested or questioned by peace officers regarding any offence.
10. To obey the law and fulfill all of my legal and social responsibilities.

I have read, or have had read to me, and fully understand and accept the conditions, regulations and restrictions governing my release on parole. I will abide by and conform to them strictly. I also understand that if I violate them in any manner, I may be recommitted.

name _____

number _____

Witnessed: _____

Date of leaving _____

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
1959 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
New cases opened	4,565	5,959	6,293
Incoming correspondence	56,144	67,600	85,468
Outgoing correspondence	51,899	61,549	83,099

BOARD DECISIONS

			5,120
Parole denied			2,790
Parole granted	1,093	994	2,038
In Penitentiaries	584	522	994
In Gaols	509	472	1,044
Parole revoked	60	31	52
Parole forfeited	48	45	58
<u>PAROLE UNDER SUPERVISION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		
	945	973	1,773

By social agencies	835	742	991
By public services	158	159	341
By regional representatives	110	231	441

	P A R O L E S									PROHIBITION FROM DRIVING		LASHES		TOTALS
	DENIED	GRANTED	CANCELLED	SUSPENDED	CONTINUED	REVOKED	FORFEITED	RE-INSTATED	MODIFIED					
										F	UN	F	UN	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		
EASTERN DIVISION	923	1067	16	5		25	40	4	1	22	26			2199
CENTRAL DIVISION	1111	486	6	8	3	18	12			16	13	1		1674
WESTERN DIVISION	686	485	7	5	2	17	6	1		14	22	2		1247
TOTALS	2790	2038	29	18	5	60	58	5	1	52	61	3		5120
EASTERN														
Nfld. Pen'y	6	13								11	9			39
P.E.I. Inst.	2	3												6
N.S. Gaols&Inst.	11	36	1											48
Dorchester Pen'y	127	186	2	3		2	10	1						346
N.B. Gaols&Inst.	38	84	3				1							127
St. Vincent I.F.	120	165	5			6	11	1	1	11	17			547
Quebec I.F. Centre	224	217	1	1		9	16							488
Montreal Gaol	95	112				1								208
Other Quebec														
Gaols & Inst.	153	250	3	1			2	1						390
TOTALS	923	1067	16	5		25	40	4	1	22	26			2199
CENTRAL														
Kingston Pen'y	129	83	1	3	2	2	1			16	13	1		251
Joyceville Inst.	12	7												19
OTC Brampton	42	77		2	1	2	1							98
OTC Inuit	43	16					3							62
Ontario Gaols	7	9												13
Collins Bay Pen'y	127	87	1	1		1	4							226
Burwash I.F.	227	41	2			1	1							272
Guelph Ref'y	326	138	1	2		5	2							474
Morcar Ref'y						1								1
Millbrook Ref'y	36	8				1								45
Mimico Ref'y	47	17												64
Burich I.F.	34	6												40
Fort William I.F.	15	1												16
Monteith I.F.	29	10												39
Rideau I.F.	31	22	1											54
TOTALS	1111	486	6	8	3	18	12			16	13	1		1674
WESTERN														
Manitoba Pen'y	97	38	1	1		2					1			140
Manitoba Gaols & other Inst.	74	34	1				1							110
Saskatchewan Pen	102	71		1	1	4	2			2	7			197
Saskatchewan Prov.	29	26	1											56
Bowden (Alta.)	53	41		1		4				1	9			109
Other Alta Inst.	101	51	1			2								158
B.C. Pen'y	106	93	1	1	1	1	2	1		11	5	1		223
William Head	3	6												9
Other B.C. Inst.	121	114	2	1		4	1					1		244
Tukwila H.M.I.		1												1
TOTALS	686	485	7	5	2	17	6	1		14	22	2		1247

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARDPAROLES GRANTED BY PROVINCES AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

<u>PENITENTIARIES</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
BRITISH COLUMBIA	48	46	100
SASKATCHEWAN	58	33	78
MANITOBA	27	18	38
KINGSTON	25	28	90
COLLIN'S BAY	53	37	90
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	122	114	162
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE	152	142	237
DORCHESTER	85	89	126
NEWFOUNDLAND	14	15	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	584	522	994
 <u>PROVINCIAL GAOLS</u>			
YUKON & N.W.T.	2	-	1
BRITISH COLUMBIA	42	30	113
ALBERTA	39	42	95
SASKATCHEWAN	19	11	25
MANITOBA	57	27	34
ONTARIO	146	134	210
QUEBEC	142	165	342
NEW BRUNSWICK	29	46	84
NOVA SCOTIA	28	14	36
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	6	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	510	572	1,044

DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION

1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959

Soc. Agencies include parole and probationary services in 1956, 1957, and 1958.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

RE: Supervision

For:..Year.....1959

PROVINCE	SOC. AGENCIES				PROB. & PAR. SER.		REG. REP.
	CASES	REPORTS		CASES	REPORTS		
		Number	Per Case		Number	Per Case	
MARITIMES	122	277	2.27	64	72	1.12	52
QUEBEC	383	1159	3.02				262
ONTARIO	203	462	2.22	247	799	3.23	36
MANITOBA	38	160	4.21				15
SASK. & ALTA.	136	472	3.47	15	12	1.25	17
BR. COLUMBIA	108	288	2.66	14	50	3.57	59
YUKON & N.W.T	1	3	3.00	1			
CANADA	991	2821	2.84	341	933	2.73	441

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

After-Care Agencies' Reporting on Cases, 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959

	No. of Agencies handling cases				No. of Cases				No. of cases reported upon				No. of cases concluded Dec. 31				No. of cases still active Dec. 31			
	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59
Maritimes	6	6	6	6	134	129	120	170	57	64	114	131	77	77	83	86	57	52	37	84
Quebec	10	25	28	27	417	446	462	619	203	347	387	534	232	241	251	345	185	205	211	274
Ontario	4	5	6	6	229	223	212	262	141	174	206	222	112	119	143	143	117	104	69	119
Manitoba	2	4	4	4	87	86	68	69	76	80	63	69	56	55	42	45	31	31	26	24
Saskatchewan	2	2	2	2	15	14	13	41	10	9	13	35	8	10	7	28	7	4	6	13
Alberta	2	2	2	2	132	109	92	153	114	101	93	146	88	73	58	94	44	36	34	59
Br. Columbia	3	3	2	4	143	119	113	167	122	104	102	155	89	66	67	103	54	53	46	64
TOTAL	29	47	50	51	1157	1126	1080	1481	723	879	1078	1292	662	641	651	844	495	485	429	637

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Forfeitures and Revocations

1949 - 1953 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959

Prov. of Release	FORFEITURES										REVOCATIONS										% of failures RE Certificates of Parole									
	49	53	56	57	58	59	49	53	56	57	58	59	49	53	56	57	58	59	49	53	56	57	58	59	49	53	56	57	58	59
Maritimes	3	6	5	7	9	11	2	5	4	7	3	10	5.10	16.17	4.52	8.64	7.19	6.50	5.10	16.17	4.52	8.64	7.19	6.50	5.10	16.17	4.52	8.64	7.19	6.50
Quebec	19	9	19	21	17	29	5	6	12	22	18	17	5.83	4.10	6.49	10.36	8.31	6.21	5.83	4.10	6.49	10.36	8.31	6.21	5.83	4.10	6.49	10.36	8.31	6.21
Ontario	7	8	14	14	7	12	2	2	17	16	2	16	5.29	6.09	8.37	13.39	4.52	5.66	5.29	6.09	8.37	13.39	4.52	5.66	5.29	6.09	8.37	13.39	4.52	5.66
Manitoba	4	-	6	4	3	1	-	1	3	4	1	2	9.30	2.63	8.91	9.52	8.89	4.17	9.30	2.63	8.91	9.52	8.89	4.17	9.30	2.63	8.91	9.52	8.89	4.17
Sask. & Alta.	2	2	6	1	4	2	1	5	10	7	3	10	3.33	6.36	9.81	6.89	8.14	6.06	3.33	6.36	9.81	6.89	8.14	6.06	3.33	6.36	9.81	6.89	8.14	6.06
Br. Columbia	4	-	1	1	5	3	2	1	5	4	4	5	6.54	0.86	5.30	5.55	11.84	3.76	6.54	0.86	5.30	5.55	11.84	3.76	6.54	0.86	5.30	5.55	11.84	3.76
Canada	39	25	51	48	45	58	12	20	51	60	31	60	5.62	5.22	7.16	9.88	7.65	5.79	5.62	5.22	7.16	9.88	7.65	5.79	5.62	5.22	7.16	9.88	7.65	5.79

PROPORTION OF SEVENTH GRADE GRADES IN GRADES

	50	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	50 to 70%	70% to 100%	Extractions to 100%		
Atlantic																									
1949		1		3		4	7	3	19	10	9	21	14	6	4	1	2				3%	14%	57%	26%	17%
53		1				1	4	12	14	14	12	9	3					1			1	7	73	19	8
57			1		5	2	4	17	19	25	33	19	17	4	5	3	2				4	15	61	20	19
59			1	2	1	6	10	8	55	46	45	54	41	25	10	7	6				2	8	50	50	10
Average																					3	11	61	25	14
Quebec																									
1949		1		1	6	6	10	21	59	79	79	43	46	24	17	2	1	1			4	24	61	11	28
53			1	1	2	7	12	26	69	58	81	63	22	3	1	1				1	13	78	8	14	
57			3	5	2	8	10	17	46	70	65	47	34	25	12	2				4	18	61	17	22	
59			3	1	5	7	14	25	55	104	106	86	99	79	29	11	2			2	15	63	20	17	
Average																				3	17	65	15	20	
Ontario																									
1949						1	6	6	28	33	35	26	24	3	3		1	1		-	8	74	18	8	
53						2	2	3	6	27	11	32	49	10	2				1	1	8	81	10	9	
57	1				2	4	9	22	36	34	35	45	26	10	3	1			2	2	15	65	18	17	
59			1	1	1	6	24	37	55	59	65	58	54	50	11	4	1	2		0.5	16.5	53	25	17	
Average																			1	1	13	66	20	14	
West																									
1949				3	4	2	2	3	3	31	31	37	46	29	28	5	2	2		4	3	64	29	7	
53			2	1	1	6	5	4	31	25	57	80	18	7	2			1		2	6	80	12	8	
57	1			1	1	2	6	12	29	56	43	45	20	19	5	2	1		2	2	19	58	11	21	
59			1		3	1	7	10	29	49	55	75	66	57	26	11	6	1		1	12	62	25	13	
Average																			2	2	11	67	20	13	
CANADA																									
1949																				3%	12%	64%	21%	15%	
53																				1 1/2%	8 1/2%	78	12	10%	
57																				3	17	64	16	20%	
59																				1	13	61	25	14 7/8%	
Average																				2	13	67	18	14.75%	

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARDPAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE

<u>GAOLS</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>
Less than 6 months	2%	1%	2%	5%
6 months	9	6	10	12
Over 6 months, less than 12 months	6	2	5	5
12 months	31	31	13	17
Over 12 months, less than 2 years	12	9	10	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	60%	49%	40%	50%

PENITENTIARIES

2 years	22	22	35	34
Over 2 years	18	29	25	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	40%	51%	60%	50%

INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM OF PERSONS
RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1950 - 1954.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Paroles granted ...	924	754	756	825	904
Instances and Rate of Recedivism:					
(1) Revocation ...	12	14	19	8	8
%	1.29	1.85	2.51	0.96	0.88
(2) Forfeiture ...	24	15	27	29	28
%	2.59	1.98	3.57	3.51	3.09
(3) Subsequent Sentence to Provincial Institution...	154	153	166	168	195
%	16.66	20.29	21.95	20.36	21.57
(4) Subsequent Sentence to Penitentiary...	53	92	108	116	108
%	5.73	12.20	14.28	14.06	11.94
TOTAL	243	274	320	321	339
%	26.29	36.33	42.32	38.90	37.50

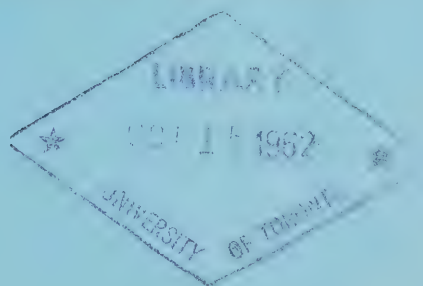
NOTE:

- (a) REVOCATION refers to a person who violated the conditions of his parole and was returned to prison to serve the remanet of his sentence.
- (b) FORFEITURE refers to a person who, while on parole, was convicted of an indictable offence and was returned to prison to serve the remanet of his original sentence, in addition to the new sentence imposed for the new offence.
- (c) SUBSEQUENT SENTENCE TO PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION refers to a person who successfully completed his parole, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a provincial institution.
- (d) SUBSEQUENT SENTENCE TO PENITENTIARY refers to a person who successfully completed his parole, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a penitentiary.
- (e) This chart does not include (1) Suspended sentences (2) Fines & Costs in default a term of imprisonment.
- (f) This chart includes those persons sentenced to both a provincial institution and a penitentiary during the five year comparison period.



CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
(OF THE)
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD



FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1960.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

To the Honourable E.D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, —

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the
National Parole Board, for the second year of operation, ending
December 31st, 1960.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'T. G. Street'.

T. G. Street,
Chairman.

awa,
ch 23rd, 1961.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA

OFFICES:

375 WELLINGTON STREET,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.

Members — J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
 — Edouard Dion, Q.C.
 — Frank P. Miller
 — Mary Louise Lynch

Secretary — Benoit Godbout, Q.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
APTER I - THE PAROLE BOARD	
Introduction.....	1
Definition and Purpose of Parole	1
Jurisdiction of the Board	1
Policy of the Board	1
Selection for Parole.....	1
Progress in 1960	2
Activities of the Board Members	2
APTER II - PAROLE STATISTICS	
Definition of Terms	3
General	4
Board Decisions.....	4
Paroles Granted	5
APTER III - RULES AND REGULATIONS	
Automatic Parole Review System	6
Federal Penitentiary Cases	6
Provincial Cases	6
Procedure	7
APTER IV - TERMINATION OF PAROLE	
Suspension of Parole.....	8
Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole.....	8
Incidence of rate of Recidivism.....	10
APTER V - THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE	
Headquarters.....	11
The Field	11
Organization Chart.....	13
APTER VI - PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC	
Parole Supervision.....	14
Public Relations	14
PENDIX - I - Parole Regulations.....	
" - II - 1960 Statistical Summary	18
" - III - Decisions of the National Parole Board 1960	19
" - IV - Decisions - by Institutions - Eastern Region	20
" - V - " " Central Region.....	21
" - VI - " " Western Region	22
" - VII - Paroles Granted by Provinces and Types of Institutions...	23
" - VIII - Indefinite Sentences.....	24

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

APPENDIX -	IX - Length of Sentences and the Number of Paroles Granted in each Sentence - by Region.....	
"	X - Paroles Granted in Relation to Length of Sentence	
"	XI - Proportion of Sentence served when Paroled	
"	XII - Life and/or Indeterminate Sentences.....	
"	XIII - General Statistical Information - With Respect to Parole and Parole Violation 1960	
"	XIV - Forfeitures and Revocations.....	
"	XV - Comparative Data on Cases of Revocation and/or Forfeiture	
"	XVI - Incidence of Recidivism of Persons Released on Parole 1950-1955 & 1950-1960	
"	XVII - Data on Release and Supervision 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960	

CHAPTER I

THE PAROLE BOARD

Introduction

The second year of the operation of the Parole Board was busy and successful. 40 cases were considered and 2,459 paroles were granted, as well as 66 gradual releases before expiry of sentence.

The failure rate was 7.7% in 1960, compared to 5.7% in 1959. In two years, 97 paroles were granted, and the average failure rate was 6.7%, related to the number of paroles granted. This exceptionally low failure rate might reasonably be expected to increase because of the substantial increase in the paroles being granted, but it is very encouraging so far.

The difficulties of the first year relating to the organization of the new parole system, office accommodation and shortage of staff, were largely overcome. As a result, investigations were completed earlier and the paroles granted this year were of longer duration.

Definition and Purpose of Parole

Parole is a procedure by which an inmate who gives definite indication of reform, may be released from prison before the expiration of his sentence, so that he may serve the balance of his sentence at large in society, but under supervision and subject to appropriate restrictions designed for his welfare, and to ensure that he will lead a law-abiding life. Its purpose is to aid in the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender having due regard, of course, for the protection of the public.

Jurisdiction of the Board

The Board may grant parole to any inmate of a federal or provincial prison, who has been sentenced for an offence under an Act of Parliament of Canada, if the Board considers the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that his reform and rehabilitation will be aided by it. It may grant parole subject to terms or conditions it considers desirable, and provide for the guidance and supervision of parolees, and also revoke parole in its discretion.

It may also revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or any order under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

Policy of the Board

The Board does not believe in leniency or in pampering inmates, but only in giving them another chance if they seem to deserve it. It is objective and flexible, also realistic and businesslike, and believes that the true purpose of punishment is the reform of the offender as far as possible.

Selection for Parole

The main test for parole is whether or not the applicant seems to have changed his attitude and sincerely intends to reform. This is a matter of judgment based on a complete study of the various reports received on each individual. The Board considers the type of offence, personal history, previous criminal record, personality, mentality, conduct, industry, behaviour, attitude and progress in the institution

including response to treatment and training program if any; whether he has matured and achieved insight into his problem, family and marital circumstances, possible community assistance including employment, proposed parole program, the general impressions, assessments and recommendations received and type of supervision available.

Progress in 1960

The following significant changes were made in the system:

- (a) parole regulations were passed providing for a more systematic review of cases;
- (b) the automatic parole review system, as described in Chapter III, was completed;
- (c) a survey was conducted by the Organization and Methods Branch of the Civil Service Commission. Many of the recommendations in this report were adopted and others are still under advisement;
- (d) a Handbook on Parole was completed and distributed to all institutions for the use of inmates;
- (e) arrangements were made for mutual notification between the United States and Canada, with respect to parolees released in either country;
- (f) arrangements were completed for modifying or removing restrictions on persons on parole for a long time and who are completely rehabilitated;
- (g) a more efficient submission form and decision form were adopted;
- (h) better liaison with the Ontario Board of Parole was arranged, to avoid unnecessary duplication in the investigation of cases with which both boards are concerned;
- (i) arrangements were made for granting parole in certain deserving cases to facilitate the payment of a fine.

Activities of the Board Members

During 1960 there were 39 television and radio interviews, as well as numerous magazine articles, editorials and press releases. Board Members had 34 talks with prison inmate committees, and made fifty speeches to Magistrates' Associations, after-care agencies, university students, service clubs and general public meetings across Canada.

All Federal and most Provincial prisons in Canada were visited by Members of the Board. They met prison officials, provincial authorities, after-care agency representatives, Judges, Magistrates, police, regional officers and correctional workers. Representatives attended the Second United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in England; the International Criminal Conference in Holland; the American Congress of Corrections and other conferences on crime prevention and parole.

Studies were made of the British, Swedish and Danish penal systems, and the parole system in the State of Maine.

CHAPTER II

PAROLE STATISTICS

The following is an explanation of the statistics and definition of terms contained in this report. These statistics and research studies were produced by the staff of the Board, but in future the Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will collect and record them. They will make a complete study, as soon as possible, of all cases dealt with by the Board. The basic information will be extracted from each case, in order to provide for more extensive knowledge, data and research, and to assist in parole prediction studies.

Definition of Terms

Parole Denied: The application for parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated.

Parole Deferred: The application for parole is refused at the present time, but is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations.

Parole Granted: This refers to an ordinary grant of parole, other than a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release.

Parole for Deportation: Where the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases.

Short Parole: Usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate by obtaining steady employment. Supervision is usually not arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible.

Parole for Gradual: Is the authority given to a custodian to authorize an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods towards the end of his sentence, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community.

Parole with Gradual: Means where gradual release is authorized, preceding an ordinary parole.

Parole Cancelled: Is when the order authorizing a release on parole is cancelled before it has been executed, for such reason as a report of delinquent behaviour.

Parole Modified: Where the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted.

Parole Reduced: All terms and conditions are removed, except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually only given to those on parole for life.

Parole Suspended: Refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than by a Regional Representative.

Parole Continued: Means the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended.

Parole Reinstated: A parole forfeited automatically is reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison.

Eastern Region: Includes the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec.

Central Region: Constitutes the Province of Ontario.

Western Region: Is the western provinces.

General

Appendix II is a statistical summary of the cases considered, paroles granted and parole failures, etc. during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. It clearly indicates a continuous and substantial increase in the volume of work. The Board dealt with 7,240 cases in 1960, an increase of 41% over 1959, and the correspondence in and out increased 52%, from 168,567 in 1959, to 256,892 in 1960.

This summary distinguishes between "parole denied" and "parole deferred" and between such cases reviewed automatically in compliance with the Regulations and those in which applications had been received. It also indicates the paroles granted to federal penitentiaries and to provincial gaols.

Board Decisions

In 1960, the Board rendered decisions in 7,240 cases, of which 6,660 were with respect to applications for parole. The other decisions were with respect to gradual releases, parole revocations or forfeitures, and requests to modify or redetermine the conditions of parole. The following shows the total number of decisions and the proportion of paroles granted, deferred and denied.

2459	—	36.91%	Parole granted *
607	—	9.11%	" deferred
3594	—	53.98%	" denied
6660	—	100%	= BOARD DECISIONS

(* this does not include 66 gradual release temporary paroles.)

In 1959 parole was granted in 42% of the applications, as compared to 37% in 1960. This difference does not represent any change of policy, but is because of the larger number of cases considered, especially those by automatic review.

The following tables show the number and proportion of cases, and paroles granted and denied, in the three regions during 1959 and 1960.

	Total Cases Considered		Proportion	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Eastern	2060	2661	43%	40%
Central	1597	2260	32%	34%
Western	1171	1739	25%	26%
	4828	6660	100%	100%

	Paroles Denied or Deferred		Paroles Granted	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Eastern	993 - 48%	1513 - 57%	1067 - 52%	1148 - 43%
Central	1111 - 70%	1563 - 69%	486 - 30%	697 - 31%
Western	686 - 58%	1125 - 65%	485 - 42%	614 - 35%
	2790	4201	2038	2459

Appendices III, IV, V and VI, show the Board decisions in the various regions and institutions.

Paroles Granted

2,459 paroles were granted in 1960, compared to 2,038 in 1959, and 994 in 1958, an increase of 20% and 147% respectively, over these two years. The following table shows the paroles granted in the respective regions during these three years, together with the percentage of increase:

	Paroles Granted in			Increase in 1960 with respect to	
	1960	1959	1958	1959	1958
Eastern	1,148	1,067	588	7%	95%
Central	697	486	199	43.41%	250.25%
Western	614	485	207	26.59%	197%
Canada	2,459	2,038	994	20.65%	147.38%

Appendix VII shows the number of paroles granted in the federal penitentiaries and the various provincial prisons.

Appendix VIII shows the number of paroles with respect to indefinite sentences, and those given to female inmates.

Appendix IX is a study of 2,142 parole cases, showing the lengths of sentences involved and the number of paroles granted in each sentence, in the various regions.

Appendix X shows the proportion of paroles granted in relation to the length of sentence for the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959 and 1960.

Appendix XI shows the proportion of sentence served when parole was granted in the years 1949, 1953, 1957 and 1960. The periods under supervision have thus substantially increased over preceding years.

Appendix XII shows the amount of time served before release on parole, of all sentences of life imprisonment and preventive detention during the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959 and 1960, in the various regions.

Appendix XIII provides data with respect to sex, age, offence, place of detention, length of sentence, average time served and type of supervision, with respect to paroles granted and paroles violated.

Further information with respect to revocation and forfeiture of parole and parole supervision, is given in Chapters IV and VI.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Parole regulations, pursuant to Section 7 of the Parole Act, were passed effective September 1st, 1960, and are contained in Appendix I. They provide that the portion of the term of imprisonment inmates shall serve before parole may be granted, the times when the Board shall review inmates' cases, and the procedure with respect to revoking or suspending a sentence of whipping, or an order under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

In any case in which special circumstances exist, the Board may grant parole at an earlier date than the time specified in the regulations. The Board does not believe in rigid and arbitrary rules and the regulations are mostly for the purpose of establishing an orderly system of review.

Automatic Parole Review System

The regulations require that the case of every inmate serving a sentence of two years or more shall be reviewed, whether or not an application has been made by or on behalf of such inmate. This means a file is required for each of about 6,000 inmates in the federal penitentiaries, and involved creating about 3,000 new files and arranging to obtain the necessary reports for each one.

Arrangements were made to obtain reports from Judges and Magistrates, police reports from all major police forces automatically without request, as part of this system. Although each case is reviewed automatically, the inmate is expected to apply for parole and state reasons why he should have a parole and his proposed parole program.

Despite the substantial increase in the number of cases considered, 5,120 in 1959 to 7,240 in 1960, the investigation procedures were improved so that those deserving parole, could be released earlier than previously, and the period under supervision would be longer and more helpful.

Appendix XI shows that in 1959, only 14% of those paroled had served less than one-half of their sentences, compared to 27% in 1960. 61% had served between 50% to 70% of their sentences in 1959, compared to 55% in 1960, and 25% of those paroled in 1959 had served over 70% of their sentence, compared to 18% in 1960.

Federal Penitentiary Cases

An inmate serving a sentence of two to three years shall be considered eligible for parole after serving one year. Those serving a sentence of three years or more shall serve one-third, or four years, whichever is the lesser, before being eligible for parole. Those serving a life sentence to which a sentence of hanging has been commuted, shall serve ten years and those serving an ordinary life sentence, shall serve seven years before being considered for parole. A sentence of preventive detention shall be reviewed within three years of the conviction and at least every two years thereafter. The time is computed from the date a person is first placed in custody.

Provincial Cases

Inmates serving sentences of less than two years are considered for parole upon application only, and normally after they have served one-third of the sentence. The investigation is completed as soon as possible after receipt of the application and not later than four months, and the case presented to the Board.

Procedure

Applications for revocation or suspension of sentences of whipping, or orders prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle, are investigated immediately.

A preliminary review of every sentence of two years and over is made six months after the inmate's admission to the penitentiary, to set a date for parole review, at which time a complete investigation is made and the case presented to the Board for a decision. Members of the staff of the institutions are asked for reports as to inmates' conduct, industry, attitude, and progress before this parole review date.

A copy of the application and the institutional report is sent to the Regional Representative, who interviews the inmate and gives an assessment of his suitability as a parole risk.

A community investigation report is obtained in appropriate cases, to learn of the inmate's family or marital background, reputation in the community, previous work record, and possibility of employment, and provision for a supervisor. This is usually prepared by an after-care agency or a provincial probation or parole officer and occasionally by our own officers.

The Parole Analyst in charge of the investigation at headquarters, obtains the various reports, prepares a submission and summary of the case for the Board, in advance of the parole eligibility date. It is immediately considered by the Board and if parole is granted, notification is given to the inmate, institutional staff and any other applicants.

In some cases a gradual release program is arranged by which the inmate is allowed to leave the institution for short periods, to assist in his rehabilitation by becoming accustomed to life outside, or to make arrangements for a job.

CHAPTER IV

TERMINATION OF PAROLE

A parole may be revoked if the parolee misbehaves or fails to abide by the conditions of his parole certificate. It is automatically *forfeited* upon the commission of an indictable offence. It may be *suspended* by a warrant issued by any Board Member, or Regional Representative, in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of parole. The Board is thus able to exercise effective and adequate control and deal quickly with delinquents.

Suspension of Parole

In 1960 parole was suspended in 47 cases, of which 27 were revoked, 11 were forfeited and 9 continued on parole.

A study of these suspended reveals that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees were from 17 to 48, with an average age of 28;
- (b) 10 parolees had been originally convicted of breaking, entering and the like, 8 for false pretences, 6 for theft, 5 for armed robbery, 5 for manslaughter, 2 for rape, 2 for robbery and 2 for murder;
- (c) the shortest sentence being served when parole was granted was six months and the longest 20 years, and the average was 53.7 months not including three life sentences;
- (d) the average time served in prison before parole was 36 months;
- (e) the average time on parole when the suspension was ordered was 6.8 months;
- (f) R.C.M. Police apprehended 35 parolees in an average of less than 25 days;
- (g) they were suspended for one or more of the following reasons:
 - (i) resisting supervision — 15
 - (ii) whereabouts unknown — 13
 - (iii) leaving area without permission — 5
 - (iv) breach of condition of abstinence — 7
 - (v) misconduct — 15
 - (vi) threats to wife — 1
 - (vii) new offence suspected — 1
 - (viii) mentally ill — 1

- (h) the suspended paroles were distributed among the Regional Offices as follows:

Vancouver	— 12	Toronto	— 6
Edmonton	— 3	Kingston	— 5
Prince Albert	— 2	Montreal	— 9
Winnipeg	— 3	Quebec	— 2
		Moncton	— 5

Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole

A Warrant of Revocation is issued to revoke one's parole and he is then returned to the institution to serve the balance of his sentence that remained unexpired when it was granted.

In 1960, 97 paroles were revoked and 94 forfeited. An analysis of these 191 cases reveals that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees were from 16 to 51, with an average age of 25.5; 20% were less than 20 years of age, 53% between 20 and 30, and 27% were over 30;
- (b) 54% of the parolees had been originally convicted for theft or receiving, 15% for robbery with violence, 12% for forgery, fraud or uttering, 6% for sexual offences, 3% for possession or trafficking in drugs and 10% for offences too numerous to classify.
- (c) one was a sentence of life imprisonment, while the average sentence being served in the remaining cases was 2.5 years, including 11 with an indeterminate part of the sentence;
- (d) 40% involved parolees from provincial institutions and 60% from federal penitentiaries;
- (e) the average time served by these inmates before release was 1.8 years;
- (f) about 5% related to paroles granted prior to 1959; 48% to paroles granted in 1959 and 47% to paroles granted in 1960;
- (g) the average period served on parole before revocation or forfeiture was 4.5 months;
- (h) 26% were first offenders and half of the others had been previously convicted of at least one similar offence, and the other half of other types of offences;
- (i) 48% had a liquor problem;
- (j) the family background was reputed to be good in 31% of the cases, fair in 25% and poor in 23%, and 21% came from broken homes;
- (k) 71% had been assured of some family or marital support;
- (l) 85% of the parolees had a home to return to upon release;
- (m) 35% had some assurance of financial assistance;
- (n) 44% had an offer of employment upon release;
- (o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 11% of the cases, Provincial Probation or Parole Officers in 21%, and private after-care or social agencies in 68%;
- (p) the Board revoked parole, as the result of one or more breaches of the conditions of parole, as follows:
 - (i) leaving area without permission or whereabouts unknown - 52
 - (ii) lack of cooperation with supervisor - 37
 - (iii) misconduct - 20
 - (iv) excessive use of liquor - 38
 - (v) refusal to work or quitting employment without permission - 6
 - (vi) neglect to provide support - 5
 - (vii) failure to report to police - 14

(q) the Board revoked parole, as the result of a summary conviction offence as follows:

(i) assault on wife	- 3
(ii) passing bad cheque	- 7
(iii) creating disturbance	- 3
(iv) further offence in U.S.A.	- 2
(v) vagrancy	- 2
(vi) drunkenness	- 2
(vii) driving while disqualified	- 1
(viii) gross indecency	- 1
(ix) damage to vehicle	- 1

Appendix XIV shows, by region, the number and percentage of revocations forfeitures in each of the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Appendix XV gives comparative data as to ages, type of offence, length of sentence, place of detention, average time served, year of release and previous convictions of all the cases of revocation and/or forfeiture for the years 1959 and 1960.

During the years 1959 and 1960, the number of revocations was approximately equal to the number of forfeitures. This means that about half of the parole failures were because of general misbehaviour and not for the commission of a new offence. This is because of the Board's determined policy that parolees should behave properly and abide strictly by the conditions of their parole certificate.

Incidence of rate of Recidivism

Appendix XVI is a study of the incidence of recidivism with respect to parolees granted in the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955. It shows that on average 63.65% of the persons paroled during these years had not returned to prison within five years and, in the case of the year 1950, 61% had not returned to prison within ten years; it may be observed that the rate of recidivism after five years with respect to the 1950 group had been exceptionally low in comparison to the following years and that at ten years, the rate is almost equal to the other years, after five years. The table sets out the number and percentage of those whose paroles were revoked or forfeited during the parole period and also the number and percentage of those who, after successful termination of parole, were again sentenced to provincial or federal prisons. The Board is indebted to the R.C.M.P. for their kindness in completing this study.

Appendix XVI, therefore, reveals that on the average, five years after being released on parole, only 36% of the paroled inmates had returned to prison. This compares favourably with the incidence of recidivism of over 80% among the general prison population.

CHAPTER V

THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the Board is known as the National Parole Service. It is responsible for the preparation of cases for the Board, interviewing inmates, and the overall supervision of parolees. Because of the impact of the automatic parole review and the increase in applications received and paroles granted, the staff has been under constant heavy pressure all year. The chart at page 21, shows its complete organization.

Headquarters

In 1960, there was a substantial increase in the volume of work both at Headquarters and in the Field. 8,769 new cases were opened in 1960, as against 293 in 1959.

Four officers, including an Assistant Secretary, a Supervisor and two Parole Analysts, as well as seven clerks or stenographers were added during the year, making a total at the end of the year of 16 officers and 40 clerical staff.

The Field

Offices were opened in Quebec and Edmonton, and 12 parole officers were appointed, one each to Moncton, Toronto, Winnipeg, two to Vancouver, three to Kingston, four to Montreal. Six stenographers were added to the field staff, making a total of 23 officers and 21 clerical staff.

Additional offices are planned for the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario.

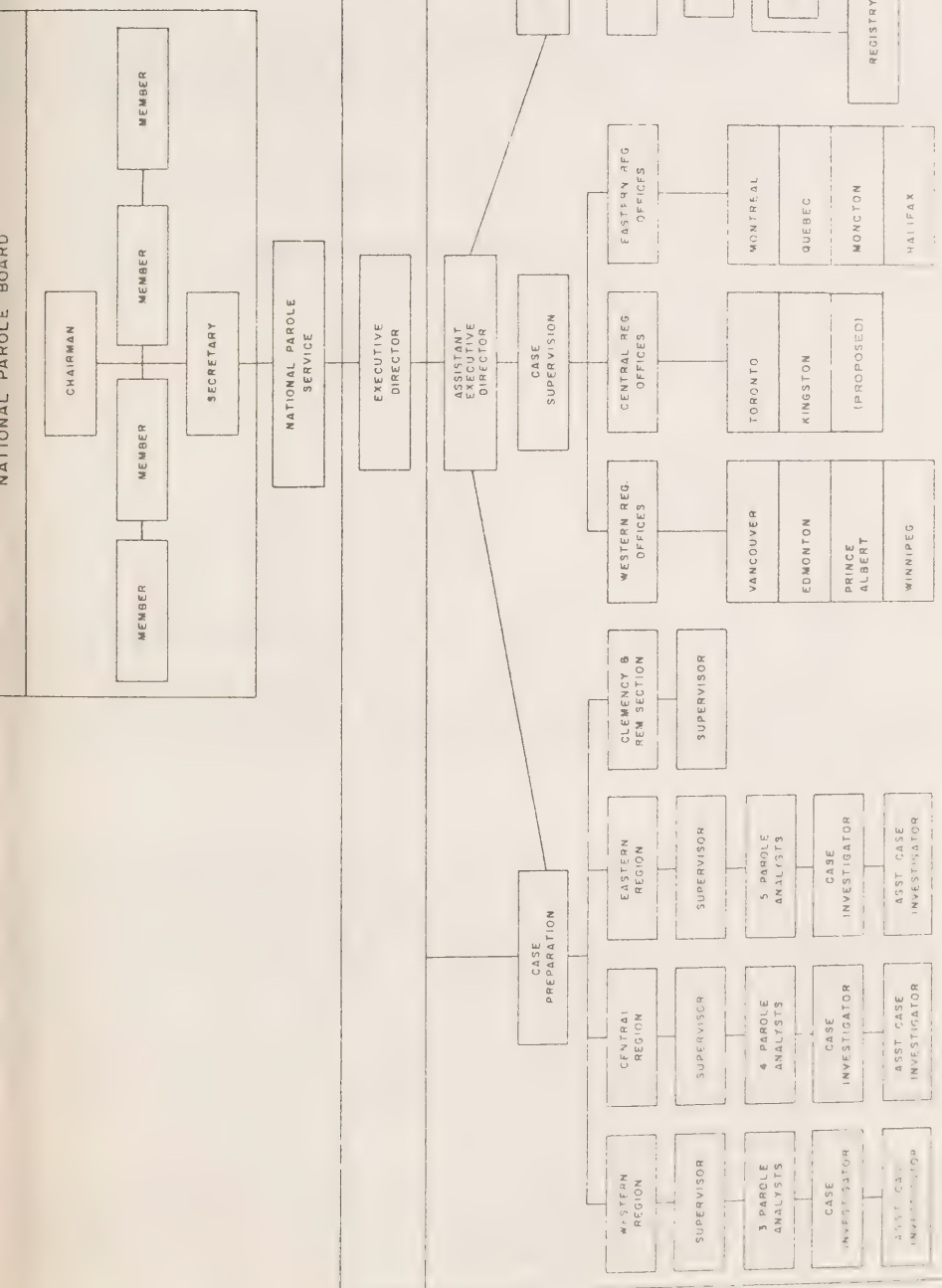
The duties of the field officers include:

- (a) conducting personal interviews with inmates of penal institutions;
- (b) briefing them about parole;
- (c) assisting with their applications and preparation of release plans;
- (d) assessing them as parole risks;
- (e) exercising authority over parolees and
- (f) modifying certain conditions of Certificates of Parole;
- (g) issuing Warrants of Suspension of Parole;
- (h) directly supervising some parolees;
- (i) maintaining liaison and developing good relationships with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers, after-care and social agencies, and members of the public.

The chart below gives details of the visits by Regional Representatives institutions, which increased 55% from 687 in 1959, to 1,067 in 1960; and the interviews, which increased 26% from 4,518 in 1959, to 5,692 in 1960.

City	Area Covered	Number of Officers	Visits to Institutions	Inmates interviewed
Moncton	Atlantic Provinces	2	53	678
Quebec	Eastern Quebec	1	29	125
Montreal	Rest of Quebec	7	203	1,476
Kingston	North & East Ontario	4	240	1,073
Toronto	Central & West Ontario	2	93	578
Winnipeg	Manitoba	2	153	376
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	1	122	306
Edmonton	Alberta	1	53	490
Vancouver	British Columbia	3	121	590

A meeting of all Regional Representatives was held in Ottawa in June, 1960, to discuss various problems, promote better liaison and understanding between staff at Headquarters and in the Field and generally increase the efficiency of the system.



CHAPTER VI

PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC

Parole Supervision

Adequate supervision is essential to the success of a parole system, and especially important because it is here that the public come into contact with parolees. The Board believes in being fair, but firm. Parolees should be assisted as much as possible, but must also behave and learn to obey the law and accept their responsibilities.

The following table shows the number released on supervision and by whom it was provided:

Data on Parole Supervision (1960)

With Supervision

By social agencies	1217	-	49%
By public services	434	-	18%
By regional representatives	400	-	16%
By others	174	-	7%

No Supervision

For deportation	49		
Short paroles	183		
Others	2	234	- 10%
Total Paroles	2459	-	100%

Appendix XVII shows the number of cases under supervision in various parts of the country, in the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960, and by whom it was provided.

A parolee must not be allowed to impair the success of the system generally by misbehaviour. The welfare of any individual parolee must not be allowed to jeopardise the protection of the public, because we are as much concerned with the protection of the public as we are with the reformation of offenders.

Public Relations

The public should realize that the only way it can properly be protected is the reform of the offender. 99% of the prisoners come out of prison anyway, so they should be as well prepared as possible. They cannot reform if they are not given a chance to reform, so it is hoped that they will not be refused an opportunity to work on only because they have committed an offence. They should be judged according to their apparent sincere intentions and given a chance, if they seem to deserve it.

Punishment which is based on nothing but vengeance, is not effective. It simply aggravates the whole problem. Canada's correctional system is being greatly improved and the true purpose of it is to reform the offender. The new approach is to be positive and constructive, rather than negative and repressive.

Though much has been done in the way of public education, there is still a great need for a better understanding on the part of the public generally, as to the purposes and effectiveness of the parole system. It is simply a matter of trying to reform as many offenders as we can and assist them in doing so by a grant of parole. It is a matter of reviewing or shortening sentences, or trying to pamper prisoners in any way

We are indebted to many people, both in and out of the correctional field, for their cooperation in making the parole system successful so far. With this continued cooperation and a greater coordination of our efforts, together with increased understanding on the part of the public, it should be possible to salvage even more offenders than in the past and at the same time, result in great saving of expense to the taxpayer.

PAROLE REGULATIONS

P.C. 1960-681

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1960.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, pursuant to section 7 of the Parole Act, is pleased hereby to make the annexed Regulations, to be effective the first day of September, 1960.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Parole Regulations*.
2. (1) The portion of the term of imprisonment that an inmate shall ordinarily serve before parole may be granted is as follows:
 - (a) where the sentence of imprisonment is not a sentence of imprisonment for life or a sentence of preventive detention, one-third of the term of imprisonment imposed or four years, whichever is the lesser, but in the case of a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more to a federal penal institution at least one year;
 - (b) where the sentence of imprisonment is for life but not a sentence of preventive detention or a sentence of life imprisonment to which a sentence of death has been commuted, seven years; and
 - (c) where the sentence is one of life imprisonment to which a sentence of death has been commuted, ten years.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where, in the opinion of the Board special circumstances exist, the Board may grant parole to an inmate before he has served the portion of his sentence of imprisonment required under subsection (1) to have been served before a parole may be granted.
3. (1) In the case of every inmate serving a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more, the Board shall
 - (a) consider the case of the inmate as soon as possible after the inmate has been admitted to a prison, and in any event within six months thereafter and fix a date for his parole review;
 - (b) review the case of the inmate in order to decide whether or not to grant parole and, if parole is to be granted, the date upon which the parole is to commence, on or before
 - (i) the date fixed for the parole review pursuant to paragraph (a),
 - (ii) the last day of the relevant portion of the term of imprisonment referred to in subsection (1) of section 2,
 whichever is the earlier; and
 - (c) where the Board, upon reviewing the case of an inmate pursuant to paragraph (b), does not at that time grant parole to the inmate, continue

review the case of the inmate at least once during every two years following the date the case was previously reviewed until parole is granted or the sentence of the inmate is satisfied.

(2) Where an application for parole is made by or on behalf of an inmate who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years, the case shall be reviewed upon completion of all inquiries that the Board considers necessary but, in any event, not later than four months after the application is received by the Board.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Board to review the case of an inmate at any time during his term of imprisonment.

4. (1) Where the Board receives an application to suspend or revoke a sentence of whipping, the Board shall

(a) determine forthwith if the sentence should be suspended pending further investigation and, if it was so determined, issue an order accordingly;

(b) conduct such investigation as appears to be warranted in the circumstances; and

(c) as soon as possible after completing the investigation, if any, referred to in paragraph (b)

(i) revoke the sentence,

(ii) refuse to revoke the sentence,

(iii) suspend the sentence for any period the Board may deem applicable,

(iv) refuse to suspend the sentence, or

(v) cancel the order of suspension, if any, made pursuant to paragraph (a).

(2) An order of suspension made pursuant to subsection (1) expires ten days before the expiration of any term of imprisonment to which the convicted person, to whom the sentence of whipping relates, has been sentenced unless, before that day, the Board revokes the sentence of whipping.

5. Where the Board receives an application to suspend or revoke an order made under the *Criminal Code* prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle, the Board shall

(a) conduct as quickly as possible such investigation as appears to be warranted in the circumstances; and

(b) determine as soon as possible if the order should be suspended or revoked and, if it so decides, issue an order accordingly.

6. Where the Board suspends or revokes an order made under the *Criminal Code* prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle, the suspension or revocation may be made upon such terms and conditions as the Board considers necessary or desirable.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1960 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1958	1959	1960
New cases opened	5,959	6,293	8,769
Cases concluded			1,339
Incoming correspondence	67,600	85,468	119,746
Outgoing correspondence	61,549	83,099	137,146
Board Decisions		5,120	7,240
Parole denied		2,790	3,594
automatic review			517
following application			3,077
Parole deferred			607
automatic review			90
following application			517
Parole granted	994	2,038	2,525 *
in penitentiaries	522	994	1,192
in provincial gaols	472	1,044	1,333
for deportation			49
short **			183
Parole suspended		18	47
Parole revoked	31	52	97
Parole forfeited	45	58	94
Prohibition from Driving			
Suspension granted	—	52	68
Suspension refused	—	61	108
Sentence of Lashes			
Sentence remitted	—	3	1
Sentence refused	—	—	—

* in this total, are included 66 cases of gradual release temporary paroles covering the three or more weeks prior to expiry of sentence.

** this means usually a period of approximately 30 days at the end of the sentence with no supervision and upon the condition that the recipient be of good conduct and deportment.

DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1960 BY REGIONS

	Eastern	Central	Western
Decisions:			
Denied	1254	1390	950
Deferred	259	173	175
Granted	1065	577	512
For Deportation	5	28	16
Short	61	68	54
Gradual	1	46	19
With Gradual	17	24	32
Cancelled	6	7	4
Modified	45	18	29
Reduced	6	2	6
Suspended			
- Suspended	5	1	1
- Continued	1	—	8
- Revoked	13	4	10
Revoked	36	19	15
Forfeited	48	23	23
Reinstated	3	2	2
Prohibition From Driving:			
Favourable	50	6	12
Adverse	61	21	26
Other Decisions:			
Favourable	—	1	—
Adverse	—	—	—
TOTALS	2936	2410	1894

DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1960
BY INSTITUTIONS - EASTERN REGION

	Nfld. Pen'v.	P.E.I. Gaols	N.S. Gaols	Dorch. Pen'v.	Springhill Inst.	N.B.C.R.	N.B. Gaols	St. V. de Paul	F.T.C.	Leclerc Inst.	Montreal Gaol	Quebec Gaol	Other Quebec Gaols	Totals
Paroles:														
Denied	26	5	22	238	—	21	16	526	139	4	106	39	112	125
Deferred	1	—	1	38	—	2	1	96	115	—	1	2	2	25
Granted	41	1	37	137	2	63	19	192	232	4	164	33	140	106
For Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Short	4	—	6	4	—	4	6	3	4	—	6	8	16	6
Gradual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Gradual	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	1
Cancelled	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
Modified	2	—	—	3	—	1	1	32	4	—	1	1	—	4
Reduced	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended														
— Suspended	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
— Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Revoked	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	1	1
Revoked	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	9	6	—	8	3	4	3
Forfeited	—	—	1	12	—	3	1	7	16	—	3	1	4	4
Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	74	6	67	446	2	95	44	895	522	8	298	88	280	282

DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1960
BY INSTITUTIONS - CENTRAL REGION

	Kingston Pen't.	Joyceville	Brampton O.T.C.	Burtch O.T.C.	Ontario Gaols	Collin's Bay P.	Burwash I.F.	Guelph	Mercer	Millbrook	Mimico	Burtch I.F.	Fort William I.F.	Monteith I.F.	Rideau I.F.	Totals
roles:																
Denied	235	78	52	8	11	153	196	361	3	52	68	72	14	30	57	1390
Deferred	78	9	4	-	-	53	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	173
Granted	56	36	85	2	2	101	34	171	2	18	18	23	3	6	20	577
For Deportation	6	-	-	-	1	7	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Short	8	2	5	1	9	4	5	12	-	2	5	5	1	6	3	68
Gradual	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
With Gradual	16	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Cancelled	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
Modified	12	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Reduced	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Suspended																
- Suspended	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- Continued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Revoked	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Revoked	4	-	1	-	-	8	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
Forfeited	5	-	3	-	-	3	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	471	134	152	11	23	335	242	600	7	73	93	100	18	43	80	2382

DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1960
BY INSTITUTIONS - WESTERN REGION

	Manitoba Pen't.	Manitoba Gaols	Saskatchewan Pen't.	Saskatchewan Gaols	B. C. Pen't.	William Head	B. C. Gaols	Alberta Gaols	Bowden Inst.	Yukon	Oliver-Ment. Inst.	
Paroles:												
Denied	117	61	155	41	200	5	136	186	49	-	-	9
Deferred	31	6	47	3	64	4	9	6	5	-	-	1
Granted	38	41	79	52	62	17	110	70	42	-	1	5
For Deportation	-	-	1	1	3	-	7	4	-	-	-	
Short	2	3	7	2	7	1	14	14	4	-	-	
Gradual	3	-	-	5	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	
With Gradual	15	-	9	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Cancelled	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Modified	5	1	7	1	9	2	3	1	-	-	-	
Reduced	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Suspended												
- Suspended	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Continued	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	
- Revoked	3	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Revoked	1	1	3	-	3	-	2	4	1	-	-	
Forfeited	3	1	5	3	6	-	3	1	1	-	-	
Reinstated	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	220	114	322	109	371	36	291	290	102	-	1	18

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

PAROLES GRANTED BY PROVINCES AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

	1958	1959	1960
Institutional			
British Columbia	46	94	84
William Head		6	21
Liver Mental Institute			1
askatchewan	33	78	96
anitoba	18	38	58
ingston	28	83	131
oyceville		7	46
ollin's Bay	37	90	113
t. Vincent de Paul	114	162	209
eclerc			4
federal Training Centre	142	237	238
orchester	89	186	144
pringhill Institution			2
ewfoundland	15	13	45
TOTAL	522	994	1,192
Provincial Gaols			
ukon & N.W.T.		1	
ritish Columbia	30	113	135
lberta	42	95	134
askatchewan	11	25	60
anitoba	27	34	44
ntario	134	310	453
uebec	165	342	371
ew Brunswick	46	84	92
ova Scotia	14	36	43
ince Edward Island	3	4	1
TOTAL	472	1,044	1,333

INDEFINITE SENTENCES
ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

	Parole Granted	Revocation and/or Forfeiture
Ontario	113 cases	11
British Columbia	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL	120 cases	11

FEMALE INMATES RELEASED ON PAROLE

	Parole Granted	Revocation and/or Forfeiture
Maritimes	5	—
Quebec	6	2
Ontario	21	6
Western Provinces	<u>25</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL	57	8

LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLES GRANTED
IN EACH SENTENCE - BY REGION

Length of sentences (months)	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western	Totals Paroles Granted
2	3	1	—	1	5
3	4	20	7	6	37
4	2	6	8	4	20
5	1	7	2	2	12
6	56	158	50	39	303
7	—	7	4	1	12
8	4	5	12	4	25
9	6	6	29	34	75
10	1	6	11	5	23
11	—	1	—	2	3
12	45	86	85	111	327
13	—	—	2	2	4
14	—	3	4	—	7
15	3	4	36	14	57
16	2	1	1	1	5
17	—	1	—	—	1
18	13	9	54	41	117
20	1	—	4	1	6
21	—	—	9	1	10
22	1	2	1	—	4
23	—	5	1	1	7
24	82	225	74	78	459
25	1	1	3	—	5
26	1	2	—	2	5
27	3	3	7	5	18
28	—	—	—	1	1
29	—	—	1	—	1
30	6	6	22	21	55
31	—	1	—	1	2
32	—	1	2	—	3
33	—	1	5	2	8
34	—	—	1	2	3
36	25	74	42	45	186
38	—	2	—	—	2
39	1	2	—	—	3
41	1	—	—	—	1
42	—	2	4	2	8

Length of Sentences (months)	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western	Totals Paroles Gr
43	—	—	—	1	1
46	—	—	1	—	1
47	—	—	1	—	1
48	10	28	28	17	83
49	—	—	1	1	2
50	—	—	—	1	1
53	—	—	1	—	1
54	—	2	2	1	5
60	7	38	21	15	81
62	—	—	1	1	2
64	—	—	1	—	1
66	—	—	—	1	1
72	—	5	8	5	18
84	4	4	12	11	31
86	—	1	—	—	1
92	—	—	—	—	1
96	1	—	4	8	13
105	—	—	1	—	1
108	—	1	1	—	2
113	—	—	—	1	1
120	—	4	12	12	28
122	1	—	—	—	1
132	—	—	—	1	1
144	1	5	3	1	10
168	—	1	1	1	3
180	—	3	6	1	10
192	—	—	2	1	2
216	—	1	—	—	1
228	—	—	—	1	1
240	1	6	1	1	9
244	—	—	—	1	1
255	—	—	—	1	1
300	1	3	—	—	4
360	1	—	—	—	1
468	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	289	751	590	512	2142

**PAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE**

	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960
Provincial Gaols					
Less than 6 months	2%	1%	2%	5%	4%
Six months	9%	6%	10%	12%	14%
Over 6 months					
less than 12 months	6%	2%	5%	5%	7%
12 months	31%	31%	13%	17%	15%
Over 12 months					
less than 2 years	<u>12%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>10%</u>
TOTAL	60%	49%	40%	50%	50%
Penitentiaries					
2 years	22%	27%	35%	34%	21%
Over 2 years	<u>18%</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>29%</u>
TOTAL	40%	51%	60%	50%	50%

PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED
(ALL SENTENCES)
IN THE YEARS 1949 - 1953 - 1957 - 1959 - 1960

	less 35%	35% to 50%	50% to 70%	70% and over	Paroles G before ha sentences
Canada					
1949	3%	12%	64%	21%	15%
1953	1.5%	8.5 %	78%	12%	10%
1957	3%	17%	64%	16%	20%
1959	1%	13%	61%	25%	14%
1960	5%	22%	55%	18%	27%

**TIME SERVED ON LIFE and/or INDETERMINATE SENTENCES
AT TIME OF RELEASE
(in years and months)**

Antic	1949	19							
	1953								
	1957	11.5	16.11						
	1959								
	1960	(i) 6.3							
bec	1949	17.8	21.1						
	1953	15.8	16.5	19.4	19.10				
	1957	10.5	12.4						
	1959	10.1							
	1960	7.2	9.6						
ario	1949	7.8	20.2						
	1953	14.5							
	1957	14.10							
	1959								
	1960	10.0	11.8	11.10	14.1	29.1	(i) 6.7	(i)7.11	
t	1949	12.7	20.4						
	1953	15.10							
	1957	11.2	12.3	16.8	(i) 7.4	(i) 8.9	(i) 4.4		
	1959	18.1	13.10	11.4	19.1	(i) 8.1	(i) 9.3		
	1960	10.11	11.1	17.1	17.6				
		(i) 6.5	(i) 6.6	(i) 8.2	(i)10.1	(i)10.2	(i)10.3	(i)7.1	(i)7.3

) - Indeterminate sentence (habitual criminal or sexual psychopath)

OTE: The above chart indicates the number of releases for the years shown and time served.

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION
WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE AND PAROLE VIOLATION 1960

	Parole Granted	Parole Violation
Sex: (male)	97.35%	96.34%
(female)	2.65%	3.66%
Age:		
average	27.8 years	25.5 years
less than 20 years	16%	20%
between 20 and 30 years	52%	53%
over 30 years	32%	27%
Offence:		
theft or receiving	47%	54%
robbery	15%	15%
forgery	10%	12%
sex	14%	6%
drugs	2%	3%
others	12%	10%
Place of Detention:		
in provincial inst.	53%	40%
in federal inst.	47%	60%
Length of sentence:		
life (commuted 5)		
(straight 9)	14	1
indeterminate (psy. 3)		
(hab. 8)	11	
average of all others	28.09 mos.	30 mos.
Average time served	14.83 mos.	21.6 mos.
Supervision of:		
regional offices	20%	11%
prov. public services	21%	21%
private agencies	59%	68%

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
FORFEITURES AND REVOCATIONS
1949 - 1953 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960

Prov. of Release	FORFEITURES						REVOCATIONS						% OF FAILURES					
	49	53	57	58	59	60	49	53	57	58	59	60	49	53	57	58	59	60
Maritimes	3	6	7	9	11	17	2	5	7	3	10	10	5.10	16.17	8.64	7.19	6.50	8.28
Quebec	19	9	21	17	29	31	5	6	22	18	17	39	5.83	4.10	10.36	8.31	6.21	8.52
Ontario	7	8	14	7	12	23	2	2	16	2	16	23	5.29	6.09	13.39	4.52	5.66	6.20
Manitoba	4	—	4	3	1	4	—	1	4	1	2	5	9.30	2.63	9.52	8.89	4.17	8.82
Saskatchewan	2	2	1	4	2	8	1	5	7	3	10	6	3.33	6.36	6.89	8.14	6.06	8.98
& Alberta	4	—	1	5	3	9	2	1	4	4	5	8	6.54	0.86	5.55	11.84	3.76	5.93
Br. Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.73
CANADA	39	25	48	45	58	94	12	20	60	31	60	97	5.62	5.22	9.88	7.65	5.79	7.77

COMPARATIVE DATA ON CASES OF REVOCATION and/or FORFEITURE

	1959	1960	Average
Age:			
Average	25 years	25.5 years	25.25 years
Less than 20 years	23%	20%	21.5%
Between 20 and 30 years	54%	53%	53.5%
Over 30 years	23%	27%	25%
Offence:			
Theft or receiving	58%	54%	56%
Robbery	17%	15%	16%
Forgery	15%	12%	13.5%
Sex	2%	6%	4%
Drugs		3%	1.5%
Others	8%	10%	9%
Length of Sentence:			
Life	1 case	1 case	—
Indeterminate	1 "	—	—
Average of all others	33.6 mos.	30 mos.	31.8 mos.
Place of detention:			
in provincial institutions	27%	40%	33.5%
in federal institutions	73%	60%	66.5%
Average time served	27.6 mos.	21.6 mos.	24.6 mos.
Year of release:			
before 1958	33⅓%	4%	—
in 1959	66⅓%	49%	—
in 1960	—	47%	—
Average period on parole	4.95 mos.	4.5 mos.	4.72 mos.
Previous convictions:			
none	25%	26%	25.5%
at least one similar	25%	37%	31%
at least one other	50%	37%	43.5%
Liquor problem	55%	48%	51.5%
Family background:			
Good	21%	31%	26%
Fair	35%	25%	35%
Poor	13%	23%	18%
Broken Home	21%	21%	21%

	1959	1960	Average
family or marital support	75%	71%	73%
home to return to	74%	85%	79.5%
financial assistance	22%	35%	28.5%
offer of employment	48%	44%	46%
supervision of:			
Regional offices	5%	11%	8%
Prov. public services	15%	21%	18%
Private agencies	80%	68%	74%

**INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM OF PERSONS
RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1950 - 1955 & 1950 - 1960**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Paroles granted	924	754	756	825	904	1365
Instances and Rate of Recidivism:						
1) Revocation	12	14	19	8	8	33
%	1.29	1.85	2.51	0.96	0.88	2.4
2) Forfeiture	24	15	27	29	28	56
%	2.59	1.98	3.57	3.51	3.09	4.1
within 5 years						
3) Subsequent Sentence to Provincial Institution	154	153	166	168	195	243
%	16.66	20.29	21.95	20.36	21.57	17.8
4) Subsequent Sentence to Penitentiary	53	92	108	116	108	172
%	5.73	12.20	14.28	14.06	11.94	12.6
TOTAL	243	274	320	321	339	502
%	26.29	36.33	42.32	38.90	37.50	36.6
within 10 years						
3) Subsequent Sentence to Provincial Institution	200					
%	22.09					
4) Subsequent Sentence to Penitentiary	116					
%	12.82					
TOTAL	353					
%	39.01					

(a) SUBSEQUENT SENTENCE refers to a person who successfully completed his parole but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a penal institution.

(b) This chart does not include (1) Suspended Sentences (2) Fines & Costs in default of imprisonment.

(c) This chart includes those persons sentenced to both a provincial institution and a penitentiary during the five and ten year comparison period.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION
1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960

SUPERVISION												
Social Agencies					Public Services				Regional Rep.			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
nes	104	96	122	117			64	101	18	42	52	15
c	276	272	383	475					67	139	262	238
o	205	188	203	283			247	292	8	27	36	26
ba	72	38	38	54				4	3	4	15	26
chewan				45				3				21
&	103	78	136				15		5	9	17	
a				132				3				13
olumbia	74	70	108	111			14	18	9	10	59	61
& N.W.T.	1		1				1					
DA	835	742	991	1217			341	432	110	231	441	400

cial agencies include parole and probationary services in 1957 and 1958.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.	ROGER DUHAMEL, M.S.P.C.
Queen's Printer and	Imprimeur de la Reine et
Controller of Stationery	Contrôleur de la Papeterie
Ottawa, 1961	

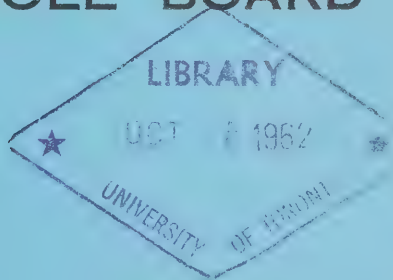
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CANADA

Canada

ANNUAL REPORT
(OF THE)
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD



FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1961.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, —

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the
National Parole Board, for the third year of operation, ending
December 31st, 1961.

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. Street,
Chairman.

Ottawa,
May 1st, 1962.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA

OFFICES:
116 LISGAR STREET,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.

Members — Edouard Dion, Q.C.
— J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
— Mary Louise Lynch
— Frank P. Miller

Secretary — Benoît Godbout, Q.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

CHAPTER I — THE PAROLE BOARD

Introduction	1
Policy of the Board	1
Selection for Parole	1
Rules and Regulations	2
Developments in 1961	2
Activities of Board Members	3

CHAPTER II — THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

Headquarters	4
The Field	4
Field Offices, Locations and Areas	4

CHAPTER III — PAROLE STATISTICS

Definition of Terms	6
General	7
Board Decisions	7
Paroles Granted	8

CHAPTER IV — TERMINATION OF PAROLE

Suspension of Parole	9
Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole	10
Incidence of Rate of Recidivism	11

CHAPTER V — PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC

Parole Supervision	12
Public Relations	12

TABLE 1 — Statistical Summary 1961	15
" 2 — Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1961, by Regions.....	16
" 3 — Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1961, by Institutions — Eastern Region	17
" 4 — Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1961, by Institutions — Central Region.....	18
" 5 — Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1961, by Institutions — Western Region	19
" 6 — Paroles Granted (all types) by Province and Type of Institutions, 1961	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS (*Cont.*)

TABLE	7	— Percentage of Male and Female Cases processed by Selected Types of Decision
"	8	— Female Inmates, 1961
"	9	— Type of Decision for Narcotic Offences, by Sex, 1961
"	10	— Indefinite Sentences, 1961, Ontario and British Columbia
"	11	— Length of Sentences and the Number of Paroles Granted in each Sentence, 1961, by Region
"	12	— Length of Sentences and the proportion of Decisions in each Sentence, 1961, by Region
"	13	— Paroles Granted in Relation to Length of Sentence, 1961
"	14	— Proportion of Sentence served when Paroled (all sentences) in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961
"	15	— Time Served on Life and/or Indeterminate Sentences at time of Release
"	16	— General Statistical Information with respect to Parole and Parole Violation, 1961
"	17	— Forfeitures and Revocations — 1949, 1953, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961
"	18	— Comparative Data on Revocations and Forfeitures
"	19	— Incidence of Recidivism of Persons released on parole, 1950-55, 1950-60, 1951-56, and 1951-61
"	20	— Data on Release and Supervision 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961
"	21	— Parole Supervision 1961
"	22	— Supervision 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 Organization Chart

CHAPTER I

THE PAROLE BOARD

Introduction

There was a substantial increase in the work of the Board during 1961 and the number of Board decisions was 9,896 compared to 7,240 in 1960 and 5,120 in 1959. There were 2,297 paroles granted, including 84 Gradual Releases, compared to 2,525 in 1960. Parole was granted in 27% of the cases considered, compared to 37% in 1960, and 42% in 1959. This decrease in the proportion of paroles granted is not because of any change in policy, but because all cases affected by the more liberal policy of the Parole Board were disposed of during the first two years of its operation. Also the system of automatically reviewing all cases involving sentences of two years and over, is now in full operation.

As predicted in last year's Annual Report, the failure rate is increasing slightly, but it still is an average of 8.6% for the first three year period. This is because of the increase in the total number of paroles granted and it also reflects the increasing vigilance of the Board, its Service Field Staff, the police supervisors, in detecting and taking appropriate action upon violation of the terms and conditions of parole.

Policy of the Board

The policy of the Board and the philosophy of parole are now well understood throughout the correctional field, and its procedure well established. Some centralization of work from Headquarters to the field has permitted still earlier investigation resulting in longer paroles. This is in accordance with Board policy to have the periods on parole as long as the circumstances of the case, and the regulations and exceptions to them will allow. The new Penitentiary Act which is to come into force in 1962, provides that persons granted parole will not be given time off for good behaviour, but any such time earned will be served on parole. This will have the very desirable effect of increasing the periods on parole.

Selection for Parole

The selection for parole cannot be infallible, but is a matter of judgment based on reports received. As far as resources permit, consideration is given to:

- the type of offence;
- the personal history;
- the previous criminal record;
- the psychological test results;
- the conduct, industry, behaviour, attitude, progress in the institution, including response to available training and treatment programmes;
- the degree of maturity and of insight gained;
- the availability of community support in the proposed release programme — family support, employment, financial resources, supervising agency support;
- the impressions, assessments, representations, and recommendations received;
- the type and availability of supervision.

Rules and Regulations

As the above were published completely in the Annual Report of 1960, along with amplifying detail, the following brief summary may suffice to show at what time an inmate may expect to become eligible for parole:

Sentence	Parole Eligibility
Under 2 years	one-third
2 years	1 year
3 years or more	one-third or 4 years, whichever is the lesser
Life sentence (straight)	7 years
Life sentence (commuted)	10 years
Preventive Detention	Annual Review

Reference has been made to the flexibility of the Board. In 1961 it exercised its prerogative to make exceptions to the Regulations in 9% of the cases.

Developments in 1961

- (a) The headquarters of the Board was moved from No. 1 Temporary Building to more modern and pleasant quarters at 116 Lisgar Street.
- (b) The system for automatic reviewing of all cases was completed and the backlog of cases disposed of. Each inmate is advised of his parole eligibility date and of when he should apply.
- (c) With the increase in institutional staffs, and particularly on a professional level, the work of the Board has been enhanced by an increasingly regular flow of information from the institution to the Board.
- (d) By an amendment to the Criminal Code, the Board is now required to review the cases of preventive detention each year, instead of every three years, beginning with date of sentence. Appropriate measures were taken immediately to bring these cases under annual control.
- (e) Further surveys were conducted by the Organization and Methods Branch of the Civil Service Commission. Many of the helpful recommendations have been implemented, including provision for dictating equipment and formation of stenographic pools.
- (f) The "Brochure on Parole for Judges, Magistrates, Police and Parole Supervisors" was completed and widely circulated. Its purpose is to "promote greater coordination and understanding between the Board and other agencies in the field of corrections, respecting our mutual aims, namely the rehabilitation of the offender and the protection of the public".
- (g) In a joint endeavour with the office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries "Federal Corrections" appeared among the new correctional publications. Its purpose is to inform Correctional Officers employed by the Government of Canada concerning developments in the Federal Correctional Field.
- (h) A new and more comprehensive Cumulative Case History form was developed to be put into use in January, 1962.
- (i) Arrangements were completed with Ontario authorities with regard to parole for suitable drug addicts who have been admitted to the Mimico Clinic for treatment.
- (j) A special experimental project for paroling a group of drug addicts after careful selection, treatment and preparation, and under close intensive supervision, was commenced and will be in effect next year.

ities of Board Members

Activities in the area of public relations were continued and earnest endeavour made through every possible means of communication to inform the public, and the inmate population, of the philosophy and effect of parole.

Members of the Board visited federal and provincial institutions across Canada and spoke to 46 inmate groups and 12 Staff committees.

Sixty-two speeches were delivered to general public meetings, after-care agencies, Canadian Club meetings, service clubs, and university classes in criminology. In addition, many informal meetings were held with members of the judiciary, provincial authorities and police departments in all provinces.

Several conferences on criminology were attended both in Canada and the United States, including the Second Canadian Congress on Corrections and the American Congress of Corrections.

Members of the Board took part in 24 TV, and 15 radio programmes.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The National Parole Service has as its major responsibilities the preparation of cases for the Board, the interviewing of inmates, and the general supervision of parolees. The complete organization is shown on the chart on page 36.

Headquarters

Although new cases opened decreased from 8,769 in 1960 to 8,358 in 1961 there was a continuing increase in the volume of work as incoming mail increased some 23% (119,746 to 147,659 pieces) and outgoing mail some 27% (137,111 to 174,949 pieces).

One officer and ten clerical staff left the Service and one officer and thirteen clerical staff were taken on strength during the year. Total strength at Headquarters at the end of the year was 18 officers and 42 clerical staff.

The Field

An additional office was opened at Halifax on November 20th. This office will take care of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, while the Moncton office will be responsible for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The opening of the Sudbury office did not materialize because of the lack of suitable applications and vacancies continued in the staffs at Montreal, Toronto and Prince Albert for the same reasons.

Three officers left and two joined the Service including a female Parole Officer for the Vancouver office. Two of the clerical staff left and eight joined the Service. Total strength of the Field staff as of December 31 was twenty-two officers and twenty-four clerical staff.

The chart below gives details of the locale of Regional offices, the area covered by each, the visits to institutions, and number of inmates interviewed. Since the Halifax office was not opened until November 20th the chart shows the Moncton office covering the Atlantic Provinces. It reveals that visits to institutions increased from 1067 in 1960 to 1358 and the number of inmates interviewed from 5652 to 6982.

City	Area Covered	Number of Officers	Visits to Institu- tions	Inma Int- viewed
Moncton	Atlantic Provinces	2	102	90
Quebec	Eastern Quebec	1	45	150
Montreal	Western Quebec	5	161	1,457
Kingston	North & East Ontario	4	354	1,321
Toronto	South & West Ontario	1	106	72
Winnipeg	Manitoba	2	147	53
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	1	129	36
Edmonton	Alberta	1	82	55
Vancouver	British Columbia	4	272	95

Beyond the above statistics Regional offices handled some 186,000 pieces incoming and 47,000 pieces of outgoing mail; received 3,850 visits from inmates, relatives of inmates and agency workers; paid 279 visits to homes; and participated in 683 conferences, lectures, and speeches, on the subject of parole.

The Annual Conference of Regional Representatives was held in Ottawa in May 1961 to discuss problems and means of establishing better procedures and liaison between Headquarters and the Field.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE STATISTICS

The following is an explanation of the statistics and definitions contained in this report.

We are indebted to the Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for most of the statistical tables. History cards are available for each case reviewed. We are thus able to obtain comparable data with respect to various classes of offences. This will enable us to do research with respect to parole preparation and prediction and possibly later on with respect to experience on parole.

Definition of Terms

Parole Denied: Parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated.

Parole Deferred: Parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations.

Parole Granted: This includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release, or a temporary parole.

Parole for Deportation: Where the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases.

Short Parole: Usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate by obtaining steady employment. Supervision is usually not arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible.

Parole with Gradual: Is the permission given to an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community.

Temporary Parole: Is an authority given as above, under similar conditions and for similar reasons, while the grant of an ordinary parole is not contemplated.

Parole Cancelled: The cancellation before execution of a Board order for a release on parole.

Parole Modified: Where the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted.

Parole Reduced: All terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually only given to those on parole for life.

Parole Suspended: Refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than by a Regional Representative.

Parole Revoked: Is a termination of parole ordered by the Board for breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement or misbehaviour.

No Action: Means generally that a previous decision is not to be changed in the light of further developments.

Parole Forfeited: Refers to the automatic forfeiture resulting from a further conviction for an indictable offence.

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: Refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation.

Parole Continued: Means the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended.

Parole Reinstated: A parole forfeited automatically is reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison.

Eastern Region: Includes the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec.

Central Region: Constitutes the Province of Ontario.

Western Region: Is the Western provinces.

eral

All tables are to be found at the back of the Report.

Table 1 is a statistical summary of the cases considered, paroles granted parole failures, etc. during the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961. It clearly eates a continuous and substantial increase in the volume of work. The rd dealt with 9896 cases in 1961, an increase of 36% over 1960, and the espondence in and out increased 26%, from 256,892 in 1960, to 322,698 in 1961. This summary distinguishes between "parole denied" and "parole deferred" between such cases reviewed automatically in compliance with the Regula-, and those in which applications had been received. It also indicates the les granted to federal penitentiaries and to provincial gaols.

In the area of parole violation, the summary refers to 317 Board decisions. ever, there were in fact only 262 parolees who had to be returned to custody.

rd Decisions

In 1961, the Board rendered decisions in 9,896 cases, of which 8,530 were respect to applications for parole. The other decisions were with respect adual releases, parole revocations or forfeitures, and requests to modify or ce the conditions of parole. The following shows the total number of de- ns and the proportion of paroles granted, deferred and denied.

2297	—	27%	Parole granted
829	—	10%	" deferred
5404	—	63%	" denied
<hr/> 8530	<hr/> —	<hr/> 100%	BOARD DECISIONS

In 1959 parole was granted in 42% of the applications, as compared to 37% 960 and 27% in 1961. This difference does not represent any change of y, but is because of the larger number of cases considered, especially those utomatic review.

The following tables show the number and proportion of cases, and paroles denied and granted, in the three regions during 1959, 1960 and 1961.

	Total Cases Considered			Proportion		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Eastern	2060	2661	3022	43%	40%	35%
Central	1597	2260	3230	32%	34%	38%
Western	1171	1739	2278	25%	26%	27%
	4828	6660	8530	100%	100%	100%

	Paroles Denied or Deferred			Paroles Granted		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Eastern	993-48%	1513-57%	2078-69%	1067-52%	1148-43%	944-35%
Central	1111-70%	1563-69%	2470-77%	486-30%	697-31%	760-29%
Western	686-58%	1125-65%	1685-74%	485-42%	614-35%	593-27%
	2790	4201	6233	2038	2459	2297

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the Board decisions in the various regions and institutions.

Paroles Granted

2,297 paroles were granted in 1961, compared to 2,459 in 1960, 2,038 in 1959 and 994 in 1958. The following table shows the paroles granted in the respective regions during these four years, together with the percentage of increase or decrease:

	Paroles Granted in				Increase or decrease in 1961 with respect to		
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
Eastern	944	1148	1067	588	-18%	-11%	+ 61%
Central	760	697	486	199	+ 9%	+56%	+281%
Western	593	614	485	207	- 3%	+22%	+186%
CANADA	2297	2459	2038	994	7%	+13%	+131%

Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 show the number of decisions with respect to narcotic offences and indefinite sentences.

In table 8, it should be noted that all women in Canada serving two years and over are in Kingston, Ontario.

Tables 11 and 12 are a study of the 2,297 parole cases, showing the length of sentences involved, the number of paroles granted and the proportion of decisions in each sentence, in the various regions.

Tables 13 and 14 show the proportion of paroles granted in relation to length of sentence and the proportion of sentence served when parole was granted in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1960 and 1961.

Table 15 shows the amount of time served before release on parole, of sentences of life imprisonment and preventive detention during the years 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960 and 1961 in the various regions.

Table 16 provides data with respect to sex, age, offence, place of detention, length of sentence, average time served and type of supervision, with respect to paroles granted and paroles violated in 1961.

Further information with respect to revocation and forfeiture of parole and parole supervision, is given in Chapters IV and V.

CHAPTER IV

TERMINATION OF PAROLE

Parole may be suspended in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of parole. Upon apprehension the parolee is remanded to custody until the Board decides either to continue on or to revoke parole. The Board is thus enabled to exercise adequate control and prompt and effective action over delinquent parolees.

Parole may be revoked if a parolee fails to abide by the conditions of his parole; the parolee is arrested and returned to the prison to serve that part of the original sentence which remained unexpired when he was released on parole.

Parole is forfeited when a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, committed while on parole, punishable by a sentence of two years or more. The parolee is recommitted to serve the remainder of his original sentence plus any term the Court may impose for the indictable offence.

Suspension of Parole

During 1961 parole was suspended in 147 cases. Of these 7 were withdrawn, 13 were still in process at the end of the year. An examination of the remaining 127 cases reveals the following:

the ages of the parolees were from 16 to 64 years, with an average of 26.8 years;

they had been convicted, in the numbered instances of robbery, attempted robbery, robbery with violence, robbery while armed (30); theft and its variations (30); breaking and entering and its variations (43); murder manslaughter, wounding (or shooting) with intent, causing death by criminal negligence (12); sex offences (11); theft of auto (10); forgery and false pretences (9); Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (8); escape prison (9); assault (7); arson (3).

the shortest sentence being served was 30 days, the longest (apart from life and indeterminate sentence) 20 years, with an average of 37 months;

the average time spent in prison before parole was granted was 2.25 years;

the average time spent on parole was 3.4 months;

parolees were suspended for one or more of the following reasons:

(i) resisting supervision	— 41
(ii) leave area without permission	— 46
(iii) whereabouts unknown	— 49
(iv) misconduct	— 54
(v) breach of conditions of abstinence	— 44
(vi) poor associations	— 10
(vii) facing further charges	— 55
(viii) mental illness	— 2

(g) suspended paroles were distributed among Regional offices as follows:

Moncton	— 17	Winnipeg	— 13
Quebec	— 5	Prince Albert	— 6
Montreal	— 16	Edmonton	— 12
Kingston	— 15	Vancouver	— 21
Toronto	— 22		

Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole

114 paroles were revoked, and 148 forfeited, for a total of 262 failures 1961. An examination of these cases shows that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees were from 16 to 51 years, an average age of 27 years;
- (b) convictions for theft and receiving accounted for 50%; robbery for 20%; forgery for 8%; sex offences for 4%; drug offences for 2%; and others numerous to account for in detail, for 16%;
- (c) apart from 2 life and 4 indeterminate sentences average sentence served was 39 months;
- (d) 36% were from Provincial and 64% from Federal institutions;
- (e) average time served in prison before parole, 20 months;
- (f) 4% were granted parole before 1959, 3% in 1959, 45.9% in 1960 and 50.7% in 1961;
- (g) average time served on parole before violation was 4.1 months;
- (h) 31% were first offenders, 35% had been convicted previously of one similar offence, and 34% had at least one previous conviction on dissimilar offence;
- (i) 38% had a liquor problem;
- (j) family background was estimated good in 30% of the cases, fair in 19%, poor in 17%, and 20% came from broken homes;
- (k) 62% were assured of family or marital support;
- (l) 78% had homes to which to return;
- (m) 35% were assured of financial assistance;
- (n) 40% had offers of employment;
- (o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 5% of the cases, Public Agencies (Probation and Parole Officers, Federal Government employees) in 24%, Private After-Care Agencies in 67%, other (laymen and volunteer workers) in 4%;
- (p) the Board revoked parole as a result of summary conviction alone, summary conviction plus other violations of parole conditions, or for breach of one or more of the conditions of parole as follows:
 - (i) summary conviction alone — 6
 - (ii) further charges pending — 33
 - (iii) leave area without permission or whereabouts unknown — 57
 - (iv) lack of co-operation with supervisor — 51
 - (v) misconduct — 31
 - (vi) breach of condition of abstinence or excessive use of liquor — 36

(vii) refusal to work, or quit work without permission	— 1
(viii) failure to report to police	— 1
(ix) poor associates	— 4
(x) illegal return to Canada after deportation	— 1
(xi) neglect to provide support	— 1

) the Board revoked as a result of summary conviction alone in six instances:

(i) Juvenile Delinquents Act	— 1
(ii) Assault	— 1
(iii) take auto without owner's consent	— 1
(iv) Liquor Control Act	— 3

Table 16 gives comparative figures for parole and parole violation for 1961 with respect to sex, age, offence, place of detention, length of sentence, average time served, and supervision.

Table 17 shows by Province, as well as for all of Canada, the number and percentage of forfeitures and revocations for the years 1949, 1953, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.

Table 18 gives comparative data for 1959, 1960, and 1961, such as to age, type of offence, place of detention, average time served, year of release, and previous convictions, on all cases of revocation and forfeiture for the respective years.

Incidence of Rate of Recidivism

Table 19 is a study of the incidence of recidivism with respect to paroles granted in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956. It shows that on the average 62.87% of the persons paroled during those years had not returned to prison within five years, and that in the case of 1950, 61% and 1951, 61.91% had returned to prison within ten years.

It would appear from the chart that while failures may go up in numbers the failure rate does not increase in proportion to the increase in paroles granted. For example, in five years 42.32% of the 756 paroles granted in 1952 had failed, as against only 40.56% of the 1,425 paroles granted in 1956, and the failure rate for 1951 when 754 paroles were granted and for 1955 when 1,365 paroles were granted were almost equal, 36.33% and 36.77% respectively. Again, while the chart does confirm that between 1953 and 1956 there were an increasing number of paroles granted and an increasing number of failures, it may be observed that while there was an increase in paroles granted of some 42% with respect to those years the failure rate increased only by 1.66%.

The Table sets out the number and percentage of those whose paroles were revoked or forfeited during the parole period, and also the number and percentage of those who, after successfully completing parole, were again sentenced to Provincial or Federal Penal Institutions.

The Board is indebted to the R.C.M. Police for their kindness in contributing to and completing the study on the Incidence and Rate of Recidivism.

CHAPTER V

PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC

Parole Supervision

Adequate supervision is essential to the success of a parole system, and especially important because it is here that the public come into contact with parolees. The Board believes in being fair, but firm. Parolees should be assisted as much as possible, but must also behave and learn to obey the law and accept their responsibilities.

The following table shows the number released on supervision and by whom it was provided:

Data on Parole Supervision					
With Supervision		1960		1961	
By social agencies		1217	— 49%	1091	— 50%
By public services		434	— 18%	526	— 23%
By regional representatives		400	— 16%	248	— 11%
By others		174	— 7%	145	— 6%
No Supervision					
For deportation	49			41	
Short paroles	183			162	
Others	2	234	— 10%	203	— 10%
Total Paroles		2459	— 100%	2213	— 100%

Table 20 shows the number of cases placed under supervision in various parts of the country, in the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961, and by whom it was provided.

Table 21 gives, among other information, the number of persons who were at large on parole supervision on December 31st, 1961.

Table 22 shows, by province and from 1953 to 1961, the number of cases handled, the amount of man months supervision given by all private after-care agencies.

A parolee must not be allowed to impair the success of the system generally by misbehaviour. The welfare of any individual parolee must not be allowed to jeopardize the protection of the public, because we are as much concerned with the protection of the public as we are with the reformation of offenders.

Public Relations

Crime is everybody's business, not just the concern of those in the correctional field. It is the general community that suffers the consequences of crime and pays the tremendous costs involved. The Board tries to ensure the public appreciates the whole problem, and the purpose of Canada's progressive Correctional System.

99% of all prisoners come out of prison sooner or later and 80% of them have been there before, and 80% of all court sentences are for two years or less. It is abundantly apparent then that punishment alone is not effective and that the public is best protected by reforming offenders. This, together with the protection of the Public is the purpose of parole. Only those inmates who seem likely to reform are paroled — the others serve their full sentences in prison.

It is hoped that an informed and intelligent public will understand this and give parolees a chance to rehabilitate themselves. The assistance and co-operation of the general public is essential to the success of parole and the reducing of crime to a minimum. If parolees are not given a chance, they will probably return to crime and the whole problem will be aggravated. We should all be unbiased and fair and give them a chance if they seem to deserve it.

We are greatly appreciative of the efforts of all those who have rendered such effective assistance to the success of our parole system. These include the various Federal and Provincial authorities, members of the Judiciary, the police, provincial probation officers, after-care agencies and numerous and various members of the public.

ORGANIZATION CHART



TABLE 1 — NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

1961 Statistical Summary

	1958	1959	1960	1961
New cases opened	5,959	6,211	8,769	8,358
Cases concluded	—	—	1,339	1,543
Incoming Mail	67,600	85,468	119,746	147,659
Outgoing Mail	61,549	83,099	137,146	174,949
Hard Decisions	—	5,120	7,240	9,896
Parole Denied	—	2,790	3,594	5,404
Automatic Review	—	—	517	1,413
Following application	—	—	3,077	3,991
Parole Deferred	—	—	607	829
Automatic review	—	—	90	225
Following application	—	—	517	604
Parole Granted (all types)	994	2,038	2,525	2,297
In penitentiaries	522	994	1,192	1,005
In provincial gaols	472	1,044	1,333	613
In reformatories and training centres	—	—	—	535
In industrial farms	—	—	—	144
Parole Granted (all types)	—	—	—	2,297
Ordinary	—	—	—	1,957
With gradual	—	—	—	52
For deportation	—	—	49	42
Short	—	—	183	162
Temporary	—	—	—	84
Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	24
Parole Revised	—	—	—	—
Modified	—	—	—	72
Reduced	—	—	—	8
Parole Violated	—	—	—	—
Suspended	—	—	—	30
and continued	—	—	—	60
and revoked	—	—	—	1
and forfeited	—	—	—	3
and revoked and forfeited	—	—	—	64
Revoked	31	52	97	2
Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	144
Forfeited	45	58	94	4
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	1
Par. Forf. Canc. & Par. Reinstated	—	—	—	8
Parole Reinstated	—	—	—	-
Susp. Parole Revoked Canc.	—	—	—	694
Decision Reserved	—	—	—	79
Action	—	—	—	—
Prohibition from driving	—	—	—	75
suspension granted	—	52	68	97
suspension refused	—	61	108	—
Sentence of lashes	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted	—	3	1	-
Remission refused	—	—	—	-

**TABLE 2 — DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1961
BY REGIONS**

Board Decisions	Totals	Eastern	Central	Western
Parole Denied				
automatic review	1,413	455	519	439
following application	3,991	1,292	1,673	1,026
Parole Deferred				
automatic review	225	90	77	58
following application	604	241	201	162
Parole Granted (all types)				
ordinary	1,957	865	628	464
with gradual	52	16	14	22
for deportation	42	7	22	13
short	162	52	34	76
temporary	84	4	62	18
Parole Cancelled	24	9	8	7
Parole Revised				
modified	72	36	15	21
reduced	8	6	2	-
Parole Violated				
Suspended				
and continued	30	7	9	14
and revoked	60	22	18	20
and forfeited	1	-	-	1
and revoked & forfeited	3	2	-	1
Revoked	64	28	23	13
Revoked and Forfeited	2	1	1	-
Forfeited	144	70	45	29
Parole Revoked Cancelled	4	2	-	2
Par. Forf. Canc. & Par. Reinstated	1	1	-	-
Parole Reinstated	8	4	2	2
Susp. Par. Revoked Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Decision reserved	694	344	97	253
No action	79	34	12	33
Prohibition from driving				
suspension granted	75	45	17	13
suspension refused	97	60	15	22
Sentence of lashes				
sentence remitted	-	-	-	-
remission refused	-	-	-	-
Totals	9,896 *	3,693	3,494	2,709

Board Decisions	Totals	Nfld. Pen. 1	Nfld. Gaols	P.E.I. Gaols	Good Shepherd Ref. N.S.	N.S. Gaols	Dorchester Pen.	Springhill Inst.	N.B. Cent. Ref.	Inter-prov. Home Women Coverdale	N.B. Gaols	St. V. de P. Pen.	F.T.C. 3	Leclerc Inst.	Montreal Gaol	Quebec Gaol	Montreal District	Quebec District
Parole Denied	455	7	—	12	—	—	126	5	—	—	—	249	14	54	—	—	—	—
automatic review	1,292	11	29	—	4	47	169	13	51	1	26	229	147	94	235	55	66	10
following application																		
Parole deferred	90	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	69	2	11	—	—	—	—
automatic review	241	3	2	—	—	2	30	—	2	2	—	87	72	36	3	—	2	—
following application																		
Parole Granted (all types)																		
ordinary	865	13	25	9	5	23	116	11	33	2	17	78	171	73	142	40	49	5
with gradual	16	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—
for deportation	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
short	52	—	7	1	—	2	6	1	—	—	2	5	3	1	14	3	3	—
temporary	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parole cancelled	9	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole revised																		
modified	36	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	26	4	1	—	1	—	—
reduced	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violated																		
suspended																		
and continued	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
and revoked	22	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	1	—	—	—
and forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and revoked and forfeited	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
revoked	28	—	—	1	—	1	9	1	1	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
revoked and forfeited	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
forfeited	70	2	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	18	26	—	5	—	1	—
parole revoked cancelled	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
par. forf. canc. & par. reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
parole reinstated	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
susp. par. revoked cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision reserved	330	5	—	1	—	—	79	7	5	1	1	85	86	31	15	1	3	—
No action	34	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	8	7	—	—	1	—
Totals	3,574	43	64	25	14	77	587	39	95	6	47	894	553	314	415	100	125	17
Totals																		

1 Includes Salmonier Camp

2 Includes Valleyfield Camp

3 Includes Gatineau Camp

TABLE 4 — DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1961, BY INSTITUTIONS —

CENTRAL REGION

Board Decisions	Totals	Kingston Pen.	Collins's Bay Pen.	Joyceville	Prison for Women, Kingston	O.R. Brampton	O.R. Elliott Lake	O.R. Guelph	O.R. Mercer	O.R. Millbrook	O.R. Mimico	O.T.C. Brampton	O.T.C. Burch	O.T.C. Brantford	I.F. Brantford	I.F. Burch	I.F. Burwash	I.F. Fort William	I.F. Monteith	I.F. Rideau	Ontario Gaols			
																					Toronto District	Kingston District	W. Ont. District	
Parole Denied	519	220	114	149	34	2	13	447	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	36	77	—	2	10	1
automatic review	1,673	101	100	109	28	—	—	—	—	86	95	91	12	—	—	96	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
following application																								
Parole deferred	77	57	12	7	1	—	—	23	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
automatic review	201	53	69	32	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
following application																								
Parole Granted (all types)	628	37	97	46	17	1	4	172	2	12	24	71	3	—	—	34	61	4	12	21	—	4	6	
ordinary	14	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
with gradual	22	—	4	1	1	—	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	
for deportation	34	4	2	1	1	—	—	8	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	
short	62	8	3	3	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	
temporary	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole cancelled																								
Parole revised	15	10	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
modified	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
reduced																								
Parole violated																								
suspended	9	2	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
and continued	18	6	2	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
and revoked																								
and forfeited																								
and revoked and forfeited	23	3	2	3	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	
revoked	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
revoked and forfeited	45	6	14	5	1	—	—	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	
forfeited																								
parole revoked cancelled																								
par. forf. canc. & par. reinstated																								
parole reinstated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
susp. par. revoked cancelled	95	23	23	16	7	—	—	7	—	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decision reserved	12	4	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No action																								

Board Decisions

	Totals	Manitoba Pen.	Manitoba Gaols	Sask. Pen.	Sask. Gaols	Bowden Inst.	Belmont Rehab. Cen.	Alberta Gaols	B.C. Pen. 1	William Head	Haney Corr. Inst.	New Haven Inst.	B.C. Gaols	Oliver Mental Inst.	Penoka Mental Inst.	Prov. Mental Hospital Essendale	Yukon & N.W.T. Gaols
Parole Denied	439	83	—	164	83	—	—	—	191	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
automatic review	1,026	95	109	137	83	74	28	189	105	4	81	—	—	3	—	—	1
following application																	
Parole deferred																	
automatic review	58	10	—	15	—	2	—	5	32	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
following application	162	32	4	40	7	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (all types)																	
ordinary	464	44	54	74	37	25	9	36	54	8	77	4	42	—	—	—	—
with gradual	22	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
for deportation	13	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
short	76	1	3	6	12	2	—	2	1	1	44	—	3	—	—	—	—
temporary	18	2	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Parole cancelled	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parole revised																	
modified	21	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violated																	
suspended																	
and continued	14	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
and revoked	20	3	3	3	1	—	—	3	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
and forfeited	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and revoked and forfeited	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
revoked	13	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
revoked and forfeited																	
forfeited	29	3	1	7	3	1	—	4	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
parole revoked cancelled	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
par. forf. canc. & par. reinstated																	
parole reinstated																	
susp. par. revoked cancelled	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision reserved	251	55	11	74	16	14	1	9	44	3	12	—	—	—	—	1	—
No action	33	4	1	11	—	—	—	—	13	1	3	—	8	3	—	—	—
Totals	2,672	351	191	543	168	121	38	252	534	20	250	6	188	6	1	1	2

1. Includes Agassiz Camp

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

TABLE 6 — PAROLES GRANTED (ALL TYPES) BY PROVINCES AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS, 1961

Institutions	1958	1959	1960	1961
Penitentiaries:	522	994	1192	1005
Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Newfoundland ¹	15	13	45	14
Dorchester	89	186	144	131
Springhill	—	—	2	12
St. Vincent de Paul ²	114	162	209	95
Federal Training Centre ³	142	237	238	176
Leclerc	—	—	4	77
Kingston	28	83	131	56
Collin's Bay ⁴	37	90	113	107
Joyceville	—	7	46	54
Prison for Women, Kingston	—	—	—	69
Manitoba	18	38	58	57
Saskatchewan	33	78	96	85
British Columbia ⁵	46	94	85	63
William Head	—	6	21	9
Provincial Institutions:	472	1044	1333	1292
Newfoundland	—	—	—	32
Prince Edward Island	3	4	1	10
Nova Scotia	14	36	43	30
New Brunswick	46	84	92	55
Quebec	165	342	371	312
Ontario	134	310	453	474
Manitoba	27	34	44	58
Saskatchewan	11	25	60	54
Alberta	42	95	134	76
British Columbia	30	113	135	190
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	994	2038	2525	2297

¹ Includes Salmonier Camp

² Includes Valleyfield Camp

³ Includes Gatineau Camp

⁴ Includes Beaver Creek Camp and Landry Crossing Camp

⁵ Includes Agassiz Camp

**TABLE 7 — PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE CASES
PROCESSED BY SELECTED TYPES OF DECISION**

Decisions	Total	Male	Female
Granted:			
Parole Granted	100%	97%	3%
Parole in Principle	100%	97%	3%
Parole in Principle with Gradual	100%	80%	20%
Parole with Gradual	100%	96%	4%
Parole for Deportation	100%	97%	3%
Parole for Voluntary Departure	100%	100%	—
Short Parole	100%	96%	4%
Short Parole in Principle	100%	100%	—
Gradual Parole	100%	40%	60%
Gradual Release in Principle	100%	—	100%
Temporary Parole	100%	33%	67%
Temporary Parole in Principle	—	—	—
Temporary Parole to Detainer	100%	100%	—
Temp. Parole in Princ. for Extrad. & to Det.	100%	100%	—
Deferred:			
Parole Deferred	100%	98%	2%
Parole Deferred, APR	100%	99%	1%
Denied:			
Parole Denied	100%	98%	2%
Gradual Parole Denied	100%	100%	—
Parole Denied, APR	100%	97%	3%
Short Parole in Principle Denied	100%	100%	—

TABLE 8 — FEMALE INMATES, 1961

Region	Total	Paroles Granted	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Denied
Maritimes	23	13	4	6
Quebec	28	15	—	13
Ontario	117	73	8	36
Western	61	23	2	36
Totals	229	124	14	91

TABLE 9
TYPE OF DECISION FOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES, BY SEX, 1961

Board Decisions	Total	Male	Female
Parole Denied	62	40	22
Gradual Parole Denied	1	1	—
Parole Deferred	22	15	7
	<u>85</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>29</u>
Total			
Percentage	60%	75%	42%
Parole Granted			
ordinary	26	15	11
with gradual	1	1	—
for deportation	1	1	—
short	2	1	1
	<u>28</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>28</u>
temporary			
Total	58	18	40
Percentage	40%	25%	58%
Parole Violation		1	3
Total	4		
Percentage	17%	6%	25%

**TABLE 10 — INDEFINITE SENTENCES, 1961, ONTARIO
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Province	Total	Paroles Granted	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Denied
Ontario	565	128	27	410
British Columbia	25	15	1	9
Totals	590	143	28	419

TABLE 11 — LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF
PAROLES GRANTED IN EACH SENTENCE, 1961, BY REGION

Length of sentence (months)	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western	Total Paroles Granted
1	2	1	2	—	5
2	2	6	6	3	17
3	8	25	19	8	60
4	1	7	5	4	17
5	1	3	5	1	10
6	55	148	78	64	345
7	1	2	3	6	12
8	8	8	9	3	28
9	7	9	41	48	105
10	1	5	6	4	16
11	3	—	4	—	7
12	27	70	79	123	299
13	—	1	5	2	8
14	1	—	2	2	5
15	—	5	38	19	62
16	1	5	1	2	9
17	—	—	1	1	2
18	9	5	54	48	116
19	—	—	1	2	3
20	—	1	5	3	9
21	1	—	3	6	10
22	—	—	3	1	4
23	—	5	8	—	13
24	105	188	154	90	537
25	1	2	2	6	11
26	1	—	1	1	3
27	3	1	9	7	20
28	—	—	1	2	3
30	3	2	24	15	44
31	—	—	1	—	1
32	1	1	—	1	3
33	—	—	2	—	2
34	—	—	—	2	2
35	—	1	—	—	1
36	13	45	58	30	146
37	—	—	1	—	1
38	—	—	1	—	1
39	—	1	1	—	2
40	—	—	—	1	1
41	—	1	—	—	1
42	—	2	11	8	21
43	—	—	2	—	2
44	—	—	—	1	1
45	—	—	1	—	1

Length of Sentence (months)	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western	Total Paroles Granted
46	—	—	2	1	3
48	5	7	19	10	41
49	—	1	2	—	3
50	—	—	1	—	1
51	1	—	—	—	1
54	—	1	2	2	5
57	—	—	1	—	1
58	—	—	1	—	1
59	—	—	1	—	1
60	6	26	19	20	71
61	—	1	—	2	3
71	—	—	1	—	1
72	2	18	8	7	35
74	—	—	1	—	1
75	—	—	1	—	1
78	—	—	1	—	1
84	—	12	12	9	33
86	—	—	—	1	1
87	—	—	1	—	1
96	1	9	5	2	17
105	—	—	1	—	1
108	2	1	—	—	3
114	—	—	1	—	1
120	2	13	4	7	26
144	1	2	6	2	11
168	1	1	1	—	3
180	3	—	6	3	12
192	—	1	—	1	2
206	—	1	—	—	1
216	—	1	—	1	2
240	2	1	3	3	9
300	—	4	—	2	6
360	—	2	—	—	2
708	—	1	—	—	1
Life	2	6	9	2	19
*D. C. to Life	—	1	3	1	5
N.K.	1	—	1	3	5
Totals	284	660	* 760	593	2297

Sentence (Months)	Total	Grant.	Def.	Den.	Total	Grant.	Def.	Den.	Total	Grant.	Def.	Den.
1-5 months	100	50	—	50	100	33	—	67	100	27	—	73
6 months	100	45	—	55	100	43	—	57	100	29	—	71
7-11	100	44	—	56	100	33	—	67	100	26	—	74
12 (1 year)	100	39	—	61	100	42	1	57	100	20	—	80
13-17	100	18	9	73	100	37	6	57	100	23	—	77
18	100	42	16	42	100	26	—	74	100	23	—	77
19-23	100	33	—	67	100	38	—	62	100	28	4	68
24 (2 years)	100	42	4	54	100	36	8	56	100	36	8	56
25-29	100	56	11	33	100	27	9	64	100	26	14	60
30	100	38	12	50	100	15	23	62	100	36	15	49
31-35	100	100	—	—	100	18	—	82	100	14	19	67
36 (3 years)	100	32	10	58	100	30	21	49	100	39	12	49
37-41	100	—	—	100	100	25	25	50	100	21	21	58
42	—	—	—	—	100	50	25	25	100	31	22	47
43-47	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100	100	56	—	44
48 (4 years)	100	32	12	56	100	22	22	56	100	30	21	49
49-53	100	100	—	—	100	33	33	33	100	33	33	33
54	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	100	50	25	25
55-59	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	100	60	—	40
60 (5 years)	100	35	24	41	100	29	33	38	100	31	31	38
61-71	100	—	50	50	100	100	—	—	100	50	50	—
72 (6 years)	100	50	25	25	100	72	28	—	100	40	20	40
73-83	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—
84 (7 years)	100	—	17	83	100	46	23	31	100	50	33	17
85-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	50	—
96 (8 years)	100	33	67	—	100	41	50	9	100	56	44	—
97-107	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	100	100	—	—
108 (9 years)	100	100	—	—	100	100	—	—	100	—	60	40
109-119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	50	—
120 (10 years)	100	67	33	—	100	36	53	11	100	15	62	23
121-179	100	50	50	—	100	18	58	24	100	28	68	4
180 (15 years)	100	100	—	—	100	—	100	—	100	40	53	7
181-239	100	—	100	—	100	50	50	—	—	—	—	—
240 (20 years)	100	67	33	—	100	33	67	—	100	60	40	—
241-500	100	—	100	—	100	67	33	—	100	—	100	—
708 (59 years)	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	100	60	—	—
Life	100	50	50	—	100	50	50	—	100	50	50	—
(Death comm.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Grant. — Granted Def. — Deferred Den. — Denied

**TABLE 13 — PAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1961**

	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961
Provincial Institutions						
Less than 6 months	2%	1%	2%	5%	4%	5%
Six months	9%	6%	10%	12%	14%	14%
Over 6 months, less than 12 months	6%	2%	5%	5%	7%	7%
12 months	31%	31%	13%	17%	15%	13%
Over 12 months, less than 2 years	12%	9%	10%	11%	10%	10%
2 years	—	—	—	—	—	5%
Over 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	2% ¹
Total	60%	49%	40%	50%	50%	56%
Penitentiaries						
2 years	22%	22%	35%	34%	21%	19%
Over 2 years	18%	29%	25%	16%	29%	25%
Total	40%	51%	60%	50%	50%	44%

¹ In previous years N.P.B. included Gaol sentences over two years with Penitentiary sentences.

**TABLE 14 — PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED
(ALL SENTENCES)
IN THE YEARS, 1949 - 1953 - 1957 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961**

	Less 35%	35% to 50%	50% to 70%	70% & over	Par. Grant. before half of Sent. Served
Canada					
1949	3%	12%	64%	21%	15%
1953	1.5%	8.5%	78%	12%	10%
1957	3%	17%	64%	16%	20%
1959	1%	13%	61%	25%	14%
1960	5%	22%	55%	18%	27%
1961 ⁽¹⁾	8.8%	14.3%	55.0%	20.7%	23.1%

Does not include 1.2% who were serving Life or Preventive Detention.

TABLE 15 — TIME SERVED ON LIFE and/or INDETERMINATE SENTENCE
AT TIME OF RELEASE

Atlantic	1949	19						
	1953							
	1957	11.5	16.11					
	1959							
	1960	(i) 6.3						
	1961							
Quebec	1949	17.8	21.1					
	1953	15.8	16.5	19.4	19.10			
	1957	10.5	12.4					
	1959	10.1						
	1960	7.2	9.6					
	1961	7.1	9.8	10.8	20.9			
Ontario	1949	7.8	20.2					
	1953	14.5						
	1957	14.10						
	1959							
	1960	10.0	11.8	11.10	14.1			
	1961	7.0	7.5	10.7	(i) 5.0	29.1	(i) 6.7	(i) 7.11
West	1949	12.7	20.4					
	1953	15.10						
	1957	11.2	12.3	16.8	(i) 7.4	(i) 8.9	(i) 4.4	
	1959	18.1	13.10	11.4	19.1	(i) 8.1	(i) 9.3	
	1960	10.11	11.1	17.1	17.6	(i) 10.2	(i) 10.3	(i) 7.3
	1961	(i) 6.5	(i) 6.6	(i) 8.2	(i) 10.1			

(i) Indeterminate sentences (habitual criminal or sexual psychopath.)

**TABLE 16 — GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION
WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE AND PAROLE VIOLATION (1961)**

	Parole Granted (all types)	Parole Deferred	Parole Denied	Parole Violated
Sex: (Male)	95%	98%	98%	96%
(Female)	5%	2%	2%	4%
Age:				
Average	28 years	32 years	28 years	26 years
Less than 20 years	14%	14%	17%	19%
Between 20 and 30 years	53%	46%	49%	58%
Over 30 years	30%	39%	32%	23%
Not stated	3%	1%	2%	—
Reason for revocation:				
Break. & entering, theft or receiving	51%	34%	59%	50%
Robbery	13%	30%	7%	20%
Forgery and frauds	8%	4%	12%	8%
Sex	8%	12%	7%	4%
Drugs	3%	4%	2%	2%
Others	17%	16%	13%	16%
Place of detention:				
In provincial institutions	56%	9%	49%	36%
In federal institutions	44%	91%	51%	64%
Length of sentence:				
Life (commuted - 11)	—	6	—	1
(straight - 35)	7	15	1	1
Indeterminate (psy. - 14)	—	10	—	2
(hab.- 20)	3	13	1	2
Average of all others	25 months	70 months	20 months	39 months
Average time served	15 months	—	—	20 months
Supervision of:				
Regional offices	11%			5%
Public services	23%			24%
Private agencies	50%			67%
Others	6%			4%

**TABLE 17 — NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
FORFEITURES AND REVOCATIONS
1949, 1953, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961**

Province of	FORFEITURES						REVOCATIONS						% OF FAILURES					
	49	53	58	59	60	61	49	53	58	59	60	61	49	53	58	59	60	61
Release																		
Maritimes	3	6	9	11	17	18	2	5	3	10	10	19	5.10	16.17	7.19	6.50	8.28	13.12
Quebec	19	9	17	29	31	56	5	6	18	17	39	27	5.83	4.10	8.31	6.21	8.52	12.57
Ontario	7	8	7	12	23	42	2	2	2	16	23	35	5.29	6.09	4.52	5.66	6.20	10.14
Manitoba	4	—	3	1	4	5	—	1	1	2	5	9	9.30	2.63	8.89	4.17	8.82	12.17
Sask. and Alberta	2	2	4	2	8	9	1	5	3	10	6	5	3.33	6.36	8.14	6.06	8.98	10.07
Br. Columbia	4	—	5	3	9	12	2	1	4	5	8	11	6.54	.86	11.84	3.76	5.92	18.42
CANADA	39	25	45	58	94	148	12	20	31	60	97	114	5.62	5.22	7.65	5.79	7.77	12.17

**TABLE 18 — COMPARATIVE DATA ON
REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES**

	1959	1960	1961	AVERAGE
AGE:				
Less than 20 years	23%	20%	19%	20 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Between 20 and 30 years	54%	53%	58%	55%
Over 30 years	23%	27%	23%	24 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Average	25 years	25.5 years	26.1 years	25.5 years
OFFENSE:				
Theft or receiving	58%	54%	50%	54%
Robbery	17%	15%	20%	17 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Forgery	15%	12%	8%	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Sex	2%	6%	4%	4%
Drugs		3%	2%	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Others	8%	10%	16%	11 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
LENGTH OF SENTENCE:				
Life	1	1	2	
Indeterminate	1	1	4	
Average of all others	33.6 mos.	30 mos.	39 mos.	34.2 mos.
PLACE OF DETENTION:				
in Provincial Institutions	27%	40%	36%	34 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
in Federal Institutions	73%	60%	64%	65 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
AVERAGE TIME SERVED	27.6 mos.	21.6 mos.	20 mos.	23 mos.
YEAR OF RELEASE:				
Before 1958	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	4%	.4%	
In 1959	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	49%	3.0%	
In 1960	—	47%	45.9%	
In 1961			50.7%	
AVER. PERIOD ON PAROLE	4.95 mos.	4.5 mos.	4.1 mos.	4.5 mos.
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:				
None	25%	26%	31%	27 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
At least one similar	25%	37%	35%	32 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
At least one other	50%	37%	34%	40 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
ALCOHOL PROBLEM	55%	48%	38%	47%
FAMILY BACKGROUND:				
Good	21%	31%	30%	27 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Fair	35%	25%	19%	26 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Poor	13%	23%	17%	17 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Broken Home	21%	21%	20%	20 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
FAMILY or MARITAL SUP.	75%	71%	62%	69 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
WILLING TO RETURN TO	74%	85%	78%	79%
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	22%	35%	35%	30 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT	48%	48%	40%	45 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
SUPERVISION OF:				
Regional Offices	5%	11%	5%	7%
Public Services *	15%	21%	24%	20%
Private Agencies	80%	68%	67%	71 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Others			.4%	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

*Refers to officers of Provincial or Federal Government Services.

TABLE 19 — INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM OF PERSONS
RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1950 - 1955, 1950, 1960, 1951 - 1956, and 1951 - 1961

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Paroles granted	924	754	756	825	904	1365	1425
Instances and Rates of Recidivism:							
(1) Revocation	12	15	19	8	8	31	62
%	1.29	1.99	2.51	0.96	0.88	2.27	4.35
(2) Forfeiture	24	15	27	29	28	56	64
%	2.59	1.98	3.57	3.51	3.09	4.03	4.49
within 5 years							
subsequent sentence to							
(3) Provincial institution	154	153	166	163	195	243	271
%	1.66	20.29	21.95	20.36	21.57	17.80	19.02
(4) Penitentiary	53	92	108	116	108	172	181
%	5.73	12.20	14.28	14.06	11.94	12.60	12.70
TOTAL	243	275	320	321	339	502	578
%	26.69	36.33	42.32	38.90	37.50	36.77	40.56
within 10 years							
subsequent sentence to							
(3) Provincial institution	200	154					
%	22.09	20.42					
(4) Penitentiary	116	104					
%	12.82	13.79					
TOTAL	352	288					
%	38.09	38.19					

(a) Subsequent Sentence refers to a person who successfully completed his parole, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a penal institution.

TABLE 20 — DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION
1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961

	SUPERVISION														
	SOCIAL AGENCIES					PUBLIC SERVICES					REGIONAL REP.				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Maritimes	104	96	122	117	107			64	101	90	18	42	52	15	14
Quebec	276	272	383	475	447					2	67	139	262	238	143
Ontario	205	188	203	283	230			247	292	360	8	27	36	26	25
Manitoba	72	38	38	54	50				4	13	3	4	15	26	19
Saskatchewan & Alberta	103	78	136	45	41			15	3	6	5	9	17	21	10
British Columbia	74	70	108	132	109			14	18	48	9	10	59	61	36
Yukon & N.W.T.	1		1					1							
CANADA	835	742	991	1217	1091			341	432	526	110	231	441	400	248

Social agencies include parole and probationary services in 1957 and 1958.

TABLE 21 — PAROLE SUPERVISION 1961

PROVINCES	Soc. Agencies			Pub. Services			Regional Rep.			Others			CANADA		
	from 1960	in 1961	end 1961	from 1960	in 1961	end 1961	from 1960	in 1961	end 1961	from 1960	in 1961	end 1961	from 1960	in 1961	end 1961
Newfoundland	19	23	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	23	84
Nova Scotia	48	58	—	23	45	25	—	5	6	—	—	—	71	108	—
New Brunswick	17	20	18	32	45	24	6	9	3	—	—	5	55	74	50
P. E. Island	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Quebec	223	359	275	—	1	2	85	101	82	—	—	23	308	461	382
Montreal	64	88	63	—	1	1	20	42	25	—	—	11	84	131	100
Quebec	137	203	149	121	264	138	8	15	7	—	—	2	266	482	296
Ontario	29	27	23	43	96	63	10	10	2	—	—	3	82	133	91
Toronto	33	50	40	2	13	14	5	19	18	—	—	6	40	82	78
Kingston	17	41	26	1	6	1	6	10	2	—	—	—	24	57	29
Manitoba	64	109	62	—	7	7	2	1	—	—	—	3	66	117	72
Saskatchewan	75	107	85	25	48	30	19	36	19	—	—	6	119	191	140
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	726	1091	790	247	526	305	161	248	164	148	2013	63	1134	1322	1322

TABLE 22 — SUPERVISION BY SOCIAL AGENCIES

YEAR	TOTAL CASES DURING YEAR												MAN MONTH SUPERVISION											
	Newfoundland	P. E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Salvation Army	CANADA	Newfoundland	P. E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Salvation Army	CANADA
1953	6		31	7	88	65	40		75	40	16	368	13		124	42	342	245	198		352	245	240	1801
1954	5		22	6	159	65	50	5	87	60	54	513	10		60	8	492	135	136	17	237	168	151	1414
1955	3		34	8	268	82	64	9	103	73	82	726	13		164	35	1064	369	278	45	463	280	398	3109
1956	8		82	24	433	166	79	11	121	125	135	1184	40		393	102	1024	847	343	61	493	560	634	4497
1957	11		41	22	272	90	43	4	65	58	66	672	89		391	117	2539	1085	300	55	555	515	617	6263
1958	17		55	27	451	175	43	9	86	100	108	1071	108		235	117	2163	800	163	49	408	475	533	5056
1959	17		70	61	602	204	50	34	151	113	183	1485	83		240	183	3681	891	207	112	495	498	802	7192
1960	27		108	51	742	339	77	46	200	88	223	1901	137		418	254	3095	1322	308	158	756	669	857	7974
1961	33	4	98	33	727	341	65	55	163	138	177	1834	117	15	467	168	3834	1659	387	241	732	685	793	9098
Total	127	4	541	336	3742	1527	511	173	1051	795	1044	9754	610	15	2492	1026	18234	7353	2325	738	4491	4091	5025	46404

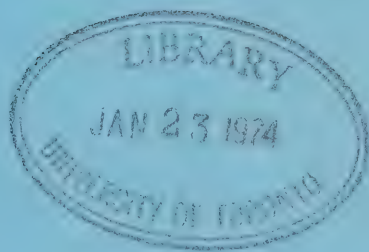
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD



FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1962.

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THE CHAIRMAN

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To the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, —

I have the honour to submit herewith the
report of the National Parole Board, for the fourth year of
operation, ending December 31st, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. Street,
Chairman.

Ottawa,
June 24th, 1963.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA

OFFICES:
116 LISGAR STREET,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.,

Members — Edouard Dion, Q.C.
— J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
— Mary Louise Lynch
— Frank P. Miller

Secretary — Benoit Godbout, Q.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
 CHAPTER I – THE PAROLE BOARD	
General	1
Success Rate.....	1
Developments in 1962	2
Board Activities	2
 CHAPTER II – THE PAROLE SERVICE	
Headquarters.....	4
The Field	4
 CHAPTER III – PAROLE STATISTICS	
Definition of Terms	6
Board Decisions	7
Paroles Granted	9
 CHAPTER IV – PAROLE VIOLATIONS	
Study of Suspended Paroles	12
Study of Paroles Revoked or Forfeited.....	12
 CHAPTER V – PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC	
Parole Supervision.....	16
Parole With Supervision	16
Without Supervision	16
The Future of Parole	17
TABLE 1 – 1962 Statistical Summary	20
” 2 – Previous Criminal Record by Selected Types of Decisions, 1961	21
” 3 – Previous Criminal Record by Selected Types of Decisions, 1962	21
” 4 – Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Provinces.....	22
” 5 – Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Institutions – Eastern Region	23
” 6 – Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Institutions – Central Region	24
” 7 – Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Institutions – Western Region	25
” 8 – Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Eastern Region Gaols	26
” 9 – Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Gaols – Quebec.....	27

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

	Page
TABLE 10 - Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Central Region Gaols	28
" 11 - Decisions of the National Parole Board, 1962 by Western Region Gaols	29
" 12 - Paroles Granted (All Types) by Provinces and Types of Institutions, 1962	30
" 13 - Percentage of Male and Female Cases Processed by Selected Types of Decision, 1962	31
" 14 - Female Inmates, 1962	31
" 15 - Type of Decision for Narcotic Offences, by Sex, 1962	32
" 16 - Indefinite Sentences, 1962 Ontario and British Columbia	32
" 17 - Length of Sentences and the Number of Paroles Granted in Each Sentence, 1962, by Region	33
" 18 - Length of Sentence and the Proportion of Decisions in Each Sentence - by Region, 1962	34
" 19 - Paroles Granted in Relation to Length of Sentence, 1962	35
" 20 - Proportion of Sentence Served when Paroled (All Sentences) in Years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961 & 1962	35
" 21 - Time Served on Life and/or Indeterminate Sentence at Time of Release (in years and months)	36
" 22 - General Statistical Information with Respect to Parole and Parole Violation (1962).	37
" 23 - Number and Incidence of Parole Decisions and Parole Violations by Penitentiaries, 1961 - 1962	38
" 24 - Number and Incidence of Parole Decisions and Parole Violations by Provincial Groups of Prisons, 1961 - 1962	39
" 25 - Forfeitures and Revocations 1949, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962	40
" 26 - Rates of Parole Failures by Regional Offices - 1962	40
" 27 - Percentage of Failures to Total Parolees at Large During 1962	41
" 28 - Comparative Data on Revocations and Forfeitures	42
" 29 - Incidence of Recidivism of Persons Released on Parole, 1950-1955, 1950-1960, 1951-1956, 1951-1961, 1952-1957 and 1952-1962	43
" 30 - Data on Release and Supervision, 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962	44
" 31 - Parole Supervision - 1962	45
" 32 - Supervision by Social Agencies	46
" 33 - Man Months Supervision, 1962	47

CHAPTER I

THE PAROLE BOARD

GENERAL

During 1962 the Parole Board granted 1872 paroles, including 83 temporary paroles. This compared to 2297 paroles granted in 1961 which included 84 temporary paroles. Parole was granted to 25% of the applicants in 1962, compared to 27% in 1961.

In 1962 the Parole Board made decisions in 9048 cases, of which 7612 were with respect to granting or refusing parole. In 1961 there were 9896 board decisions, of which 8530 were with respect to granting or refusing parole.

There were exactly 918 fewer applications for parole in 1962 than in 1961. Of these there were 240 less from penitentiary inmates and part of the reason for this is because of the provisions in the new Penitentiary Act providing for more generous granting of time off for good behaviour. An inmate in a federal institution automatically has his sentence reduced by 25% for good behaviour, which is known as statutory remission. He is also able to earn an extra three days a month off his sentence for industrious application to work, which is known as "earned remission". Almost all prisoners earn both these types of remission in full and the result is that on a two year sentence, a prisoner would be discharged in 16½ months.

Under the Parole Regulations an inmate in a federal prison is not usually considered for parole until he has served 12 months of his sentence. Therefore, if he is granted parole, he is released only 4½ months prior to his normal release date and he then has to be on parole and under supervision for almost eleven months, because he serves his statutory remission or good time, on parole.

This serving his good time on parole has also discouraged some inmates from applying for parole. A man sentenced to two years in penitentiary, who is paroled at his eligibility date of 12 months, would only serve 36 days more on parole than he would have previously. But he is released from prison upon completion of his sentence almost three months sooner than he would have been under the old Penitentiary Act. Therefore, there is less incentive now for him to change his attitude towards crime in order to get a parole.

Success Rate

During the first four years of its operation the Parole Board has granted parole to 8565 inmates, not including those given gradual release. During the same period, 790 parolees have been returned to prison, of which 371 had their

paroles revoked for misbehaviour or commission of a minor offence and 419 forfeited their paroles for commission of an indictable offence. This means an average failure rate over the four year period, related to all the paroles granted during that time, of about 9%. This is only a slight increase over the first three years when the average failure rate was 8.6%.

We are now able, for the first time, to compute a failure rate during each year on the basis of the number of people on parole during that year. At the beginning of 1962 there were 1316 persons on parole from previous years. During that year, 1720 more persons were released on parole in Canada, making a total of 3036 on parole during 1962. During this year, 217 persons failed on parole, of which 100 had their paroles revoked and 117 of whom forfeited their paroles. This means that during 1962 the proportion of parole failures to the total number on parole and those granted parole during the year was slightly over 7%. No matter how the failure rate is computed, it is extremely low compared with other parole jurisdictions.

Developments in 1962

- (a) A system of case conferences was introduced between our staff and members of the institutional staff to assist in the selection of parolees at Dorchester Penitentiary, and the Federal Training Centre, and will be extended to other institutions soon.
- (b) Arrangements were made for further decentralization of the work of the staff to the field offices. The Regional Representatives in some areas now can make the necessary arrangements for community investigation reports and parole supervision, resulting in greater efficiency and more expedient completion of parole investigations.
- (c) A special narcotic addict project in Vancouver was conducted, known as the S.N.A.P. experiment, by which 16 drug addicts were released on parole after group therapy treatment and under special intensive supervision of one parole officer.
- (d) Arrangements were made for more intensive field trips by our field staff, to give better coverage to a greater number of institutions to interview more prisoners.
- (e) More detailed statistical information with respect to paroles granted and violations of parole, is now being obtained together with detailed information on every case considered by the Board. This will assist us in future study and research and analysis of the whole parole system.

Board Activities

The Members of the Board were active in the field of public relations, and in promoting the education of the public as to the purpose and philosophy of parole. They visited federal and provincial prisons across Canada and spoke to

36 inmate groups and 38 staff committees. Fifty speeches were delivered to the general public, after-care agencies, Canadian Clubs and Service Clubs. Meetings were held with members of the judiciary in seven of the provinces and with provincial authorities and police departments in all provinces.

Several conferences on criminology were attended in Canada and the United States, including the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, the American Congress of Corrections, the Southern States Conference on Corrections and the First National Parole Institute.

Members of the Board took part in 26 television and 12 radio interviews, and 16 press conferences.

CHAPTER II

THE PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the Board is known as the National Parole Service, approximately half of which is at headquarters in Ottawa and the other half in ten regional offices across the country. The headquarters staff prepares and presents the cases to the Board for consideration. The field staff interviews the inmates and assists in the preparation of their applications for parole and has authority over parolees. In some cases they arrange for the community investigation and for the supervision of parolees. The complete organizational chart is shown on page 19.

Headquarters

There were decreases both in the number of new cases opened and in incoming and outgoing mail during 1962. The decrease in mail is due in part to the decentralization of some of the work such as case investigation procedures, community investigation reports and modification of parole, to the field offices.

There were 8,011 new cases opened in 1962, compared with 8,769 in 1961, a decrease of 8.5%. Incoming mail decreased slightly from 147,659 to 147,425 pieces and outgoing mail from 174,949 to 165,961, a decrease of .15% and 5.13% respectively.

Five officers and 18 clerical staff left the service during the year and seven officers and nine clerical staff were taken on strength. Part of the decrease in clerical staff resulted from the use of dictating equipment. The Service operated for several months with 75% of its authorized establishment and was still under 85% at the end of the year, which unfortunately caused delays and resulted in shorter paroles in some cases. There were 21 officers and 34 clerical staff at headquarters at the end of the year.

The Field

The chart below gives the location of the ten field offices, the area covered by each, the number of officers on strength in each office, the visits paid to institutions by the Regional Officers in each office and the number of inmates interviewed. The visits to institutions increased from 1,358 to 1,650 in 1962, but the number of interviews with inmates decreased slightly from 6,982 to 6,702.

One Officer left the Service, three were taken on strength, and one was transferred to the Field from Headquarters. Six of the clerical staff left the Service and five were taken on strength. Total strength of the Field staff at the end of 1962 was twenty-four Officers and twenty-two clerical staff.

<u>City</u>	<u>Area Covered</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Visits to Insti- tutions</u>	<u>Inmates inter- viewed</u>
Halifax	Nfld. & N.S.	1	57	201
Moncton	N.B. & P.E.I.	2	124	595
Quebec	Eastern Quebec	1	36	193
Montreal	Western Quebec	7	219	1424
Kingston	North & East Ont.	4	434	1415
Toronto	South & West Ont.	1	114	571
Winnipeg	Manitoba	2	156	569
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	1	127	347
Edmonton	Alberta	1	75	341
Vancouver	British Columbia	<u>4</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>1046</u>
		<u>24</u>	<u>1650</u>	<u>6702</u>

The field officers received numerous visits from parolees and other persons on behalf of parolees, and they visited homes on 915 occasions. The field officers were also actively engaged in giving lectures, speeches, case conferences and in interpreting parole to the public through the press, radio and television. They also had 420 parolees under their direct supervision during the year.

We were unable to hold our usual conference of Regional Representatives in Ottawa, but it will be held in May, 1963.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE STATISTICS

There are four main groups of statistical tables at the back of this report, as follows:— Board Decisions tables 1 – 11, which are explained in this chapter. Paroles Granted tables 12 – 21, Parole Violations tables 22 – 29, discussed in Chapter IV, and Parole Supervision tables 30 – 33, which are reviewed in Chapter V.

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in this report:

Definition of Terms

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations;

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole;

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended;

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations;

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years;

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases;

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period;

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole;

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted;

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life;

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole;

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehaviour or a breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement;

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation;

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than by a Regional Representative;

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given to an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community;

Eastern Region – includes the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec

Central Region – constitutes the Province of Ontario

Western Region – is the four Western Provinces.

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is usually not arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible;

Temporary Parole: is the same as a parole with gradual but just preceding discharge at expiration, rather than release on parole.

Board Decisions

Besides the granting or refusing of parole, there are decisions such as deferring consideration of parole, reserved decisions, pending receipt of further information, and decisions with respect to revocation and forfeiture of parole, and requests to modify or remove terms and conditions of parole.

In 1961 there were 9896 decisions dealing with 8616 persons and in 1962, 9048 decisions about 7857 persons. In both years, 13% of all the decisions concerned the same person on more than one occasion.

Table 1 – is a statistical summary of all Board decisions covering the first four years of its operation from 1959 – 1962, inclusive and 1958, the last year of the former Remission Service.

Under the headings Parole Denied and Parole Deferred, the table distinguishes between those penitentiary cases which were decided following an application and those reviewed in the absence of an application, under Automatic Parole Review, as required by law.

The breakdown of the paroles denied and deferred in prison and penitentiary cases was as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Provincial prisons	2728 (43%)	2353 (40%)
Federal Penitentiaries	3591 (57%)	3497 (60%)
	<u>6319 (100%)</u>	<u>5850 (100%)</u>

There were 7612 decisions with respect to parole in the proportion of

Parole Granted	25%	(1872)
Parole Deferred	8%	(655)
Parole Denied	67%	(5085)
	<u>100%</u>	<u>(7612)</u>

There were fewer applications for parole and fewer paroles granted in 1962, compared to the two previous years. This does not represent any change in policy, but simply means that there are not as many good parole risks being found as before.

The percentage of paroles granted in relation to applications received has dropped from 42% in 1959, to 37% in 1960, 27% in 1961 and 25% in 1962. This is not indicative of a change in policy but is explained by the fact that a larger number of cases has to be considered on an automatic basis without receiving an application. Paroles were granted during the last four years in the following numbers:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Prisons</u>	<u>Penitentiaries</u>
1959	1044	994
1960	1333	1192
1961	1292	1005
1962	987	885
Annual Average	<u>1164</u>	<u>1019</u>

There were during the year 761 cases in which the Board, at the time provided by the regulations, had to reserve its decision pending the receipt of some missing information. These files are being studied to determine the causes for the delays and, if possible, these delays will be avoided or reduced to a minimum.

Tables 2 and 3 – show the previous criminal record if any, of all those applicants considered by the Board during the years 1961 and 1962 respectively. They show whether the applicants were previously convicted and whether they had previously served time in a provincial prison or a penitentiary, and whether they had been on probation previously. From this it will be seen that two-thirds of all those who were granted parole had previously been convicted, and about 40% of them had previously been in prison.

Table 4 – is a tabulation of the Board decisions in 1962 in the various provinces. It shows that Ontario and Quebec together were responsible for 60% of the total activities of the Board.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 – show the various types of decisions with respect to each of the institutions in the three respective regions. Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 show a breakdown of the decisions in the various provincial institutions in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces respectively.

On a regional basis, the number and proportion of parole decisions during the last four years was as follows:

	Total Cases Considered				Proportion			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Eastern	2060	2661	3022	2763	43%	40%	35%	36%
Central	1597	2260	3230	2649	32%	34%	38%	36%
Western	1171	1739	2278	2200	25%	26%	27%	28%
	4828	6660	8530	7612	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Paroles Denied or Deferred				Paroles Granted			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Eastern	993-48%	1513-57%	2078-69%	1940-70%	1067-52%	1148-43%	944-31%	823-30%
Central	1111-70%	1563-69%	2470-77%	2120-80%	486-30%	697-31%	760-23%	529-20%
Western	686-58%	1125-65%	1685-74%	1680-76%	485-42%	614-35%	593-26%	520-24%
	2790	4201	6233	5740	2038	2459	2297	1872

Paroles Granted

Table 12 — shows a reduction over the three previous years. It gives a breakdown by provinces and types of institutions and it is apparent that, in most years the number of inmates paroled from prisons and from penitentiaries are fairly close to equal. The following chart, however, indicates that a greater proportion of prison inmates are paroled, namely 32% in 1961 and 30% in 1962, compared to 20% and 19% respectively, in penitentiary cases. This makes an average total paroles granted of 25% in 1961 and 23% in 1962, out of the total cases considered.

	DECISIONS				PAROLES			
	1961	%	1962	%	1961	%	1962	%
Penitentiaries	4515	53	4305	57	924	20	808	19
Goals	4019	47	3340	43	1291	32	987	30
TOTAL	8534	100	7645	100	2215	25	1795	23

On a regional basis and taking the average of the last four years, paroles increased or decreased in number in comparison to 1958 to the extent shown:

	PAROLES GRANTED IN					Increase or Decrease with respect to 1958
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
EASTERN	823	944	1148	1067	588	+ 67%
CENTRAL	529	760	697	486	199	+ 210%
WESTERN	520	593	614	485	207	+ 167%
CANADA	1872	2297	2459	2038	994	+ 118%

Table 13 — shows the proportion of paroles granted and denied, to males and females. Ninety-seven per cent of the ordinary paroles went to men and 3% to women, which is approximately the same proportion each sex comprises of the total prison population.

Table 14 – shows the number of females granted and denied parole in the various regions. All women serving sentences of over two years are in Kingston, Ontario which accounts for the larger number of paroles for women from Ontario.

Table 15 – deals with narcotic offenders and shows that in 1962 – 61 men and 21 women were denied or deferred and 36 men, or 37%, and 15 women, or 42%, of the addict cases examined, were granted parole. Of these only one man and three women violated parole, a failure rate of 3% and 20% respectively. Of a total of 46 paroles in the usual way, only 4 or 9%, failed while on parole. This excludes 5 gradual paroles granted to females because they were only out during the day and returned to the institution at night.

Table 16 – shows the number of inmates serving a definite – indefinite type of sentence who were granted or refused parole in Ontario and British Columbia, while serving the definite portion of their sentence. The Parole Boards of Ontario and British Columbia have jurisdiction with respect to the indefinite portion of these sentences.

Table 17 – is a study of 1788 paroles (being the total of 1872 less temporary paroles and cases of preventive detention) showing the sentence being served when parole was granted in each region.

Table 18 – shows the length of sentence being served and the number and proportion of grants and refusals for each type of sentence, in the various regions.

Table 19 – shows the proportion of paroles granted in relation to the length of sentence in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Table 20 – shows the proportion of sentence served when parole was granted in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Next year another table will distinguish between penitentiary and prison cases, because in the latter, the proportion of sentence served when parole is granted, is related to the time elapsed before an application is received. Penitentiary cases must all be reviewed at predetermined times in accordance with the regulations. Thus this new table will be an indication of the efficiency of the parole system. Another table next year will show the actual unexpired time to be served and thus the exact duration of the parole periods.

Table 21 – shows the actual time served by those serving life or indeterminate sentences when released on parole in the different regions in the same seven selected years between 1949 and 1962. The national average for each of these years is as follows, in years and months:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Life Terms</u>	<u>Preventive Detention</u>
1949	16.11	—
1953	16.11	—
1957	13.3	6.10
1959	14.6	8.8
1960	13.8	7.10
1961	10.5	7.5
1962	9.9	7.6
Average	<u>13.7</u>	<u>7.8</u>

CHAPTER IV

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

A parole normally comes to an end when the sentence being served by the parolee expires. He is then no longer under supervision and is not subject to the conditions and restrictions of his parole agreement. It may be terminated before this and during the parole period by suspension, revocation or forfeiture.

Parole may be suspended in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of parole. Upon apprehension the parolee is remanded to custody until the Board decides either to continue him on parole or to revoke it. The Board is thus able to exercise adequate control and prompt and effective action over delinquent parolees.

Parole may be revoked if a parolee fails to abide by the conditions of his parole; the parolee is arrested and returned to the prison to serve that part of the original sentence which remained unexpired when he was released.

Parole is forfeited when a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, committed while on parole, punishable by a sentence of two years or more. The parolee is recommitted to serve the remanet of his original sentence plus any term the Court may impose for the indictable offence.

In 1961, 115 paroles were revoked and 149 forfeited, and in 1962, 97 were revoked and 118 forfeited. This means a total of 264 and 215 parolees respectively were returned to custody during those two years. In 1961, 30 and in 1962, 40 suspended paroles were continued and 8 forfeited paroles were reinstated in 1961 and 4 in 1962.

The following chart shows the number of paroles suspended by the various regional offices during the last four years:

Offices	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vancouver	3	12	23	22	60
Edmonton	—	3	14	13	30
Prince Albert	1	2	6	6	15
Winnipeg	1	3	14	10	28
Toronto	6	6	27	39	78
Kingston	2	5	15	9	31
Montreal	2	9	24	44	79
Quebec	—	2	5	2	9
Moncton	3	5	19	5	32
Halifax	—	—	—	12	12
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>374</u>

The above mentioned suspensions were disposed of as follows:

	<u>Carried Over</u>	<u>Suspended During Year</u>	<u>With- drawn</u>	<u>Con- tinued</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Forf.</u>	<u>Still Pending</u>
1959	—	18	—	5	13	—	—
1960	—	49	—	9	27	11	2
1961	2	147	7	30	73	24	15
1962	15	162	8	40	79	32	18

Study of Suspended Paroles

Of the 15 suspensions carried over from 1960 and 1961, 3 were continued, 9 revoked and 3 forfeited.

In 1962 there were 162 suspensions, an increase of 15 over 1961. Of these 8 were withdrawn, 37 continued, 70 revoked, 29 forfeited, and 18 carried into 1963.

A study of the 111 cases of suspended parole which ended in 79 revocations and 32 forfeitures, reveals the following data:

- (a) the youngest parole violator was 16 years of age when sentenced, the oldest 57, for an average age for the 111 of 27 years;
- (b) 40% had been convicted for Break and Enter, Theft, and Receiving, 17% for Robbery, 9% for Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences, 4% for Sex Offences, 2% for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and 28% for other offences;
- (c) the shortest sentence being served was 6 months, the longest (apart from sentences of life and preventive detention) 30 years, and the average sentence 4.25 years;
- (d) the average time spent in prison before parole was 2.16 years;
- (e) the average time spent on parole before suspension was 7.13 months;
- (f) parole was suspended for one or more of the following reasons:

(i) resisting supervision	— 37
(ii) leave area without permission	— 56
(iii) whereabouts unknown	— 39
(iv) misconduct	— 60
(v) breach of condition of abstinence	— 31
(vi) poor associations	— 5
(vii) further charges pending	— 22
(viii) others	— 12

Study of Paroles Revoked or Forfeited

Of the 104 cases of revocations or forfeitures in 1962 which were not preceded by suspension, it was noted that:

- (a) the ages of parolees were from 16 to 69 years, an average of 27 years;

- (b) 56% had been convicted for Break and Enter, Theft, and Receiving: 13% for Robbery; 10% for Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences; 2% for Sex Offences; 1% for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; and 18% for other miscellaneous offences;
- (c) apart from one life sentence and two indeterminate sentences the average sentence being served was 50.32 months;
- (d) some 27% were from Provincial and some 73% from Federal institutions;
- (e) average time spent in prison before parole was 25.44 months;
- (f) 2% were granted parole before 1960, 8% in 1960, 54% in 1961, and 36% in 1962;
- (g) average time served on parole before violation was 7.16 months;
- (h) 20% were first offenders, 44% had one previous similar offence, and 36% had one previous dissimilar offence;
- (i) 43% were addicted to liquor and 4% to drugs;
- (j) family background was estimated as good in 29% of the cases, fair in 30%, poor in 9%, 18% came from broken homes and 14% were not known;
- (k) 70% were assured of family or marital support;
- (l) 83% had homes to which to return;
- (m) 28% were assured of financial assistance;
- (n) 34% had offers of employment;
- (o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 5% of the cases, Public Agencies (Probation, Parole and Provincial Government employees) in 27%, private aftercare agencies in 62%, others (laymen and volunteer workers) in 5% and 1% were short paroles and no supervision was provided;
- (p) the Board revoked parole as a result of summary conviction plus other violations of parole conditions, or for breaches of one or more of the conditions of parole as follows:
 - (i) summary convictions plus violations - 15
 - (ii) further charges pending - 17
 - (iii) leave area without permission or whereabouts unknown - 44
 - (vi) lack of cooperation with Supervisor - 39
 - (v) misconduct - 49
 - (vi) breach of condition of abstinence or excessive use of liquor - 20
 - (vii) poor associations - 4
 - (viii) neglect to provide support - 2
- q) the Board revoked as a result of summary conviction alone in two instances:
 - (i) take auto without owner's consent - 1
 - (ii) assault - 1

All percentages above and in Tables 22 and 28, are in the nearest round figure).

Table 22 - provides data by proportionate percentage with respect to sex, age, offence, place of detention, length of sentence, average time served and type of supervision with respect to paroles granted, deferred, denied and violated, 1962.

A comparison with the years 1960 and 1961 reveals that

-) during these three years on the average 95% of those paroled were males and 5% females, and their violations were in approximately the same proportion;

- (b) the average age of those paroled is two years more than the average age of the violators, in each of the three years;
- (c) apart from sex offenders who have a much lower proportionate rate of violation, the violations according to the various types of offences, were in approximately the same proportion to those to whom parole was granted in most cases. Exceptions to this are, in 1961, 13% of the paroles granted and 20% of the failures were with respect to inmates convicted of robbery. But in 1962, the proportions were 12% and 13% respectively. In 1962, 48% of the parolees had committed breaking and entering, theft or receiving and they committed 56% of the violations;
- (d) with respect to the place of detention, the percentage of paroles to penitentiary inmates remains fairly constant being 47% in 1960, 44% in 1961 and 47% in 1962. Their proportion of the total parole violations increased from 60% in 1960, to 64% in 1961 and 73% in 1962;
- (e) the average time served before parole was granted increased from 14.8 months in 1960 to 15 months in 1961 and 17 months in 1962. The average time served before parole by the violators was 21.6 months in 1960, 20 months in 1961 and 25.4 months in 1962.

Table 23 — shows the average inmate population and its percentage of the total of the various main federal prisons, and the number and percentage of parole decisions, automatic parole review decisions (where the inmate did not apply) and net parole decisions (where the inmate did apply), by numbers and percentages. This table also shows the number and percentages of paroles granted to each institution and the number and rate of violations in each institution. From this it appears that in the last two years, 35% of the penitentiary inmates do not apply for parole, 45% did apply but were refused, and the remaining 20% applied and were granted parole. It also appears that in the penitentiaries in the Montreal area, where the automatic parole review decisions were fewer, being 245 or 15%, and the number of paroles were greater namely 325 or 40% of all paroles, the rate of violations remained below the national average. This table shows that in the Montreal area, 33% of all those who applied for parole received it in 1962.

Table 24 — gives the number and percentage of decisions in the various provincial institutions by province and the rate of violation in each. This shows for instance that 431 or 13% of all parole applications came from inmates of British Columbia provincial prisons, and of this 431, 182 or 42% of them received parole and of this 182, 12 men or 7% violated.

Table 25 — shows, with respect to six selected years between 1949 and 1962, by provinces as well as for all of Canada, the number and percentage of forfeitures and revocations, as well as the percentage of failures in each province. These percentages were established on the basis of the failures according to the province from which they were released, in comparison to the number of paroles granted during the year in that province. In this table paroles granted refers to all types of parole, except temporary paroles. One defect of this table is that it imputes to the province from which the prisoner was released, the failures which took place in another province to which the parolee went after release.

Table 26 – was devised to correct this situation and it is based on 1592 paroles, instead of 1789, because paroles for deportation and short paroles are excluded. This explains the apparent higher national rate of failure being 13.6% instead of 12.8% for the year 1962, as shown in table 25. The table indicates for instance that 80 paroles were granted from all institutions in the province of Saskatchewan, shown under the heading of Prince Albert, and of this 80, nine were revoked and nine were forfeited, but of these 18 failures only five occurred in Saskatchewan.

It also shows that 59 paroles were granted to institutions in the province of Alberta, shown under Edmonton, and of these there were no revocations and only one forfeiture, but there were 109 parolees in the province of Alberta, of whom seven had their paroles revoked and nine forfeited. Therefore most of these parolees came from other institutions such as the federal prison at Prince Albert. There is no federal prison in the province of Alberta.

Similarly, the table shows that 63 paroles were granted from Nova Scotia, shown under Halifax in the table, whereas there were actually 114 men on parole in Nova Scotia, so a large percentage of these had come from other areas. Also there were 142 paroles from New Brunswick prisons, shown under Moncton in the table, including the federal prison at Dorchester, but of these only 88 remained within the province of New Brunswick.

The cities shown in table 26 are the location of Regional Offices and refer to parole districts.

Table 27 – is another attempt to correct another defect of table 25. The latter purports to set a rate of failures based on their number during a year against the number of paroles granted during the same year. The obvious objection to the method is that one may fail this year who had been paroled during the preceding year. We know now the total number of persons each Regional Office had on parole during the year. Hence, for 1962, a new rate of failure based on the number of parolees at large, as explained in Chapter I.

Table 28 – is similar in purpose to table 22, but compares 1962 to 1961 and 1960.

Table 29 – finally, is a study of the incidence of recidivism with respect to paroles. Starting with the year 1950, it shows the proportion of parolees recommitted to prison:

- (a) within five years from their release on parole, for each of the eight years shown;
- (b) within ten years from the same date for the first three of these eight years.

We now have data with respect to eight years and in relation to comparable five year periods; they indicate an average rate of failure of 37.18%. The average, on a ten year period, is of 40.33%. This shows that ten years after their release on parole, some 60% of all the parolees have not been returned to custody. It might not be fair to conclude that this is due entirely to the value of parole, but it indicates fairly sound criteria of selection.

CHAPTER V

PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC

Parole Supervision

The importance of parole supervision cannot be over-emphasized, for it is during this period that the parolee will either learn to live as a law-abiding citizen, or decide to return to criminal activities. Supervision involves both counselling and guidance to assist parolees with their problems, and surveillance to ensure that they do not return to crime.

The supervisor must have a keen interest in the welfare of individuals and a human understanding of parolees and their problems. He must be patient, tolerant, flexible and understanding and also objective, fair and firm and be of sound judgment, tactful, efficiently organized and dedicated to duty. The dual purpose of parole is the protection of society during the rehabilitation of the inmate and both these matters must be of equal concern to the supervisor.

The following chart shows the number of persons released during the last three years, and by whom the supervision was provided and the number and proportion of supervision provided by each:

Parole with Supervision	1960		1961		1962	
by social agencies	1217	— 49%	1091	— 50%	899	— 50%
by public services	434	— 18%	526	— 23%	411	— 23%
by regional representatives	400	— 16%	248	— 11%	217	— 12%
by others	174	— 7%	145	— 6%	65	— 4%
Without Supervision						
for deportation	49	} — 10%	41	} — 10%	29	} — 11%
short paroles	183		162		168	
others	2		—		—	
Total Paroles	2459	— 100%	2213	— 100%	1789	— 100%

Table 30 — gives complete information on the number released under parole supervision and by whom it was provided during the last five years in the various regions.

Table 31 — shows, with respect to each group of supervisors and by provinces, the number of parolees they had at the beginning of 1962, the number they took during the year and the number they had on December 31st. During the last two years there were about 1300 inmates at large on parole in Canada at any one time.

It will be noted that the number of cases taken on parole in 1962 is higher than the one showing in the preceding table. The explanation is that this table takes into account about 200 transfers of cases from one Regional Office to another during 1962.

Table 32 — covers the last ten years. On the left are the number of cases taken under supervision by the social agencies and, on the right, the length of the supervision given in terms of man months supervision, (one man on parole for one month). The total of these man months supervision, from 1953 to 1962, divided by the total number of cases taken during the period, indicates that the average length of a parole is 4.9 months.

Table 33 — limited to 1962, gives the same information as in the preceding table for each group of supervisors. The bulk of parole supervision in 1962 was still done by the private social agencies:

	In terms of cases at hand	In terms of man months supervision
Social Agencies	1740 — 57%	9643 — 60%
Public Services	733 — 24%	3745 — 24%
Regional Offices	420 — 14%	1915 — 12%
Others	143 — 5%	616 — 4%
Total	3036 — 100%	15919 — 100%

The Future of Parole

The function of the Parole Board is to select those inmates in the various institutions across Canada who have given some indication that they intend to reform and to assist them in doing so by a grant of parole, having due regard to the protection of the public. It is essential that all those inmates who qualify for parole should receive it, and the procedures for receiving applications and completing the investigations should be such that they can be released on parole at a time when it is apparent that they can gain the greatest benefit from it.

Since the failure rate on parole during the last four years has been so low, it is desirable that there should be more extensive use of parole and the periods on parole should be longer and the supervision should be more intensive. It is also essential that every inmate should be thoroughly instructed about parole and should be interviewed by a representative of the Board as soon as it is reasonably feasible to do so, and the investigations should be completed as quickly as possible.

In order to accomplish these objectives more staff is required, especially in the field offices. The Board is dependent on persons outside its own organization to do most of its parole supervision and community investigations, because it does not have enough officers in the field to do this work. We are very grateful for the assistance which has been received from after-care agencies and provincial probation officers and others, but it would be highly desirable to have more officers in the field in order to ensure better selection of parolees, wider coverage

of all the institutions and briefing and instructing inmates about parole and even greater interest in parole by the inmates, faster processing of investigations, and longer parole periods. With our own officers, we could probably release more persons on parole with the knowledge that they would be under even more adequate and intensive supervision. This should result in more releases on parole and in substantial savings to the taxpayer and in helping more ex-criminals to become more useful citizens.

Ninety percent of the sentences of imprisonment in Canada are for less than 2 years. Therefore, the parole periods cannot be extended unless persons are released sooner in their sentences than has previously been done. This requires more intensive treatment and training programs in the institutions and more men in the field as above mentioned.

There should be more control exercised over offenders, especially those with established patterns of criminal behaviour, and this control should be outside the prison as far as it is feasible to do so. However, this cannot be done with the limited facilities and personnel available at the present time, especially with the greatest majority of the sentences being of such short duration.

If the men selected for parole need supervision, and after-care, those who do not receive parole but are discharged from prison, need it even more. All men discharged from prison should be under some sort of control and it would be extremely beneficial if they were required to serve their remission time under some form of statutory or mandatory parole. They could then be given as much guidance and assistance as possible and kept under some form of control, to keep them away from crime. This would also provide a deterrent effect against returning to crime, at least during this period, and it would reduce the number of inmates who at present are apparently not applying for parole because they know that they will be released in a few months without any control or obligations of any kind.

The Board is sincerely grateful to all those who have rendered such effective assistance to it and its work. These include the various federal and provincial authorities, members of the judiciary, police, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, after-care agencies and volunteer members of the general public. We are especially thankful to the R.C.M. Police for their preparation of Table No. 19, showing the success of persons released on parole between 1950 and 1955, until the present time, and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for most of the statistical data in this report, and of course the members of its own staff.

ORGANIZATION CHART

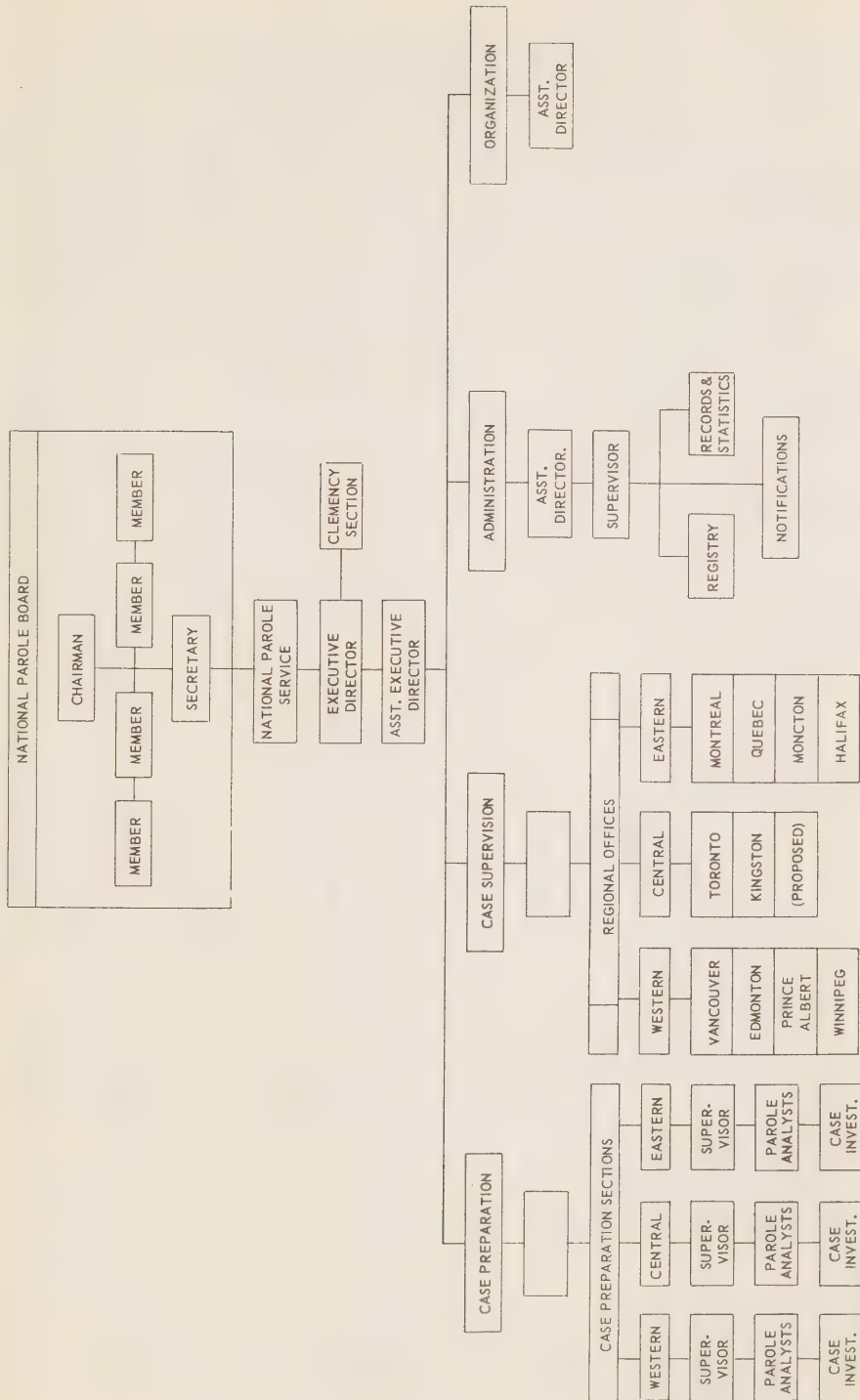


TABLE 1 — NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
1962 Statistical Summary

Board Decisions	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Board Decisions	—	5,120	7,240	9,896	9,048
Parole Denied	—	2,790	3,594	5,404	5,085
Automatic review (APR).....	—	—	517	1,413	1,384
Following application:	—	—	3,077	3,991	3,701
Parole denied	—	—	—	—	3,693
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	1
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	5
Temporary Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	2
Parole Deferred	—	—	607	829	655
Automatic review (APR)	—	—	90	225	182
Following application	—	—	517	604	473
Parole Granted (All types)	994	2,038	2,525	2,297	1,872
In penitentiaries	522	994	1,192	1,005	885
In provincial goals	472	1,044	1,333	613	542
In reformatories — training centres	—	—	—	535	386
In industrial farms	—	—	—	144	59
Parole Granted (All types)	—	—	—	2,297	1,872
Ordinary	—	—	—	1,957	1,562
With Gradual	—	—	—	52	30
For Deportation	—	—	49	42	29
Short	—	—	183	162	168
Temporary:	—	—	—	84	83
Gradual Parole	—	—	—	—	14
Temporary Parole	—	—	—	—	69
Parole Cancelled:	—	—	—	24	28
Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	24
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	2
Short Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	1
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	1
Parole Revised					
Parole Modified	—	—	—	72	67
Parole Reduced	—	—	—	8	19
Parole Violated					
Parole Suspended	—	—	—	—	1
Suspended — and continued	—	—	—	30	40
— and revoked	—	—	—	60	83
— and forfeited	—	—	—	1	28
— and revoked & forfeited	—	—	—	3	4
Parole Revoked	31	52	97	64	23
Parole Forfeited	45	58	94	144	86
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	2	1
Parole Reinstated	—	—	—	8	4
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	4	4
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	—	—	1	1
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	—	—	—	694	761
No Action	—	—	—	79	147
Prohibited from Driving					
Suspension granted (Fav.)	—	52	68	75	50
Suspension refused (Adv.)	—	61	108	97	84
Sentence of Lashes					
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	3	1	—	2
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 2 PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD BY SELECTED TYPES OF DECISION, 1961

Decision	Previous Criminal Record																										
	Previous Convictions							Previous Custody									Previous Other Dispositions				Previous Parole						
	Major Only	Minor Only	Juv. Only	Major and Minor	Major, Minor and Juv.	Minor and Juv.	None or N.A.	Pen. Only	Ref. Only	Other Only	Pen. and Ref.	Pen., Ref. and Other	Pen. and Other	Ref. and Other	None or N.A.	Fine	Susp. Sent	Prob.	Fine and Susp. Sent	Fine and Prob.	Susp. Sent and Prob.	Fine S. Sent and Prob.	None or N.A.	Satisfied	Violated	N.A.	
Parole Denied	949	714	79	1,349	131	91	66	611	188	831	643	276	232	182	471	1,167	608	770	187	328	59	220	73	1,745	448	267	3,275
Parole Deferred	112	103	18	182	39	19	9	122	43	111	82	63	43	33	46	183	82	93	15	33	5	35	9	332	54	32	518
Parole Granted	402	384	49	268	38	25	28	763	67	325	258	50	43	31	80	1,103	228	270	61	82	14	50	22	1,230	113	38	1,806
-Ordinary	52	12	2	16	3	3	—	15	8	6	2	7	4	4	3	18	3	7	1	4	—	2	—	35	4	5	43
-With Gradual	42	11	6	4	1	—	—	20	4	6	6	1	—	1	1	23	1	6	5	1	—	1	—	28	—	1	41
-Deportation																											
Total	1,486	1,209	147	1,819	212	138	103	1,531	310	1,279	991	397	322	251	601	2,494	922	1,146	269	448	78	308	104	3,370	619	343	5,683

¹ Includes eight Gradual Parole Denied but does not include one Short Parole in Principle Denied.

¹ Includes eight Gradual Parole Denied but does not include one Short Parole in Principle Denied.

TABLE 3 PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD BY SELECTED TYPES OF DECISIONS, 1962

Decisions	Previous Criminal Record																											
	Total			Convictions			Penitentiary			Reform or Goal			Probation			Parole												
				Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.										
Parole Denied.....	3,694 ¹	3,168	487	39	800	2,811	83	2,308	1,302	84	796	2,813	85	791	2,848	55												
Parole Deferred.....	473	373	99	1	167	304	2	291	180	2	75	396	2	106	363	4												
Parole Granted — Ordinary.....	1,562	967	578	17	162	1,377	23	618	920	24	232	1,308	22	154	1,387	21												
— With Gradual.....	30	25	4	1	14	15	1	15	14	1	2	27	1	4	25	1												
— Deportation.....	29	15	12	2	2	25	2	11	16	2	4	23	2	1	26	2												
Total.....	5,788	4,548	1,180	60	1,145	4,532	111	3,243	2,432	113	1,109	4,567	112	1,056	4,649	83												

¹ Includes one Gradual Parole Denied.

TABLE 4 - DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1962, BY PROVINCES

Board Decisions	Totals	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yuk.	NWT
Parole Denied													
Automatic review (APR) —	1,384	13	—	8	160	190	472	142	198	—	201	—	—
Following application:													
Parole denied	3,693	54	3	33	270	923	1,428	191	189	211	391	—	—
Gradual Parole Denied ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred													
Automatic review (APR) ..	182	2	—	—	17	52	62	11	19	1	18	—	—
Following application ...	473	3	—	4	24	184	152	25	20	2	59	—	—
Parole Granted (all types)													
Ordinary	1,562	36	—	44	123	553	398	99	80	59	170	—	—
With Gradual	30	—	—	—	2	6	11	4	—	—	7	—	—
For Deportation	29	—	—	—	1	5	15	—	1	2	5	—	—
Short	168	7	—	4	4	35	31	3	7	2	75	—	—
Temporary:													
Gradual Parole	14	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	2	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	69	—	—	—	—	2	64	—	1	—	2	—	—
Parole Cancelled:													
Parole cancelled	24	—	—	—	3	4	6	2	1	2	6	—	—
Parole with Gradual													
cancelled	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole													
Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Parole Revised													
Parole Modified	67	3	—	—	5	21	21	4	4	—	9	—	—
Parole Reduced	19	—	—	—	—	8	9	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated													
Parole Suspended	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Suspended-and continued	40	—	—	—	4	9	8	4	5	1	9	—	—
-and revoked	83	—	—	1	8	24	26	5	9	—	10	—	—
-and forfeited ..	28	—	—	—	3	12	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
-and revoked &													
forfeited	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Parole Revoked	23	—	—	—	2	9	9	1	—	—	2	—	—
Parole Forfeited	86	—	—	1	10	26	26	10	8	—	5	—	—
Parole Revoked and													
Forfeited	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole													
Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	761	5	—	8	102	278	154	57	75	19	63	—	—
No Action	147	2	—	—	8	37	46	6	11	—	37	—	—
Prohibited from Driving													
Suspension granted (Fav.)	50	12	—	—	—	9	19	2	1	3	3	1	—
Suspension refused (Adv.)	84	12	—	—	4	28	23	5	5	3	4	—	—
Sentence of Lashes													
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	9,048	150	3	103	751	2,420	3,011	579	639	307	1,084	1	—

Board Decisions

Board Decisions	Totals	Newfoundland Penitentiary	Newfoundland Gaols	P.E.I. Gaols	Good Shepherd Reformatory N	N. S. (2) Gaols	Dorchester Penitentiary	Springhill Institution	N.B., Central Reformatory	Interprovincial Home for Women N.B.	N.B. Gaols	St. Vincent de Paul Pen.	F. T. C. (4)	Leclerc Institution	Montreal (5) G.	Quebec Gaol	Gaols	
																	Mont. Dist.	Que. Dist.
Parole Denied	371	12	1	—	—	—	160	8	—	—	—	127	27	36	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)																		
Following application:																		
Parole Denied	1,283	16	38	3	—	27	185	6	52	1	32	224	169	100	194	48	111	77
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred	71	2	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	47	2	3	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)	215	2	1	—	—	3	22	1	2	—	—	65	63	50	2	2	—	2
Following application:																		
Parole Granted (all types)																		
Ordinary	756	4	32	—	—	27	76	17	38	2	7	72	145	97	116	36	41	46
With Gradual	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
For Deportation	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Short	50	—	7	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	6	5	8	14
Temporary:																		
Gradual Parole	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Parole Cancelled:																		
Parole Cancelled	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised	29	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	17	2	—	1	1	—	—
Parole Modified	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Suspended	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	33	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	—
— and revoked	15	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	8	10	4	2	—	—	—
— and forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	—
— and revoked and forfeited	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1
Parole Revoked	37	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	3	11	1	2	1	3	—
Parole Forfeited	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Parole Revoked Cancelled	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	393	2	3	—	—	6	100	2	1	—	1	65	119	51	24	7	4	8
No Action	47	1	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	8	10	—	3	—	—
Sentence of Lashes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,362	43	83	3	—	69	604	34	98	4	41	681	563	364	353	104	169	149

(1) Includes Salmonier Camp
 (2) Springhill not included in N.S. Gaols — Satellite of Dorchester
 (3) Includes Valleyfield Camp
 (4) Includes Gatineau Camp
 (5) Includes 2 from Bordeaux Insane Asylum.

TABLE 6 - DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1962, BY INSTITUTIONS - CENTRAL REGION

Board Decisions	Totals	Kingston Pen.	Collins ^(d)	Joyceville	Prison for Women, Kingston	O.R., Brampton	O.R., Elliot Lake	O.R., Guelph	O.R., Mercer	O.R., Millbrook	O.R., Mimico	O.T.C., Brampton	O.T.C., Burtch	O.T.C., Brantford	I.F., Burtch	I.F., Burwash	I.F., Ft. William	I.F., Monteth	I.F., Rideau	Ontario Gaols		
																				Tor. Dist. Gaols	Kingston Dist. Gaols	W. Ont. Dist. Gaols
Parole Denied	472	189	131	117	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Automatic review (APR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Denied	1,428	104	154	101	20	1	10	372	14	64	66	68	5	1	87	252	17	22	58	9	3	—
Parole Denied	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Denied	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temp. Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred	62	45	4	11	2	1	—	22	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)	152	44	50	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (all types)	398	25	79	56	10	2	4	91	1	13	7	53	—	—	14	26	4	4	5	2	2	—
Ordinary	11	4	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Gradual	15	2	3	2	1	—	2	10	4	1	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
For Deportation	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	10	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole	64	1	1	6	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Canc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised	21	6	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Modified	9	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Suspended	8	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	26	5	2	3	3	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked and forfeited	9	1	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	26	8	7	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	154	28	55	25	8	1	2	18	1	3	1	5	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Decision Reserved	46	10	13	8	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Action	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence Remitted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission Refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Board Decisions

	Totals	Manitoba Pen.	Manitoba Gaols	Sask. Pen.	Sask. Gaols	Bowden Inst.	Belmont Rehab. Cen.	Alberta Gaols	B.C. (1) Pen.	William Head	Haney Cor. Inst.	New Haven Inst.	B.C. Gaols	Oliver Mental Inst'n.	Ponoka Mental Inst'n.	Prov. M. Hospital	Essondale	Yukon & NWT
Parole Denied																		
Automatic review (APR)	541	142	—	198	—	—	—	—	186	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:																		
Parole Denied	982	97	94	119	70	47	24	138	145	15	90	—	141	2	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred																		
Automatic review (APR)	49	11	—	19	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Following application:	106	25	—	20	—	1	—	1	41	12	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary																		
Parole Granted (all types)	408	54	45	55	25	16	6	36	55	15	52	4	44	1	—	—	—	—
With Gradual	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
For Deportation	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short	87	1	2	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	62	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Gradual Parole	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:																		
Parole Cancelled	11	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised																		
Parole Modified	17	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																		
Parole Suspended	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	19	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked	24	4	1	8	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
— and forfeited	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked and forfeited	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	23	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	214	47	10	70	5	4	2	12	39	9	12	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
No Action	54	5	1	10	1	—	—	—	19	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes																		
Sentence Rejected (Fav.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission Refused (Adv.)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,583	413	159	520	113	69	32	195	534	64	263	5	211	4	1	—	—	—

(1) Includes Agassiz Camp.

TABLE 8 — EASTERN REGION GAOLS

	Nfld.	P.E.I.		Nova Scotia											New Brunswick														
		Total	King's Co. Gaol	Prince Co. Gaol	Total	Annapolis Co. Gaol	Antigonish Co. Gaol	Cape Breton Co. Gaol	Colchester Co. Gaol	Cumberland Co. Gaol	Digby Co. Gaol	Halifax City Gaol	Halifax Co. Gaol	Hants Co. Gaol	King's Co. Gaol	Lunenburg Co. Gaol	Pictou Co. Gaol	Queens Co. Gaol	Total	Charlotte Co. Gaol	Gloucester Co. Gaol	Madawaska Co. Gaol	Northumberland Co. Gaol	Restigouche Co. Gaol	St. John Co. Gaol	Sunbury Co. Gaol	Westmoreland Co. Gaol	York Co. Gaol	
Board Decisions																													
Totals	100	38	3	1	2	27	2	—	8	1	—	1	8	1	1	2	—	3	—	32	1	—	—	—	7	10	2	8	4
Parole Denied		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application: Parole Denied	100	38	3	1	2	27	2	—	8	1	—	1	8	1	1	2	—	3	—	32	1	—	—	—	7	10	2	8	4
Parole Deferred		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (all types)																													
Ordinary	66	32	—	—	—	27	2	—	8	—	—	2	8	—	1	2	—	3	1	7	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1
Short	12	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																													
Suspended — and revoked	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	10	3	—	—	—	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
No Action	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	196	83	3	1	2	69	5	1	24	1	1	3	18	1	3	4	1	6	1	41	2	1	1	2	7	12	2	9	5

Board Decisions	Montreal District Gaols													Quebec District Gaols														
	Valleyfield Gaol	Sweetsburg Gaol	Hull Gaol	St-Jean Gaol	Joliette Gaol	Mont-Laurier Gaol	Sorel Gaol	Amos Gaol	Campbell's Bay Gaol	Sherbrooke Gaol	Ville-Marie Gaol	St-Jérôme Gaol	Quebec City Gaol	Matane Gaol	Arthabaska Gaol	St-Jos-de-Beauce Gaol	New Carlisle Gaol	Chicoutimi Gaol	Perce Gaol	Rivière-du-Loup Gaol	Montmagny Gaol	Ste-Anne-des-Monts Gaol	Rimouski Gaol	Roberval Gaol	La Malbaie Gaol	Three Rivers Gaol		
Total	Montreal Gaol ¹																											
Parole Denied	430	194	9	8	24	2	13	9	6	7	1	18	11	3	48	1	6	10	3	10	2	4	2	1	13	12	5	8
Following application																												
Parole Deferred	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Following application																												
Parole Granted	239	116	—	1	5	1	9	1	—	4	—	10	4	6	36	1	3	7	—	5	6	4	—	1	1	4	9	5
Ordinary	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
For Deportation	33	6	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	
Short	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Temporary																												
Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole modified	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violated																												
Suspended — and continued	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— and revoked	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— and forfeited	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Parole Revoked	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Forfeited	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Revocation Cancelled	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Decision Reserved	43	24	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	
No Action	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	775	353	11	9	30	6	24	11	7	11	1	32	15	12	104	2	10	19	4	19	9	11	3	5	16	19	16	16

(1) Includes 2 from Bordeaux Isane Asylum.

TABLE 10 - CENTRAL REGION GAOLS

Board Decisions	Total	Toronto District Gaols										Kingston District Gaols		
		Toronto City (Don) Gaol	Elgin Co. Gaol	Essex Co. Gaol	Kent Co. Gaol	Lambton County Gaol	Peterborough Co. Gaol	Waterloo Co. Gaol	Welland Co. Gaol	York Co. Gaol	Ontario Co. Gaol	Carleton Co. Gaol	Frontenac Co. Gaol	Algonia District Gaol
Parole Denied.....														
Following application:														
Parole Denied.....	12	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	1
Parole Granted (all types)														
Ordinary.....	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Short.....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1

Board Decisions	Manitoba Goals				Sask. Goals			Alberta Goals			B. C. Goals				
	Total	Portage la Prairie Goal for Women	Headingley Goal	Brandon Goal	Dauphin Goal	Total	P.C.I. Prince Albert (Men)	P.C.I. Prince Albert (Women)	P.C.I. Regina (Goal)	Total	Calgary Prov. Goal	Ft. 1 Sask. Goal	Lethbridge Goal	Total	
Parole Denied															
Following application:															
Parole Denied.....	443	94	9	77	5	3	40	1	29	138	61	48	29	141	119
Parole Deferred															
Following application	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Parole Granted (all types)															
Ordinary.....	151	45	4	36	2	3	25	11	14	37	18	9	10	44	30
For Deportation.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—
Short.....	23	2	—	2	—	—	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	13	5
Temporary:															
Gradual Parole	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Parole Cancelled															
Parole Cancelled	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—
Short Parole Canc.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Temp. Parole Canc.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Parole Violated															
Suspended — and cont'd.....	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
— and revoked	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
— and forfeited	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited.....	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	30	10	—	6	2	2	5	1	4	12	6	3	3	3	2
No Action.....	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals.....	679	159	13	126	11	9	113	56	51	196	89	61	46	211	160
								6						15	12
															2

1) Includes 1 female from Oliver Mental Inst'n.

TABLE 12 - PAROLES GRANTED (ALL TYPES) BY PROVINCES AND
TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS, 1962

Institutions	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Penitentiaries:	522	994	1,192	1,005	885
Her Majesty's Pen., Newfoundland ¹	15	13	45	14	4
Dorchester.....	89	186	144	131	80
Springhill	—	—	2	12	17
St. Vincent de Paul ²	114	162	209	95	81
Federal Training Centre ³	142	237	238	176	145
Leclerc	—	—	4	77	101
Kingston	28	83	131	56	34
Collin's Bay ⁴	37	90	113	107	84
Joyceville	—	7	46	54	70
Prison for Women, Kingston	—	—	—	69	76
Manitoba (Stoney Mountain)	18	38	58	57	60
Saskatchewan	33	78	96	85	56
British Columbia ⁵	46	94	85	63	60
William Head.....	—	6	21	9	17
Provincial Institutions:.....	472	1,044	1,333	1,292	987
Newfoundland	—	—	—	32	39
Prince Edward Island	3	4	1	10	—
Nova Scotia.....	14	36	43	30	31
New Brunswick.....	46	84	92	55	50
Quebec.....	165	342	371	312	275
Ontario.....	134	310	453	474	265
Manitoba.....	27	34	44	58	47
Saskatchewan	11	25	60	54	35
Alberta ⁶	42	95	134	76	63
British Columbia.....	30	113	135	190	182
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	994	2,038	2,525	2,297	1,872

1. Includes Salmonier Camp

2. Includes Valleyfield Camp

3. Includes Gatineau Camp

4. Includes Beaver Creek and Landry Crossing Camps

5. Includes Agassiz Camp

6. Includes 1 female from Oliver Mental Institution

**TABLE 13 – PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE CASES PROCESSED BY
SELECTED TYPES OF DECISION, 1962**

Decisions	Total	Male	Female
Parole Denied			
Automatic review (APR)	100%	97%	3%
Following application:			
Parole Denied	100%	98%	2%
Gradual Parole Denied	100%	100%	—
Short Parole Denied	100%	100%	—
Temporary Parole Denied	100%	100%	—
Parole Deferred			
Automatic review (APR)	100%	99%	1%
Following application	100%	99%	1%
Parole Granted:			
Ordinary	100%	97%	3%
With Gradual	100%	93%	7%
For Deportation	100%	90%	10%
Short	100%	95%	5%
Temporary:			
Gradual Parole	100%	50%	50%
Temporary Parole	100%	14%	86%

TABLE 14 – FEMALE INMATES, 1962

Region	Total	Paroles Denied	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Granted
Brittains	12	2	1	9
Quebec	14	5	—	9
Ontario	158	71	6	81
Western	46	22	—	24
Totals	230	100	7	123

**TABLE 15 – TYPE OF DECISION FOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES,
BY SEX, 1962**

Board Decisions	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%
Parole Denied	62	41	21
Parole Deferred	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	82	61	21
Percentage	62%	63%	58%
Parole Granted			
ordinary	<u>37</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>7</u>
with gradual	6	5	1
for deportation	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
gradual parole	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	51	36	15
Percentage	38%	37%	42%
Parole Violation			
Total	4	1	3
Percentage	9%	3%	30%

**TABLE 16 – INDEFINITE SENTENCES, 1962, ONTARIO AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Province	Total	Paroles Denied	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Granted
Ontario	394	302	15	77
British Columbia	17	9	—	8
Totals	411	311	15	85

TABLE 17 — LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLES GRANTED¹ IN EACH SENTENCE, 1962, BY REGION

Length of Sentence ² (Months)	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Western	Total Paroles Granted
—5 months	9	36	25	20	90
6—11 months	47	104	47	57	255
12—17 months (1 year)	24	31	28	59	142
18—23 months	26	70	69	94	259
24—29 months	2	10	11	23	46
30—35 months	7	12	30	34	83
36—41 months	2	7	7	11	27
42—47 months (2 years)	64	174	87	78	403
48—53 months	2	2	5	10	19
54—59 months	1	3	12	15	31
60—65 months	—	—	5	2	7
66—71 months (3 years)	17	53	38	26	134
72—77 months	—	1	3	4	8
78—83 months	—	—	3	8	11
84—89 months	—	—	—	1	1
90—95 months (4 years)	9	13	18	17	57
96—101 months	—	1	1	—	2
102—107 months	—	—	1	—	1
108—113 months	—	1	1	—	2
114—119 months (5 years)	1	36	20	15	72
120—125 months	2	—	—	1	3
126—131 months (6 years)	—	5	4	6	15
132—137 months	1	—	1	2	4
138—143 months (7 years)	2	3	6	7	18
144—149 months	—	—	1	—	1
150—155 months (8 years)	—	8	3	2	13
156—161 months	—	—	2	—	2
162—167 months (9 years)	1	—	4	—	5
168—173 months	—	—	1	—	1
174—179 months (10 years)	—	10	5	6	21
180—185 months	1	5	2	6	14
186—191 months (15 years)	—	5	3	—	8
192—197 months	—	—	—	—	—
198—203 months (20 years)	1	—	—	2	3
204—209 months	—	3	—	3	6
210—215 months (life)	1	5	8	1	15
216—221 months (death Commuted to Life)	1	1	5	2	9
Totals	221	599	456	512	1,788

Does not include Temporary Paroles.
Does not include Preventive Detention.

TABLE 18 - LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND THE PROPORTION OF DECISIONS IN EACH SENTENCE - BY REGION, 1962

Length of Sentence (Months)	Maritimes			Quebec				Central				Western			
	Total	P Parole Denied	P Parole Deferred	Granted	Total	P Parole Denied	P Parole Deferred	Granted	Total	P Parole Denied	P Parole Deferred	Granted	Total	P Parole Denied	P Parole Deferred
1-5 months.....	% 100	63	37	100	66	34	34	100	78	22	43	100	43	57	38
6 months.....	100	56	44	100	63	37	37	100	80	20	62	100	62	38	36
7-11.....	100	49	51	100	59	41	41	100	86	14	64	100	64	36	33
12 months (1 yr).....	100	55	40	100	59	41	41	100	81	19	67	100	67	33	29
13-17.....	100	70	10	20	59	37	4	100	87	10	68	100	68	3	1
18.....	100	58	5	37	38	57	5	100	76	19	71	100	71	28	34
19-23.....	100	71	29	100	59	35	6	100	71	18	66	100	66	3	25
24 months (2 yrs).....	100	64	33	100	61	33	6	100	65	29	72	100	72	30	25
25-29.....	100	67	11	22	86	9	5	100	76	17	70	100	70	3	25
30.....	100	60	20	100	50	50	—	100	70	26	72	100	72	—	—
31-35.....	100	100	—	100	100	—	—	100	54	8	62	100	62	25	13
36 months (3 yrs).....	100	62	10	28	50	12	38	100	59	13	64	100	64	7	29
37-41.....	100	100	—	100	57	29	14	100	69	23	44	100	44	12	44
42.....	100	100	—	100	100	—	—	100	62	19	40	100	40	7	53
43-47.....	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	100	80	20	—	100	—	—	100
48 months (4 yrs).....	100	57	4	39	39	38	23	100	47	24	40	100	40	26	34
49-53.....	100	100	—	100	50	50	50	100	62	25	—	100	—	—	—
54.....	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	50	100	100	100	—	—
55-59.....	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	100	50	50	50	100	50	50	31
60 months (5 yrs).....	100	64	27	9	30	28	42	100	38	31	41	100	41	28	66
61-71.....	100	—	—	100	29	71	—	100	50	50	17	100	17	17	35
72 months (6 yrs).....	—	—	—	100	25	33	42	100	30	40	24	100	24	41	67
73-83.....	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	100	—	67	33	100	33	33	39
84 months (7 yrs).....	100	—	50	50	27	61	12	100	33	27	17	100	17	44	—
85-95.....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100	50	50	—	—	—	—	—
96 months (8 yrs).....	100	—	100	—	12	41	47	100	8	21	22	100	22	56	22
97-107.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	67	50	100	50	—	—
108 months (9 yrs).....	100	—	50	—	—	100	—	100	14	57	—	—	—	100	46
109-119.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	15	100	15	39	50
120 months (10 yrs).....	100	25	75	—	20	51	29	100	27	40	8	100	8	42	—
121-179.....	100	50	—	50	17	55	28	100	33	45	22	100	22	100	—
180 months (15 yrs).....	100	100	—	—	8	50	42	100	—	60	—	100	—	100	—
181-239.....	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—
240 months (20 yrs).....	100	50	50	—	—	100	—	100	25	75	17	100	17	50	33

TABLE 19 - PAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1962

Length of Sentence (Months)	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962
Provincial Institutions							
Less than 6 months	2%	1%	2%	5%	4%	5%	5%
Six months	9%	6%	10%	12%	14%	14%	14%
Over 6 months, less than 12 months	6%	2%	5%	5%	7%	7%	8%
12 months	31%	31%	13%	17%	15%	13%	15%
Over 12 months, less than 2 years	12%	9%	10%	11%	10%	10%	9%
2 years	—	—	—	—	—	5%	4%
Over 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	2%	...
Total	60%	49%	40%	50%	50%	56%	55%
Penitentiaries ⁽²⁾							
2 years	22%	22%	35%	34%	21%	19%	19%
Over 2 years	18%	29%	25%	16%	29%	25%	26%
Total	40%	51%	60%	50%	50%	44%	45%

¹⁾ Previous to 1961 N.P.B. included gaol sentences over 2 years with penitentiary sentences.

²⁾ Includes penitentiary sentences of less than 2 years (Escapes & Parole Violators) but does not include sentences of preventive detention.

TABLE 20 - PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED
(ALL SENTENCES) IN THE YEARS 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, & 1962

Year	Less than 35%	35% to 50%	50% to 70%	70% and over	Paroles Grant. before half of sent. served
Canada					
1949	3 %	12 %	64 %	21 %	15%
1953	1.5%	8.5%	78 %	12 %	10%
1957	3 %	17 %	64 %	16 %	20%
1959	1 %	13 %	61 %	25 %	14%
1960	5 %	22 %	55 %	18 %	27%
1961	8.8%	14.3%	55.0%	20.7%	23.1%
1962	9.0%	15.6%	56.6%	18.8%	24.6%

TABLE 21 - TIME SERVED ON LIFE AND/OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AT TIME OF RELEASE

(in years and months)

	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962											
Atlantic	19										
	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	11.5	16.11									
									
									
									
									
Quebec	7.6	15.10									
	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	17.8	21.1									
									
									
									
									
Ontario	7.8	20.2									
	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	14.5	14.10									
									
									
									
									
West	10.0	11.8	14.1	29.1	(i)6.7	(i)7.11					
	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	7.0	7.5	(i)5.0	7.9	9.6	9.10	11.2	11.8	12.11	15.6	15.6

**TABLE 22 – GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO
PAROLE AND PAROLE VIOLATION (1962)**

	Parole Granted (all types)	Parole Deferred	Parole Denied	Parole Violated
Sex: (Male).....	93%	99%	98%	96%
(Female)	7%	1%	2%	4%
Age:				
Average	29 years	30 years	28 years	27 years
Less than 20 years	11%	10%	15%	13%
Between 20 & 30 years	54%	50%	50%	57%
Over 30 years	34%	39%	33%	30%
Not stated	1%	1%	2%	
Offence:				
Break & entering, theft or Receiving	48%	31%	57%	56%
Robbery	12%	30%	7%	13%
Forgery	10%	6%	13%	10%
Sex	8%	14%	6%	2%
Drugs	3%	4%	2%	2%
Others	19%	15%	15%	17%
Place of detention:				
in Provincial institutions	53%	9%	44%	27%
in Federal institutions	47%	91%	56%	73%
Length of sentence:				
Life (commuted).....	9	7	—	1
(straight	15	6	—	—
Indeterminate (psychopath).....	7	17	—	1
(habitual)	8	14	—	1
Average of all others	24 months	69 months	18 months	50.32 months
Average time served	17 months	—	—	25.44 months
Supervision of:				
Regional offices	14%	—	—	5%
Public services	26%	—	—	27%
Private agencies	56%	—	—	62%
Others	4%	—	—	5%

TABLE 23 - PENITENTIARY STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE DECISIONS AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS (1961-1962)

61 - 62 Institutions	Inmate Popula- tion %	of	Parole Decisions						Net Parole Decisions						Paroles Granted						Parole Release Rate						Violations					
			1961			1962			1961			1962			1961			1962			61			62			61			62		
			No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland Dorchester...	46	1	35	1	36	1	7	1	14	1	28	1	22	1	14	1	4	1	50	18	2	0	14	0								
	750	11	497	11	479	11	139	8	185	12	358	13	294	11	129	14	97	12	36	33	34	20	26	21								
	1304	18	732	16	544	13	318	19	174	11	414	14	370	13	95	10	79	10														
	458	6	411	9	406	9	16	1	29	2	395	14	377	13	176	19	145	18														
Leclerc	374	5	272	6	290	7	65	4	39	2	207	7	251	9	76	8	101	12														
S/total	2136	29	1415	31	1240	29	399	24	242	15	1016	35	998	35	347	37	325	40	34	33	66	59	19	18								
Kingston	1107	16	627	14	553	13	312	18	271	17	315	11	282	10	69	8	44	5														
Collin's Bay.	591	8	402	9	426	10	126	8	135	9	276	10	291	11	104	11	83	10														
Joyceville ...	440	6	351	8	321	7	156	10	128	8	195	7	193	7	51	6	63	8														
S/total	2138	30	1380	31	1300	30	594	36	534	34	786	28	766	28	224	25	190	23	28	25	46	43	21	23								
Manitoba.....	505	7	277	6	335	8	93	6	153	10	184	6	182	7	55	6	59	7	30	32	9	15	16	25								
Saskatchewan	778	11	441	10	412	9	179	11	217	14	262	9	195	7	83	9	56	7	31	29	12	17	14	30								
B.C.	803	11	470	10	503	12	224	14	213	14	246	8	290	11	72	8	77	10	32	27	8	7	11	9								
Total	7156	100	4515	100	4305	100	1635	100	1558	100	2880	100	2747	100	924	100	808	100	32	29	177	161	19	20								

TABLE 24 - PRISON STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO
PAROLE DECISIONS AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS (1961-1962)

	Parole Decisions				Paroles Granted				Parole Violations			
	No.		%		No.		%		No.		%	
	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62
Newfoundland	63	79	2	2	32	39	51	50	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	22	3	1	1	10	0	45	0	1	0	10	0
Nova Scotia	83	61	2	2	30	31	36	51	2	2	7	6
New Brunswick	137	137	3	4	55	50	40	36	3	4	5	8
Quebec	776	711	19	21	312	275	35	39	12	11	4	4
Ontario	1850	1399	46	42	474	265	26	19	40	25	8	9
Manitoba	171	141	4	4	58	47	34	33	7	4	12	9
Saskatchewan	144	105	4	3	54	35	36	33	6	1	11	3
Alberta	374	273	9	8	76	63	20	23	9	1	12	2
British Columbia	399	431	10	13	190	182	48	42	14	12	7	7
TOTAL	4019	3340	100%	100%	1291	987	32	30	94	60	7	6

TABLE 25 — FORFEITURES AND REVOCATIONS 1949, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 & 1962

Province of Release	Forfeitures						Revocations						% of Failures					
	49	58	59	60	61	62	49	58	59	60	61	62	49	58	59	60	61	62
Maritimes.....	3	9	11	17	19	15	2	3	10	10	22	11	5.10	7.19	6.50	8.28	14.23	11.76
Quebec.....	19	17	29	31	51	37	5	18	17	39	23	31	5.83	8.31	6.21	8.52	11.22	11.35
Ontario.....	7	7	12	23	46	35	2	2	16	23	40	33	5.29	4.52	5.66	6.20	12.32	14.94
Manitoba	4	3	1	4	6	13	—	1	2	5	9	5	9.30	8.89	4.17	8.82	13.27	16.98
Saskatchewan				8	10	9			6	8		9				8.98	12.87	20.46
&	2	4	2				1	3	10				3.33	8.14	6.06			
Alberta.....				2	5	1			6	2		—				5.92	9.21	1.11
British Columbia	4	5	3	9	11	7	2	4	5	8	10	11	6.54	11.84	3.76	7.73	8.30	7.00
CANADA	39	45	58	94	148	117	12	31	60	97	114	100	5.62	7.65	5.79	7.77	11.84	12.18

The Data given in the similar table showing in the 1961 Annual Report has been revised.

TABLE 26 — RATES OF PAROLE FAILURES BY REGIONAL OFFICES — 1962

Parole District	At Point of Release (1)				Rate	At Point of Destination (2)				Rate
	Paroles	Revocations	Forfeitures	Paroles		Revocations	Forfeitures			
Halifax	63	1	1	114	3.2	5	11	14.0		
Moncton	142	10	14	88	16.9	5	4	10.2		
Quebec	82	1	1	138	2.4	3	2	3.6		
Montreal	477	30	36	433	13.8	28	37	15.0		
Kingston	222	23	24	144	21.2	7	7	12.3		
Toronto	183	10	11	302	11.5	26	26	17.2		
Winnipeg	107	5	13	77	16.8	6	11	22.0		
Prince Albert	80	9	9	43	22.5	3	2	11.6		
Edmonton	59	—	1	109	1.7	7	9	14.6		
Vancouver	177	11	7	174	10.2	10	8	10.3		
Totals	1592	100	117	1592	13.6	100	117	13.6		

TABLE 27 PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES, AT POINT OF RELEASE
TO TOTAL PAROLEES AT LARGE DURING 1962

REGION	Paroles	Failures	Rate
Halifax	198	16	8.08%
Ottawa.....	147	9	6.12%
Quebec	254	5	1.96%
Montreal	854	65	7.61%
Kingston	194	14	7.21%
Toronto	616	52	8.44%
Winnipeg.....	191	17	8.89%
Saskatchewan.....	85	5	5.88%
Edmonton	185	16	8.64%
Vancouver.....	312	18	5.76%
	3036	217	6.85%

TABLE 28 - COMPARATIVE DATA ON REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES

	1960	1961	1962	AVERAGE
AGE:				
Less than 20 years	20%	19%	13%	17 1/3%
Between 20 and 30 years	53%	58%	57%	56%
Over 30 years	27%	23%	30%	26 2/3%
Average	25.5 years	26.1 years	27 years	26.2 years
OFFENCE:				
Break & entering, theft or receiving	54%	50%	52-50%	51 1/3%
Robbery	15%	20%	30%	21 2/3%
Forgery	12%	8%	10%	10%
Sex	6%	4%	2%	4%
Drugs	3%	2%	2-1%	2%
Others	10%	16%	17%	14 2/3%
LENGTH OF SENTENCE:				
Life	1	2	1	-
Indeterminate	1	4	2	-
Average of all others	30 mos.	39 mos.	50.23 mos.	39.2 mos.
PLACE OF DETENTION:				
in Provincial Institutions	40%	36%	27%	34 1/3%
in Federal Institutions	60%	64%	73%	65 2/3%
AVERAGE TIME SERVED	21.6 mos.	20 mos.	25.44 mos.	22.34 mos.
YEAR OF RELEASE:				
Before 1960	49%	3%	2%	-
In 1960	47%	45.9%	8%	-
In 1961	-	50.7%	54%	-
In 1962	-	-	36%	-
AVERAGE PERIOD ON PAROLE ..	4.5 mos.	4.1 mos.	7.16 mos.	5.25 mos.
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:				
None	26%	31%	20%	25.6%
At least one similar	37%	35%	44%	38.6%
At least one other	37%	34%	36%	35.6%
LIQUOR PROBLEM	48%	38%	43%	43%
FAMILY BACKGROUND				
Good	31%	30%	28%	29 2/3%
Fair	25%	19%	30%	24 2/3%
Poor	23%	17%	9%	16 1/3%
Broken Home	21%	20%	18%	19 2/3%
FAMILY or MARITAL SUPPORT ..	71%	62%	70%	67 2/3%
HOME TO RETURN TO	85%	78%	83%	82%
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	35%	35%	28%	32 1/3%
OFFER OR EMPLOYMENT	48%	40%	34%	37 1/3%
SUPERVISION OF:				
Regional Offices	11%	5%	5%	7%
Public Services*	21%	24%	27%	24%
Private Agencies	68%	67%	62%	65 2/3%
Others	-	4%	5%	3%

* Refers to officers of Provincial or Federal Government Services

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Paroles granted	924	754	756	825	904	1365	1425	1091
Instances and Rates of Recidivism:								
(1) Revocation	12	15	19	8	8	31	62	35
	1.29	1.99	2.51	.96	.88	2.27	4.35	3.20
(2) Forfeiture	24	15	27	29	28	56	64	24
%	2.59	1.98	3.57	3.51	3.09	4.03	4.49	2.19
within 5 years								
subsequent sentence to								
(3) Provincial institution	154	153	166	168	195	243	271	215
	1.66	20.29	21.95	20.36	21.57	17.80	19.02	19.61
(4) Penitentiary	53	92	108	116	108	172	181	145
	5.73	12.20	14.28	14.06	11.94	12.60	12.70	13.29
TOTAL	243	275	320	321	339	502	578	419
	26.69	36.33	42.32	38.90	37.50	36.77	40.56	38.40
within 10 years								
subsequent sentence to								
(3) Provincial institution	200	154	176					
	22.09	20.42	23.28					
(4) Penitentiary	116	104	116					
	12.82	13.79	15.34					
TOTAL	352	288	338					
%	38.09	38.19	44.70					

(a) Subsequent Sentence refers to a person who successfully completed his parole, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a penal institution.

(b) This chart does not include (1) Suspended Sentences (2) Fines & Costs in default a term of imprisonment

(c) This chart includes those persons sentenced to both a provincial institution and a penitentiary during the five and ten year comparison period.

TABLE 30 - DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION
1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962

	Supervision														
	Social Agencies					Public Services					Regional Rep.				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Maritimes.....	96	122	117	107	75		64	109	90	91	42	52	15	14	26
Quebec.....	272	383	475	447	403		—	—	2	12	139	262	238	143	127
Ontario.....	188	203	283	230	144		247	292	360	250	27	36	26	25	14
Manitoba	38	38	54	50	59		—	4	13	6	4	15	26	19	11
Saskatchewan			45	41	39			3	6	—		9	17	10	3
&	78	136					15								
Alberta.....			132	109	87			3	7	11			13	1	6
British Columbia	70	108	111	107	92		14	18	48	41	10	59	61	36	30
Yukon — N.W.T.		1					1								
	742	991	1217	1091	899		341	429	526	411	231	441	400	248	217

Social agencies include parole and probationary services in 1958

Provinces	Federal Services			Regional Rep.			Others			Total			
	from 1961	in 1962	end 1962	from 1961	in 1962	end 1962	from 1961	in 1962	end 1962	from 1961	in 1962	end 1962	
Newfoundland	9	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	7
Nova Scotia (1)	35	47	34	27	22	23	6	23	11	8	13	8	76
New Brunswick (1)	16	10	8	25	70	44	4	7	4	6	3	2	51
P.E. Island	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Quebec													
Montreal	269	329	264	2	7	4	79	126	103	23	19	18	373
Quebec	66	100	74	1	—	—	25	38	26	10	14	10	102
Ontario													
Toronto	150	131	125	138	180	122	4	6	1	3	4	2	295
Kingston	23	21	24	63	71	55	2	12	9	2	—	—	90
Manitoba	42	63	51	17	25	17	14	19	9	5	6	2	78
Saskatchewan	27	50	23	—	2	—	2	3	2	—	1	1	29
Alberta	63	99	66	7	11	5	—	—	—	1	4	2	71
British Columbia	86	91	83	33	31	26	14	36	27	6	15	4	139
Yukon — N.W.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	789	951	761	313	420	297	150	270	192	64	79	49	1316

(1) The figures under "Regional Representative" and "others" cover both Provinces since both are in the same Region. The cases have been charged to the Province in which the Regional Office is located.

TABLE 32 - SUPERVISION BY SOCIAL AGENCIES

YEAR	TOTAL CASES DURING YEAR										MAN MONTHS SUPERVISION													
	Newfoundland	P. E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Salvation Army	CANADA	Newfoundland	P. E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Salvation Army	CANADA
1953	6	—	31	7	88	65	40	—	75	40	16	368	13	—	124	42	342	245	198	—	352	245	240	1801
1954	5	—	22	6	159	65	50	5	87	60	54	513	10	—	60	8	492	135	136	17	237	168	151	1414
1955	3	—	34	8	268	82	64	9	103	73	82	726	13	—	164	35	1064	369	278	45	463	280	398	3109
1956	8	—	82	24	433	166	79	11	121	125	135	1184	40	—	393	102	1024	847	343	61	493	560	634	4497
1957	11	—	41	22	272	90	43	4	65	58	66	672	89	—	391	117	2539	1085	300	55	555	515	617	6263
1958	17	—	55	27	451	175	43	9	86	100	108	1071	108	—	235	117	2163	800	168	49	408	475	533	5056
1959	17	—	70	61	602	204	50	34	151	113	183	1485	83	—	240	183	3681	891	207	112	495	498	802	7192
1960	27	—	108	51	742	339	77	46	200	88	223	1901	137	—	418	254	3095	1322	308	158	756	669	857	7974
1961	33	4	98	33	727	341	65	55	163	138	177	1834	117	15	467	168	3834	1659	387	241	732	685	793	9098
1962	17	4	82	24	742	298	90	72	149	151	111	1740	90	22	300	107	4190	1830	390	304	904	853	653	9643
Total	144	8	623	263	4484	1825	601	245	1200	946	1155	11494	700	37	2792	1133	22424	9183	2715	1042	5395	4948	5678	56047

TABLE 33 — MAN MONTHS SUPERVISION, 1962

Province	Social Agencies	Public Services	Regional Representatives ¹	Others	Total
Newfoundland	90	—	—	—	90
Nova Scotia (1)	300	278	77	76	731
New Brunswick (1)	143	372	53	36	604
Prince Edward Island	22	6	—	—	28
Quebec { Quebec	801	4	206	100	1111
{ Montreal	3543	34	1156	253	4986
Ontario { Kingston	260	687	53	5	1005
{ Toronto	1740	1645	25	27	3437
Manitoba	436	259	145	32	872
Saskatchewan	331	7	20	2	360
Alberta	950	68	—	17	1035
British Columbia	1027	385	180	68	1660
TOTALS	9643	3745	1915	616	15919

(1) The figures under "Regional Representatives" and "Others" cover both Provinces since both Provinces are in the one Region. The cases have been charged to the Province in which the Regional Office is located.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1963.

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NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

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To the Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, —

I have the honour to submit herewith the
report of the National Parole Board, for the fifth year of
operation, ending December 31st, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. Street,
Chairman.

Ottawa,
Nov. 1st, 1964

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA

OFFICES:
116 LISGAR STREET,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.,

Members — Edouard Dion, Q.C.
— J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
— Mary Louise Lynch
— Frank P. Miller

Secretary — Benoît Godbout, Q.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER I – THE PAROLE BOARD	
General	1
Success Rate	1
Board Activities	2
CHAPTER II – THE PAROLE SERVICE	
Headquarters	3
Field	3
CHAPTER III – PAROLE STATISTICS	
Definition of Terms	5
Board Decisions	6
Paroles Granted	8
CHAPTER IV – PAROLE VIOLATIONS	
Suspensions	11
Revocations and Forfeitures	12
CHAPTER V – PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC	
Parole Supervision	16
The Future of Parole	17
Organization Chart	19
Appendix "A" – Habitual Criminals under Preventive Detention released on parole	60
Appendix "B" – Incidence of Recidivism by method of Release and by Seasons, of the year, 1960	64
Table 1 – Comparative Statistical Summary, 1963	21
Table 2 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1963 – by Federal and Provincial Institutions, for Canada and the Provinces	22
Table 3 – Previous Criminal Record by Selected Types of Decisions, 1962 and 1963	26
Table 4 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1963 – by Institutions, Eastern Region	27
Table 5 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1963 – by Institutions, Central Region	28
Table 6 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1963 – by Institutions, Western Region	29
Table 7 – Eastern Region Gaols	30
Table 8 – Quebec Gaols – 1963	31
Table 9 – Central Region Gaols	32
Table 10 – Western Region Gaols	33
Table 11 – Proportion of Decisions by Regions, 1959-1963	34

Table 12 – Paroles Granted (All Types) by Provinces and Types of Institutions, 1963.....	35
Table 13 – Percent of Male and Female cases processed by Selected Types of Decision, 1963.....	36
Table 14 – Female Inmates and Parole Decisions – By Regions – 1963.....	36
Table 15 – Type of Decision for Narcotic Offences, by Sex, 1963.....	37
Table 16 – Definite – Indefinite Sentences, 1963, Ontario and British Columbia.....	37
Table 17 – Length of Sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1963	38
Table 18 – Length of Sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1963, Maritime Region	39
Table 19 – Length of sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1963, Quebec Region	40
Table 20 – Length of sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1963, Central Region	41
Table 21 – Length of sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1963, Western Region.....	42
Table 22 – Paroles Granted in Relation to Length of Sentence, 1963.....	43
Table 23 – Proportion of Sentence served when paroled (all sentences) in the years 1949 to 1963.....	43
Table 24 – Proportion of Sentence served when paroled (all sentences) by type of institutions, 1963.....	44
Table 25 – Time on parole before possible prison discharge date	45
Table 26 – Time under supervision on parole beyond possible prison discharge date	45
Table 27 – Time served on Life and/or Indeterminate Sentence at time of Release	46
Table 28 – General Statistical Information with respect to Parole and Parole Violations in 1963.....	47
Table 29 – Penitentiary Statistical Information with respect to Parole Decisions and Parole Violations (1961-1963)	48
Table 30 – Prison Statistical Information with respect to Parole Decisions and Parole Violations (1961-1963)	50
Table 31 – Forfeitures and Revocations 1949, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.....	51
Table 32 – Rates of Parole Failures by Regional Offices – 1963.....	51
Table 33 – Percentage of Failures, at Point of Release to Total Parolees at large during 1963.....	52
Table 34 – Comparative Data on Revocations and Forfeitures.....	53
Table 35 – Principal Offences committed resulting in parole forfeiture	54
Table 37 – Statistical summary of Revocations and Forfeitures – 1959 - 1963	55
Table 38 – Data on Release and Supervision – 1958 - 1963	56
Table 39 – Parole Supervision 1963	57
Table 40 – Supervision by Social Agencies, 1953 - 1963.....	58
Table 41 – Man Months Supervision, 1963	59

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

During 1963 the Parole Board granted 1789 paroles, including 64 temporary paroles. This compared to 1872 paroles granted in 1962, which included 83 temporary paroles. Of the total cases considered, parole was granted to 22% of the inmates in 1963, compared to 25% in 1962 and 27% in 1961.

There were 4,435 inmates in federal penitentiaries eligible to be considered for parole in 1963. Of these, 1873 or 42% were reviewed automatically, but these inmates did not apply. The balance of 2,562 inmates in federal prisons eligible to be considered for parole did apply, and 663 or 25% were granted parole.

In the provincial prisons where cases are not reviewed unless applications are received, 3,604 were considered and of these, 1126 or 31% were granted parole.

Therefore, of the 6,166 inmates who applied for parole, parole was granted to about 28%.

In 1963 the Parole Board made decisions in 9,560 cases, of which 8,039 were with respect to granting or refusing parole. In 1962 the total Board decisions were 9,048, and decisions with respect to parole were 7,612.

There were 379 more applications from provincial prisons, and 259 fewer applications from federal prisons in 1963 than in 1962, making a net increase in the total number of applications of 120.

Success Rate

During the first five years of its operation the Parole Board has granted parole to 10,290 inmates, not including those given gradual release. During the same period 1034 parolees have been returned to prison, of which 497 had their paroles revoked for misbehaviour or commission of a minor offence and 537 forfeited their paroles for commission of an indictable offence. This means an average failure rate over the five year period, related to all the paroles granted during that time, of about 10%. This is only a slight increase over the first four years when the average failure rate was 9%.

At the beginning of 1963, there were 1303 persons on parole from previous years. During that year, 1678 more persons were released on parole, making a total of 2981 on parole during 1963. During this year 246 persons failed on parole, of which 126 had their paroles revoked and 120 of whom forfeited their paroles.

Therefore on the basis of the number of people on parole during the year, the proportion of parole failures to the total number on parole and those granted parole during the year, was only slightly over 8%.

Board Activities

The Members of the Board visited federal and provincial prisons across Canada and the usual practice of speaking to the general public, after-care agencies and service clubs was continued. Forty speeches were delivered in an endeavour to promote a better understanding of parole.

Meetings were held with members of the judiciary, provincial authorities and police departments in all provinces.

Conferences on criminology were attended in Canada and the United States including the American National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, the American Congress of Corrections, the Southern States Conference on Corrections, the Canadian Congress of Corrections and the Third Research Conference of the Quebec Society of Criminology in Montreal.

The Members of the Board took part in 14 television and radio interviews and 9 press conferences.

CHAPTER II

THE PAROLE SERVICE

Of the staff of the National Parole Board, which is known as the National Parole Service, 52 were employed at Headquarters, and 54 in the ten Regional offices across the country at the end of 1963. Plans to open further Regional offices and to increase staff to a greater extent during the year did not materialize, but a greater expectancy in this regard is entertained for 1964-65.

The duty of the Headquarters staff concerns the initial investigation, preparation, and final presentation of cases for Board consideration and decisions, to ensure that explicit instructions from the Board with respect to a given case are implemented or passed on for implementation, and the arrangement of supervision of parolees at given levels.

The duty of the Field staff concerns the interviewing of inmates in penal institutions who have applied for parole, the assisting in the preparation of applications, the authority over parolees at large in the Region, the arranging of supervision of parolees, the giving of direct supervision to a number of parolees, and to an increasing extent the arranging for community investigations.

Headquarters

While there was an increase in the number of cases opened in 1963 over 1962, both incoming and outgoing mail continued to show a decrease due in part to a continuing policy of decentralization at the levels of case preparation, community enquiries and modifications to the Parole Agreement.

There were 8292 cases opened in 1963, 8011 in 1962, for an increase of some 3.5%. As noted above incoming and outgoing mail continued to show a decreasing trend - 132,570 from 147,425 pieces, and 122,608 from 165,961 pieces, decreases of 11.2% and 35.35% respectively.

Three officers and five clerical staff left during the year, and one officer and four clerical staff were taken on strength. Staff shortages continued to plague the Service, handicap efforts, cause delays, and thus shorten parole periods. There were 19 officers and 33 clerical staff on strength at Headquarters at the end of 1963.

The Field

Two officers and four clerical staff left the Service at the Field level, and seven Officers and six clerical staff were taken on strength. At the end of 1963 there were 29 officers and 25 clerical staff employed at Field office level.

The chart which follows gives the location of each of the ten Field offices, the area covered by each, the number of Officers on strength, the number of visits to institutions, and the number of inmates interviewed, with totals for Canada.

<u>City</u>	<u>Area Covered</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>	<u>Number of Interviews</u>	<u>Parolees Under Direct Supervision</u>
Halifax	Nfld & N.S.	1	43	201	20
Moncton	N.B. & P.E.I.	2	118	625	7
Quebec	Eastern Quebec	1	19	127	67
Montreal	Western Quebec	7	252	1250	284
Kingston	North & East Ont.	4	366	1132	23
Toronto	South & West Ont.	3	124	662	20
Winnipeg	Manitoba	2	140	680	19
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	2	119	300	5
Edmonton	Alberta	2	86	373	7
Vancouver	British Columbia	5	280	1042	70
		29	1547	6392	522

In addition there are recorded 3750 visits from parolees, 519 visits from "others" (agencies and the like) and 897 visits from "collateral" (friends, relatives of inmates and the like) to Regional offices during 1963. Homes of inmates and parolees were visited at the pre-release and post-release levels 1562 occasions. During the same period 522 parolees were under the direct supervision of Field Officers. The pattern of lectures, speeches, case conferences was continued, as was interpretation of parole through all media of communication.

Toward the end of May, 1963, the ten Regional Representatives and a number of other Field Officers joined with the Headquarters staff in the Annual Conference in Ottawa. Following the Conference the Regional Representatives and delegates from the Headquarters staff participated in the Canadian Congress of Correction in Winnipeg.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE STATISTICS

There are four main groups of statistical tables at the back of this report, as follows:— Board Decisions tables 1 – 11, which are explained in this chapter as well as Paroles Granted tables 12 – 27, Parole Violations tables 28 – 37, discussed in Chapter IV, and Parole Supervision tables 38 – 41 reviewed in Chapter V.

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in this report:

Definition of Terms

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations;

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole;

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended;

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations;

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years;

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases;

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period;

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole;

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted;

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life;

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole;

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehavior or a breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement;

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, where the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation;

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than by a Regional Representative;

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given to an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community;

Eastern Region – includes the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec

Central Region – constitutes the Province of Ontario

Western Region – is the four Western Provinces;

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision usually not arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible;

Temporary Parole: is the same as a parole with gradual but just precedes discharge at expiration, rather than release on parole.

Board Decisions

Besides the granting or refusing of parole, there are decisions such as deferring consideration of parole, reserved decisions, pending receipt of further information, and decisions with respect to revocation and forfeiture of parole and requests to modify or remove terms and conditions of parole.

Table 1 – is a statistical summary of all Board decisions covering the first five years of its operation from 1959 – 1963, inclusive and 1958, the last year of the former Remission Service.

Under the headings Parole Denied and Parole Deferred, the table distinguishes between those penitentiary cases which were decided following an application and those reviewed in the absence of an application, under Automatic Parole Review, as required by law.

The breakdown of the paroles denied and deferred in prison and penitentiary cases was as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Provincial prisons	2728 (43%)	2353 (40%)	2526 (40%)
Federal Penitentiaries	3591 (57%)	3497 (60%)	3724 (60%)
	<u>6319 (100%)</u>	<u>5850 (100%)</u>	<u>6250 (100%)</u>

There were 8039 decisions with respect to parole in the proportion of

Parole Granted	22%	(1789)
Parole Deferred	7%	(567)
Parole Denied	71%	(5683)
	<u>100%</u>	<u>(8039)</u>

There were more applications for parole but fewer paroles granted in 1963, compared to the two previous years. This does not represent any change in policy, it simply means that there are not as many good parole risks being found as before.

The percentage of paroles granted in relation to applications received has dropped from 42% in 1959, to 37% in 1960, 27% in 1961, 25% in 1962 and 22% in 1963. This is not indicative of a change in policy but is explained by the fact that a larger number of cases has to be considered on an automatic basis without receiving an application. Paroles were granted during the last five years in the following numbers:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Prisons</u>	<u>Penitentiaries</u>
1959	1044	994
1960	1333	1192
1961	1292	1005
1962	987	885
1963	1126	663
Annual Average	<u>1156</u>	<u>948</u>

There were during the year 871 cases in which the Board, at the time provided by the regulations, had to reserve its decision pending the receipt of missing information. These files are being studied to determine the causes for the delays and, if possible, these delays will be avoided or reduced to a minimum.

Table 2 - is a break-down of the previous table of the Board decisions in 1963 for Canada and the provinces by Federal and Provincial Institutions.

Table 3 - shows the previous criminal record if any, of all those applicants considered by the Board during the years 1962 and 1963 respectively. It shows whether the applicants were previously convicted and whether they had previously served time in a provincial prison or a penitentiary, and whether they had been on probation or parole previously. From this it will be seen that 60% of all those who were granted parole had previously been convicted, and about 47% of them had previously been in prison.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 - show the various types of decisions with respect to each of the institutions in the three respective regions. Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 show a breakdown of the decisions in the various provincial institutions in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces respectively.

Table 11 - gives on a regional basis during the last five years the proportion of parole decisions. A sharp increase in the proportion of paroles denied is to be noted in 1961 over 1960 as a result of the legal obligation of the Board to review penitentiary cases automatically, by virtue of the regulations which came into effect on September 1st, 1960.

Paroles Granted

Table 12 — shows a reduction over the four previous years. It gives breakdown by provinces and types of institutions and it is apparent that, in most years the number of inmates paroled from prisons and from penitentiaries are fairly close to equal. The following chart, however, indicates that a greater proportion of prison inmates are paroled, namely 32% in 1961, 30% in 1962 and 30% in 1963, compared to 20%, 19% and 15% respectively, in penitentiary cases.

	DECISIONS						PAROLES					
	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%
Penitentiaries	4515	53	4305	57	4387	54	924	20	808	19	663	15
Goals	4019	47	3340	43	3652	46	1291	32	987	30	1126	31
TOTAL	8534	100	7645	100	8039	100	2215	25	1795	23	1789	22

On a regional basis and taking the average of the last five years, paroles increased or decreased in number in comparison to 1958 to the extent shown below:

	PAROLES GRANTED IN						Increase or Decrease with respect to 1958
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
EASTERN	739	823	944	1148	1067	588	+60%
CENTRAL	482	529	760	697	486	199	+200%
WESTERN	568	520	593	614	485	207	+168%
CANADA	1789	1872	2297	2459	2038	994	+110%

Table 13 — shows the proportion of paroles granted and denied, to males and females. Ninety-six per cent of the ordinary paroles went to men and 4% to women, which is approximately the same proportion each sex comprises of the total prison population.

Table 14 — shows the number of females granted and denied parole in the various regions. All women serving sentences of over two years are in Kingston, Ontario which accounts for the larger number of paroles for women from Ontario.

Table 15 — deals with narcotic offenders and shows that in 1963 — 67 men and 7 women were denied or deferred and 15 men, or 18%, and 10 women, or 6% of the addict cases examined, were granted parole. Of these ten men and 10 women violated parole, a failure rate of 57% and 20% respectively.

Table 16 — shows the number of inmates serving a definite — indefinite type of sentence who were granted or refused parole in Ontario and British Columbia, while serving the definite portion of their sentence. The Parole Boards of Ontario and British Columbia have jurisdiction with respect to the indefinite portion of these sentences.

Tables 17 to 21 inclusive — give for Canada and by regions the length of sentences and the number and type of decisions and the numbers of violations in each sentence.

Table 22 – shows the proportion of paroles granted in relation to the length of sentence in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Table 23 – shows the proportion of sentence served when parole was granted in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Table 24 – distinguishes between penitentiary and prison sentences in 1963 with respect to the proportion of the sentence served when paroled and thus completes the previous table. In 1963, parole was granted, as in previous years, in only 25% of the cases before half of the sentence had been served, although a general one-third time served rule could have applied. But the prison cases require the filing of an application in order to be dealt with and the table suggests that they are received too late to permit a decision at an early stage in the sentence. As a matter of fact, they represent only 30% of the cases where parole is granted before half of the sentence is served and 80% of those where parole is granted after the serving of more than one half.

Table 25 – The probable discharge date of an inmate is determined by assuming that he will earn all of the remission or “good” time provided by law: 5 days per month of the sentence in a prison case; one quarter of the sentence plus three days per month served in a penitentiary case. The table here shows the total time in months – 9000 – that 1495 inmates paroled in 1963 would have otherwise served in detention had it not been for their earlier release on parole. These 9000 months represent 750 years or 750 inmates serving one year at an average cost of \$2,000 or an additional total expenditure of 1.5 millions of dollars.

Table 26 – gives the total number of months – 7881 – 1450 inmates released on parole in 1963 will have to remain under parole control and supervision beyond the time they would have otherwise become entirely free had they been released at their probable discharge dates. These months represent the additional protection that is given to society as a result of a release through parole. In the event of parole revocation or forfeiture, the parole violator is returned to custody for the period he had not served when released on parole.

Table 27 – shows the actual time served by those serving life or indeterminate sentences when released on parole in the different regions in the same seven selected years between 1949 and 1962. The national average for each of these years is as follows, in years and months:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Life Terms</u>	<u>Preventive Detention</u>
1949	16.11	—
1953	16.11	—
1957	13.3	6.10
1959	14.6	8.8
1960	13.8	7.10
1961	10.5	7.5
1962	9.9	7.6
1963	10.2	8.8
Average	<u>14.3</u>	<u>7.9</u>

Appendices "A" and "B" are special studies with respect to "Habitual Criminals under Preventive Detention released on Parole" and with respect to the "Incidence of Recidivism by method of release and by seasons of year 1960".

CHAPTER IV

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by suspension (Section 12, Parole Act), Revocation (Section 8d) or Forfeiture of parole (Section 13).

Suspension

A Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional Representative, under the authority delegated to him by the Board, whenever the arrest of a parolee is considered necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of parole. Once apprehended under such a Warrant the parolee is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board to either continue (cancel the suspension) or revoke, parole. It may be noted that as knowledge and experience has grown suspension has been used increasingly by Regional Representatives as the year by year analysis shows:

1959 – eighteen
1960 – forty-seven
1961 – one hundred and forty-seven
1962 – one hundred and sixty-two
1963 – two hundred and nine

Thus suspension of parole has proven to be an increasingly immediate effective measure of control and method of return to custody of the parolee who gives cause for such action. To the R.C.M. Police and to the Courts appreciation is due for their close and efficient cooperation in this regard.

Eighteen suspended paroles of 1962 that had not been disposed of in that year were carried over into 1963, and 209 paroles were suspended in 1963, for a total of 227. Of these, 18 Warrants were withdrawn by the Regional Representative for cause, 55 were continued, 104 revoked, 19 forfeited, and 31 cases which had not been disposed of by the end of the year were carried over into 1964.

The two charts which follow show the number of Warrants of Suspension and Apprehension issued by each Regional Office by year for the past five years, with totals for each Regional Office and for Canada, on the one hand, and on the other, the disposition of the suspensions for the past five years.

<u>Offices</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vancouver	3	12	23	22	42	102
Edmonton	—	3	14	13	17	47
Prince Albert	1	2	6	6	7	22
Winnipeg	1	3	14	10	13	41
Toronto	6	6	27	39	52	130
Kingston	2	5	15	9	16	47
Montreal	2	9	24	44	31	110
Quebec	—	2	5	2	8	17
Moncton	3	5	19	5	10	42
Halifax	—	—	—	12	13	25
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>583</u>

The above mentioned suspensions were disposed of as follows:

	<u>Carried Over</u>	<u>Suspended During Year</u>	<u>With- drawn</u>	<u>Con- tinued</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Forf.</u>	<u>Still Pending</u>
1959	—	18	—	5	13	—	—
1960	—	49	—	9	27	11	2
1961	2	147	7	30	73	24	15
1962	15	162	8	40	79	32	18
1963	18	209	18	55	104	19	31

Revocations and Forfeitures

A revocation of parole may follow upon the failure of a parolee to abide by the terms and conditions of his parole, or following a summary conviction or both. This results in the Board issuing its Warrant of Apprehension, which is followed by the committal of the parolee to custody to serve that portion of his original sentence which remained unexpired when he was released on parole. In addition to those whose suspended paroles had been revoked (104) there were 22 others, for a total of 126.

When a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, committed during the period of parole, which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more, his parole is thereby automatically forfeited. If he is so convicted after his parole expires, of an offence committed during the period of parole, his parole is considered to have been forfeited on the day of the offence. As a consequence the Board may issue its Warrant of Apprehension, following which the offender is committed to custody to undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the term which he was originally sentenced that remained unexpired when parole was granted plus the term, if any, to which he is sentenced upon conviction for the offence.

A comment may not be out of place with regard to difficulties experienced over the past year where the Court in cases of forfeiture, has directed, and seemingly contrary to the letter and spirit of Section 17(1) of the Parole Act, that the sentence imposed for the new offence be served concurrently with the unexpired portion of the original sentence. The Board had no other recourse but to request an appeal in a number of cases. In the main these have been successful and the Courts of Appeal held that if in such a situation the Court does impose a sentence of imprisonment for the new offence it must be served consecutively with the unexpired portion of the original sentence.

In addition to the suspended paroles that ended in forfeiture (19) there were 101 others forfeited, for a total of 120.

Table 28 — provides data by number and proportionate percentage with respect to sex, age, offence, place of detention, length of sentence, average time served and type of supervision with respect to paroles granted, deferred, denied and violated, in 1963. It gives also rates of violation in proportion to the number of paroles granted.

- A comparison with the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 reveals that
- during these four years on the average 95% of those paroled were males and 5% females, and their violations were in approximately the same proportion;
 - the average age of those paroled was two years more than the average age of the violators, in each of the first three years but these averages were the same in 1963.
 - the breakdown by group of offences shows in terms of parole denied, deferred, granted or violated, the proportion of decisions in comparison to all the other offences — i.e. 55% of the paroles denied were with respect to breaking entering, and theft. If we establish, with respect to each group of offences, the proportion of the various decisions rendered, the breakdown is as follows:

TOTAL DECISIONS		PAROLE		
		Denied and Deferred	Granted	Violated
B.E.T.	3051	2288 — 75%	763 — 25%	123 — 16%
Robbery	675	460 — 68%	215 — 32%	47 — 22%
Forgery	646	514 — 80%	132 — 20%	16 — 12%
Sex	474	349 — 73%	125 — 27%	20 — 16%
Drugs	98	74 — 76%	24 — 24%	12 — 50%
Others	951	691 — 73%	260 — 27%	28 — 11%
	5895—100%	4376 — 74%	1519 — 26%	246 — 16%

This chart suggests a closer examination of the cases of robbery and of drugs in view of the higher rates of violation.

- with respect to the place of detention, the percentage of paroles to penitentiary inmates remains fairly constant being 47% in 1960, 44% in 1961, 47% in 1962, and 39% in 1963. Their proportion of the total parole violations increased from 60% in 1960, to 64% in 1961, 73% in 1962, and 79% in 1963;

(e) the average time served before parole was granted increased from 14.8 months in 1960 to 15 months in 1961 and 17 months in 1962 but was 14 months in 1963. The average time served before parole by the violators was 21.6 months in 1960, 20 months in 1961, 25.4 months in 1962, and 24 months in 1963.

Table 29 – shows the average inmate population and its percentage of the total of the various main federal prisons, and the number and percentage of parole decisions, automatic parole review decisions (where the inmate did not apply) and net parole decisions (where the inmate did apply), by numbers and percentages. This table also shows the number and percentages of paroles granted to each institution and the number and rate of violations in each institution. From this it appears that in the last three years, 39% of the penitentiary inmates whose cases had to be reviewed did not apply for parole, 43% did apply but were refused, and the remaining 18% applied and were granted parole. It also appears that in the penitentiaries in the Montreal area, where the automatic parole review decisions were fewer and the number of paroles were greater, the rate of violations remained at par with the national average.

Table 30 – gives the number and percentage of decisions in the various provincial institutions by province and the rate of violation in each.

Table 31 – shows, with respect to seven selected years between 1949 and 1963, by provinces as well as for all of Canada, the number and percentage of forfeitures and revocations, as well as the percentage of failures in each province. These percentages were established on the basis of the failures according to the province from which they were released, in comparison to the number of paroles granted during the year in that province. In this table paroles granted refers to all types of parole, except temporary paroles. One defect of this table is that it imputes to the province from which the prisoner was released, the failures which took place in another province to which the parolee went after release.

Table 32 – was devised to correct this situation and it is based on 15,000 paroles, instead of 1725, because paroles for deportation and short paroles are excluded.

Table 33 – is another attempt to correct another defect of table 31. The latter purports to set a rate of failures based on their number during a year against the number of paroles granted during the same year. The obvious objection to the method is that one may fail this year who had been paroled during the preceding year. We know now the total number of persons each Regional Office had on parole during the year. Hence, for 1963, a rate of failure based on the number of parolees at large, that is 6.8% instead of 16.2%.

Table 34 – is similar in purpose to table 28, but compares 1963 to 1960, 1961 and 1960.

Table 35 – gives for a period of five years and for 1962 and 1963, the nature of the new offences which have brought the forfeiture of certain paroles.

Table 36 – In previous Annual Reports and with the kind assistance of the R.C.M.P., a study of the incidence of recidivism with respect to paroles has been published. The data apparently is in need of some revision and the publication will be continued next year.

Study of Paroles Revoked or Forfeited

With 126 revocations and 120 forfeitures the grand total of parole violations amounted to 246 for 1963.

An examination of the material reveals that:

- a) the ages of parolees were from 15 to 89 years, for an average of 29 years;
- b) 50% had been convicted of break, enter and theft, or receiving; 19% of robbery; 7% of fraud, forgery, or false pretences; 8% of sex offences; 5% of offences involving drugs; and 11% of other miscellaneous offences;
- c) apart from life and indeterminate sentences the average time served was some 36 months;
- d) 194 (79%) were from federal penitentiaries and 52 (21%) from provincial institutions;
- e) average time spent in prison before parole was 24 months;
- f) 1% had been granted parole before 1960, 1% in 1960, 8% in 1961, 55% in 1962, and 35% in 1963;
- g) average time served on parole before violation was 7.94 months;
- h) 22% were first offenders, 45% had one previous similar offence, and 23% had one previous dissimilar offence;
- i) 50% were addicted to liquor;
- j) family background was estimated as good in 26% of the cases, fair in 27%, poor in 20%, 19% came from broken homes, and 8% were not known;
- k) 77% were assured of family or marital support;
- l) 77% had homes to return to;
- m) 45% were assured of financial assistance;
- n) 44% had offers of employment;
- o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 26 (11%) of the cases, public agencies (Probation, Parole, and Provincial and Federal Government employees) in 67 (27%), private aftercare agencies in 149 (61%), others (laymen and volunteer workers) in 3 (1%);
- p) the Board revoked parole as a result of summary conviction plus other violations of parole conditions, or for breaches of one or more of the conditions of parole as follows:

(i) summary convictions plus violations	13
(ii) further charges pending	25
(iii) leave area without permission or whereabouts unknown	52
(iv) lack of cooperation with supervisor	37
(v) misconduct	46
(vi) breach of condition of abstinence or excessive use of liquor	33
(vii) poor associations	6
(viii) neglect to provide support	1
- q) the Board revoked as a result of summary conviction, or conviction, alone in three instances:

(1) attempted theft	1
(2) indecent assault	1
(3) contribute to juvenile delinquency	1

Table 37 - is a summary of all the above data from 1959 to 1963 inclusive.

CHAPTER V

PAROLE AND THE PUBLIC

Parole Supervision

The importance of parole supervision cannot be over-emphasized, for it is during this period that the parolee will either learn to live as a law-abiding citizen, or decide to return to criminal activities. Supervision involves both counselling and guidance to assist parolees with their problems, and surveillance to ensure that they do not return to crime.

The supervisor must have a keen interest in the welfare of individuals and human understanding of parolees and their problems. He must be patient, tolerant, flexible and understanding and also objective, fair and firm and be of sound judgment, tactful, efficiently organized and dedicated to duty. The dual purpose of parole is the protection of society during the rehabilitation of the inmate and both these matters must be of equal concern to the supervisor.

The following chart shows the number of persons released during the last four years, and by whom the supervision was provided and the number and proportion of supervision provided by each:

Parole with Supervision	1960	1961	1962	1963
by social agencies	1217 — 49%	1091 — 50%	899 — 50%	773 — 45%
by public services	434 — 18%	526 — 23%	411 — 23%	416 — 24%
by regional representatives	400 — 16%	248 — 11%	217 — 12%	261 — 15%
by others	174 — 7%	145 — 6%	65 — 4%	67 — 4%
Without Supervision				
for deportation	49	41	29	37
short paroles	183 — 10%	162 — 10%	168 — 11%	169 — 12%
others	2	—	—	—
Total Paroles	2459 — 100%	2213 — 100%	1789 — 100%	1723 — 100%

Table 38 — gives complete information on the number released under parole supervision and by whom it was provided during the last six years in the various regions.

Table 39 — shows, with respect to each group of supervisors and by provinces, the number of parolees they had at the beginning of 1963, the number they took during the year and the number they had on December 31st. During the last three years there were about 1300 inmates at large on parole in Canada at any one time.

Table 40 – covers the last eleven years. On the left are the number of cases taken under supervision by the social agencies and, on the right, the length of the supervision given in terms of man months supervision, (one man on parole for one month). The total of these man months supervision, from 1953 to 1963, divided by the total number of cases taken during the period, indicates that the average length of a parole is 5 months.

Table 41 – limited to 1963, gives the same information as in the preceding table for each group of supervisors. The bulk of parole supervision in 1963 was still done by the private social agencies:

	In terms of cases at hand	In terms of man months supervision
Social Agencies	1572 – 52%	9554 – 63%
Public Services	748 – 25%	4035 – 26%
Regional Offices	522 – 18%	1022 – 7%
Others	139 – 5%	574 – 4%
Total	2981 – 100%	15185 – 100%

the Future of Parole

It is to be hoped that the staff of the Parole Board will be increased in the near future to provide for the expansion of the Parole System, especially since the violation rate on parole is so low.

Men released on parole are under control. The public is therefore better protected because otherwise these men come out at the end of their sentences completely free. Parole should be extended to everyone who could benefit from it. It is an effective way of reforming criminals – the public is better protected, and it is done at considerable saving of expense.

There are on the average about 1300 men on parole in Canada at all times. If these men were in prison, it would cost approximately \$2,000. a year for each man, or a total amount of \$2,600,000. Besides this, most of the wives and families of these men have to be maintained by public expense which could amount to a further \$1500. to \$2,000, a year for each prisoner's family. Even if only half these men were married, the savings in welfare payments could amount to another million dollars a year or more.

Of the 1300 men on the average on parole in Canada, it would be fairly safe to say that approximately 1,000 of them are employed. If these 1,000 men are earning at least \$50.00 a week, which is considered to be a conservative estimate, this means that \$50,000. a week is going into the economy of the country. So these men and their families instead of being maintained at government expense, are thus contributing to the economy of the country and paying their share of the taxes.

The cost of maintaining the parole system is approximately \$750,000. a year, so it is obvious that this is well justified. It would appear then that it is not a matter of being able to afford the cost of a parole system, but we cannot afford not to have it.

The Board wishes to express its gratitude to all those who have assisted it in its work. These include the various federal and provincial authorities, the judiciary, the R.C.M. Police and provincial and municipal police forces, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after-care agencies, members of the general public and the members of its own staff.

ORGANIZATION CHART

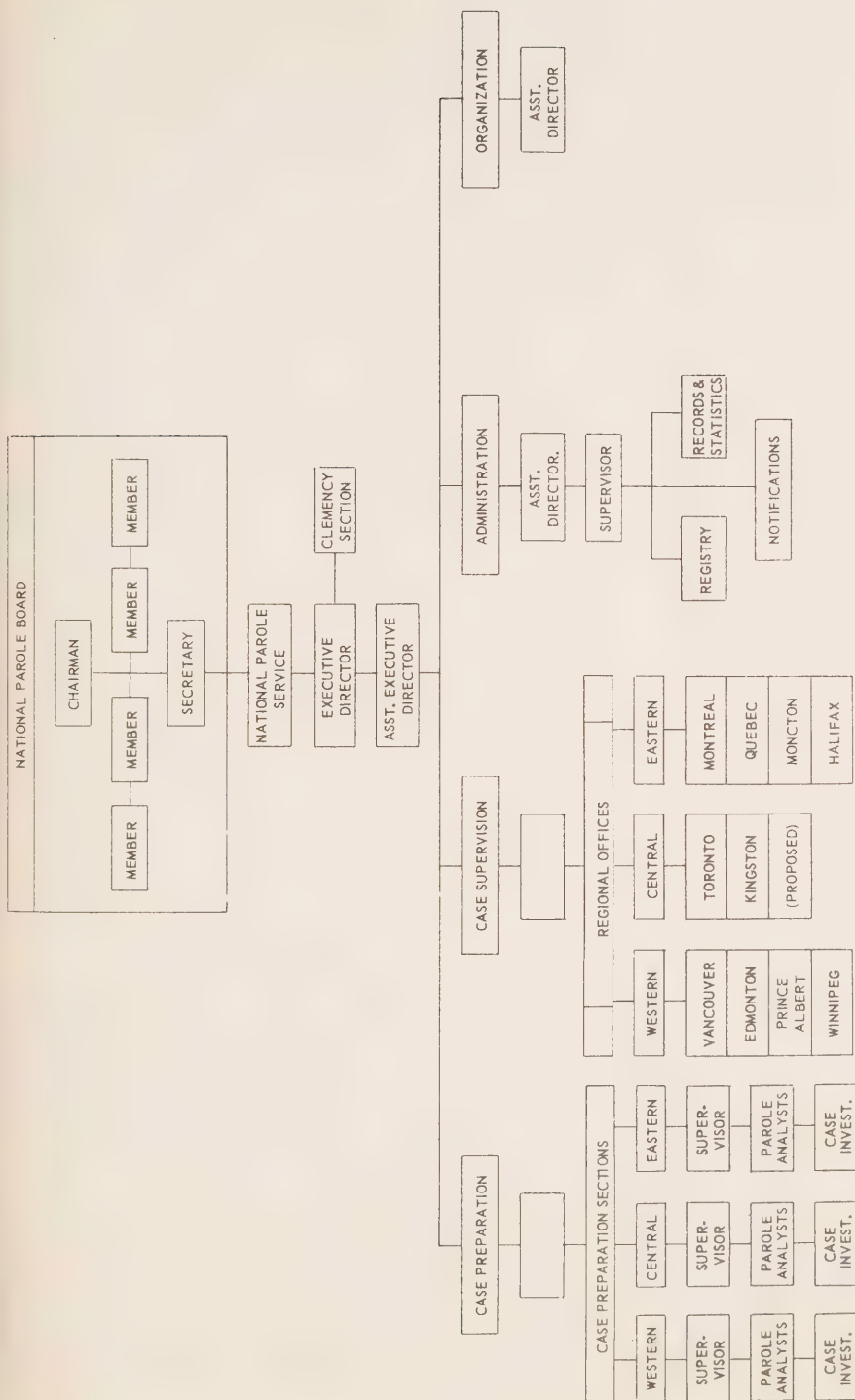


TABLE 1 - COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Board Decisions	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Board Decisions.....	—	5120	7240	9896	9048	9560
Parole Denied.....	—	2790	3594	5404	5085	5683
In Penitentiaries:.....	—	1270	1850	2755	2847	3205
Automatic review (APR).....	—	—	517	1413	1384	1738
Following application:.....	—	1270	1333	1342	1463	1467
Provincial Institutions:.....	—	1520	1744	2649	2238	2478
Parole Deferred.....	—	—	607	829	655	567
Automatic review (APR).....	—	—	90	225	182	135
Following application.....	—	—	517	604	473	432
Parole Granted (All types).....	994	2038	2525	2297	1872	1789
In penitentiaries.....	522	994	1192	1005	885	663
In provincial institutions.....	472	1044	1333	1292	987	1126
Parole Granted (All types).....	—	2038	2525	2297	1872	1789
Ordinary.....	—	—	—	1957	1562	1504
With Gradual.....	—	—	—	52	30	15
For Deportation.....	—	—	49	42	29	37
Short.....	—	—	183	162	168	169
Temporary:.....	—	—	—	84	83	64
Gradual Parole.....	—	—	—	—	14	—
Temporary Parole.....	—	—	—	—	69	64
Parole Cancelled:.....	—	—	—	24	28	18
Parole Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	24	17
Parole with Gradual Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	2	—
Short Parole Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gradual Parole Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Parole Revised						
Parole Modified.....	—	—	—	72	67	23
Parole Reduced.....	—	—	—	8	19	12
Parole Violated						
Parole Suspended.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suspended — and continued.....	—	—	—	30	40	55
— and revoked.....	—	—	—	60	83	104
— and forfeited.....	—	—	—	1	28	19
— and revoked & forfeited.....	—	—	—	3	4	—
Parole Revoked.....	31	52	97	64	23	22
Parole Forfeited.....	45	58	94	144	86	101
Parole Revoked and Forfeited.....	—	—	—	2	1	—
Reinstated.....	—	—	—	8	4	5
Parole Revoked Cancelled.....	—	—	—	4	4	1
Forfeiture Cancelled.....	—	—	—	1	1	1
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	—	3
Decision Reserved.....	—	—	—	694	761	871
No Action.....	—	—	—	79	147	126
Excluded from Driving						
Suspension granted (Fav.).....	—	52	68	75	50	69
Suspension refused (Adv.).....	—	61	108	97	84	84
Remission of Lashes						
Sentence remitted (Fav.).....	—	3	1	—	2	2
Remission refused (Adv.).....	—	—	—	—	3	5

**TABLE 2 - DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD,
1963, BY FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS,
FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES**

Board Decisions	Canada			Nfld.		
	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
Parole Denied						
Automatic review (APR)	1,738	1,732	6	11	8	3
Following application:						
Parole denied	3,944	1,466	2,478	34	5	29
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred						
Automatic review (APR)	135	134	1	—	—	—
Following application	432	391	41	3	3	—
Parole Granted (All types)						
Ordinary	1,504	574	930	45	4	41
With Gradual	15	13	2	—	—	—
For Deportation	37	20	17	—	—	—
Short	169	—	169	10	—	10
Temporary:						
Gradual Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	64	56	8	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:						
Parole Cancelled	17	11	6	2	—	2
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	1	—	1	1	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised						
Parole Modified	23	16	7	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	12	12	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated						
Parole Suspended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	55	44	11	—	—	—
— and revoked	104	81	23	—	—	—
— and forfeited	19	16	3	—	—	—
— and revoked & forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	22	20	2	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	101	77	24	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	5	5	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	1	1	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	3	2	1	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	871	641	230	22	13	9
No Action	126	101	25	1	—	—
Prohibited from Driving						
Suspension granted (Fav.)	69	—	—	—	—	—
Suspension refused (Adv.)	84	—	1	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes						
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	2	2	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	5	5	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9,560	5,422	3,986	129	33	96

TABLE 2 - Cont'd

P.E.I.			N.S.			N.B.			Que.		
Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
-	-	-	20	20	-	159	159	-	321	320	1
1	-	1	35	8	27	178	102	76	1,041	577	464
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	38	38	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	155	150	5
2	-	2	35	6	29	121	76	45	459	219	240
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	1	-
1	-	1	3	-	3	7	-	7	43	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	4	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	5	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	12	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	27	24	3
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	1
-	-	-	1	1	-	15	15	-	41	35	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8	4	4	104	103	1	303	261	42
-	-	-	2	-	2	6	6	-	35	32	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
4	-	4	108	41	67	654	521	133	2,515	1,704	811

TABLE 2 - (Cont'd)

Board Decisions	Ont.			Man.		
	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
Parole Denied						
Automatic review (APR)	566	566	—	123	123	—
Following application:						
Parole denied	1,577	411	1,166	241	114	127
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred						
Automatic review (APR)	55	54	1	7	7	—
Following application	160	129	31	29	29	—
Parole Granted (All types)						
Ordinary	380	110	270	129	52	77
With Gradual	3	3	—	2	2	—
For Deportation	20	7	13	3	3	—
Short	25	—	25	2	—	2
Temporary:						
Gradual Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	54	54	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:						
Parole Cancelled	1	—	1	1	1	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised						
Parole Modified	7	5	2	1	1	—
Parole Reduced	2	2	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated						
Parole Suspended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	12	6	6	5	4	—
— and revoked	33	22	11	7	7	—
— and forfeited	3	2	1	1	1	—
— and revoked & forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	3	2	1	—	—	—
Parole Forefeited	20	12	8	8	5	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	159	71	88	63	46	1
No Action	23	15	8	9	9	—
Prohibited from Driving						
Suspension granted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspension refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes						
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3,106	1,474	1,632	631	404	22

TABLE 2 - (Conc.)

Sask.			Alberta			B.C.			Yukon			N.W.T.		
Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
25	255	-	-	-	-	283	281	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	117	84	258	-	258	378	132	246	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	16	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	19	2	2	-	2	44	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	41	43	79	-	79	170	66	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	-	1	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	11	1	-	1	66	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	1	1	-	1	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	9	-	1	-	1	17	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	7	3	1	-	1	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	56	3	28	-	28	125	87	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17	-	1	-	1	32	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	554	151	375	-	375	1,181	691	490	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3 - PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD BY SELECTED TYPES OF DECISIONS, 1962 AND 1963.

Decisions	Total	Previous Criminal Record											
		Convictions			Penitentiary			Reform. or Gaol			Probation		
		Yes		N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.
		No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes	No	N.S.	Yes
1962	3,694	3,168	487	39	800	2,811	83	2,308	1,302	84	796	2,813	85
1963	3,944	3,262	682	-	761	3,183	-	2,557	1,387	-	1,404	2,540	-
1962	473	373	99	1	167	304	2	291	180	2	75	396	2
1963	432	364	68	-	182	250	-	290	142	-	137	295	-
1962	1,562	967	578	17	162	1,377	23	618	920	24	232	1,308	22
1963	1,504	879	625	-	103	1,401	-	538	966	-	379	1,125	-
1962	30	25	4	1	14	15	1	15	14	1	2	27	1
1963	15	14	1	-	7	8	-	11	4	-	6	9	-
1962	29	15	12	2	2	25	2	11	16	2	4	23	2
1963	37	19	18	-	9	28	-	12	25	-	4	33	-
1962	5,788	4,548	1,180	60	1,145	4,532	111	3,243	2,432	113	1,109	4,567	112
1963	5,932	4,538	1,394	-	1,062	4,870	-	3,408	2,524	-	1,930	4,002	-
Total.....													
1962	5,788	4,548	1,180	60	1,145	4,532	111	3,243	2,432	113	1,109	4,567	112
1963	5,932	4,538	1,394	-	1,062	4,870	-	3,408	2,524	-	1,930	4,002	-
Total.....													

Board Decisions	Totals	Nfld. Pen.	Nfld. Gaols	P. E. I. Gaols	Good Shepherd Rel. N.S.	N.S. ² Gaols	Dorch. ³ Pen.	Springh. Inst.	N.B. Cent. R.	Interprov Hom for Women NB	N.B. Gaols	St. V. De P. ⁴ Inst.	F. T. C. ⁵	Leclerc Inst. ¹	Montreal Gaol	Quebec Gaol	Other Gaols	
																	Mont. Gaols	Que. Dist.
Parole Denied																		
Automatic review (APR)	511	8	3	—	—	—	162	17	—	—	—	198	61	61	1	—	—	—
Following application:																		
Parole denied	1289	5	29	1	2	25	103	7	50	—	26	205	230	142	227	43	108	86
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deffered																		
Automatic review (APR)	44	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	29	1	8	—	2	—	—
Following application	176	3	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	62	25	63	3	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)																		
Ordinary	662	4	41	2	—	29	76	6	31	2	12	56	107	56	114	30	52	44
With Gradual	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
For Deportation	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short	64	—	10	1	—	3	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	9	6	12	16
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:																		
Parole Cancelled	13	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised																		
Parole Modified	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Parole Reduced	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																		
Parole Suspended	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended	21	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
— and continued	37	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	5	4	11	3	—	—	—
— and forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked & forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	57	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	7	20	8	6	—	—	1
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	437	13	9	—	—	4	103	4	1	—	—	80	108	73	14	4	18	6
No Action	44	—	1	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	14	12	2	1	—	—
Sentence of Lashes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3410	33	96	4	3	64	527	35	88	3	42	669	587	448	381	86	190	154

¹ Includes Salmonier Camp

² Springhill not included in N.S. Gaols — Satellite of Dorchester

³ Includes Blue Mountain Prison (N.S.)

⁴ Includes Valleyfield Camp

⁵ Includes Gatineau Camp

TABLE 5 - DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1963, BY INSTITUTIONS - CENTRAL REGION

Board Decisions	Totals	Kingston Pen.	Collins ¹ Bay Pen.	Joyceville	Prison for Women, Kingston	O.R. Brampton (Ingle side)	O.R. Elliott L.	O.R. Guelp	O.R. Mercer	O.R. Milbrook	O.R. Minto	O.T.C. Brampton	O.T.C. Burch (Bramford)	I.F. Burch (Bramford)	I.F. Burwash	I.F. Wm.	I.F. Monteith	I.F. Rideau (Burrills Rapids)	Ontario Gaols		
																			Tor. Dist. Gaols	Kingston Dist. Gaols	W. Ont. Dist. Gaols
Parole Denied	566	204	173	141	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole denied	1577	145	150	99	17	1	15	496	1	96	88	99	2	72	202	13	37	41	3	—	—
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)	55	32	11	10	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:	160	43	53	29	4	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)	380	14	51	36	9	—	2	135	2	13	11	49	2	13	28	1	8	5	1	—	—
Ordinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Gradual	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For Deportation	20	5	1	1	—	—	2	8	—	—	3	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	3	1	—
Short	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	54	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised	7	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Modified	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Suspended	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	12	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and revoked	33	6	11	5	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and forfeited	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked & forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	20	3	6	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	159	12	25	23	11	—	—	36	1	6	1	7	—	4	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Action	23	4	4	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Board Decisions

Totals	Manitoba P	Manitoba Goals	Sask. Pen.	Sask. Goals	Bowden Inst'n.	Belmont, Cent	Alberta Goals	B.C. Pen ¹	William Head	Mountain Prison	Haney Cor.	B.C. Goals	Oliver Monta Inst'n.
Parole Denied	661	123	—	255	—	—	—	248	15	18	2	—	—
Automatic review (APR) Following application	1078	114	127	117	84	59	23	108	24	—	73	173	1
Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred	36	7	—	16	—	—	—	13	9	—	—	1	—
Automatic review (APR) Following application	96	29	—	19	2	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)	462	52	77	41	43	21	7	41	25	—	37	67	1
Ordinary	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
With Gradual	12	3	—	1	11	1	—	4	1	—	1	1	—
For Deportation	80	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	4	—
Short	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised	9	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
Parole Modified	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Suspended	22	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suspended — and continued	34	7	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	5	—
— and revoked	10	1	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
— and forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked & forfeited	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	24	5	3	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—
Parole Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	275	46	17	56	3	5	2	21	14	—	17	21	—
Decision Reserved	59	9	—	17	—	—	—	1	3	—	10	—	—
No Action	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2892	404	227	554	151	87	32	580	93	18	210	280	2

¹ Includes Agassiz Camp

TABLE 7 - EASTERN REGION GAOLS

Board Decisions	Totals	Nfld.	P.E.I.			Nova Scotia										New Brunswick														
			Total			Queen's Co. Gaol	Prince Co. Gaol	Total	Annapolis Co. Gaol	Antigonish Co. Gaol	Cape Breton Co. Gaol	Cumberland Co. Gaol	Halifax City Prison	Inverness Co. Gaol	King's Co. Gaol	Pictou Co. Gaol	Shelburne Co. Gaol	Total	Carleton Co. Gaol	Charlotte Co. Gaol	Gloucester Co. Gaol	Kent Co. Gaol	King's Co. Gaol	Northumberland Co. Gaol	St. John Co. Gaol	Sunbury Co. Gaol	Westmorland Co. Gaol	York Co. Gaol		
Board Decisions																														
Total	206	96	4	2	2	64	1	2	19	4	25	1	3	8	1	42	3	1	2	4	2	4	13	5	6	2				
Parole Denied ...																														
Automatic review (APR)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Following application:																														
Parole denied.....	81	29	1	1	—	25	1	1	4	1	9	1	2	5	1	26	1	—	1	2	2	1	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)																														
Ordinary	84	41	2	1	1	29	—	1	9	3	14	—	—	2	—	12	2	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2			
For Deportation.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Short	16	10	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Cancelled:																														
Parole Cancelled.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Short Parole Cancelled.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Revised																														
Parole Modified	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violated																														
— and forfeited.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decision Reserved	13	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 8 - GAOLS - QUEBEC, 1963

Board Decisions	Montreal District Gaols												Quebec District Gaols																
	Total	Montreal Gaol ¹	Valleyfield Gaol	Sweetsburg Gaol	Hull Gaol	St-Jean Gaol	Joliette Gaol	Mont-Laurier Gaol	Sorel Gaol	Amos Gaol	Campbell's Bay Gaol	Sherbrooke Gaol	Ville-Marie Gaol	St-Jérôme Gaol	Quebec City Gaol	Matane Gaol	Arthabaska Gaol	St-Jos-de-Beauce Gaol	New Carlisle Gaol	Chicoutimi Gaol	Perce Gaol	Rivière-du-Loup Gaol	Montmagny Gaol	Ste-Anne-des-Monts Gaol	Rimouski Gaol	Roberval Gaol	La Malbaie Gaol	Three Rivers Gaol	
Parole Denied	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic Review	464	227	8	8	18	5	14	2	3	8	3	26	9	4	43	2	3	14	2	9	2	1	3	1	16	8	12	13	
Following Application	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Deferred.....																													
Parole Granted	240	114	6	1	8	—	11	—	3	5	1	12	4	1	30	1	2	4	3	4	3	6	4	—	8	4	2	3	
Ordinary.....	43	9	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	6	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	4	
Short.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Modified																													
Parole Violated	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suspended and continued	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suspended and revoked																													
Parole Revoked.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Forfeited.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decision Reserved	42	14	1	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	4	1	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
No Action	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	811	381	16	9	33	6	26	2	9	13	5	46	18	7	86	3	5	22	6	17	7	8	8	2	27	14	14	21	

(1) Includes 1 from Bordeaux Insane Asylum.

TABLE 9 - CENTRAL REGION GAOLS

Board Decisions		Toronto District Gaols				Kingston District Gaols
	Total	Toronto City (Don) Gaol	Essex Co. Gaol	Grey Co. Gaol	Westmor Land Co. Gaol	Temiskaming Co. Gaol
Parole Denied.....	3	1	2	—	—	—
Parole Granted						
Ordinary	1	—	—	—	—	1
Short.....	4	—	1	1	1	1
Total.....	8	1	3	1	1	2

Board Decisions

Board Decisions	Manitoba Goals					Sask. Goals			Alberta Goals				B.C. Goals							
	Total	Portage la Prairie Goal for Women	Headingley Goal	Brandon Goal	Dauphin Goal	Total	P.C.I. Prince Albert (Men)	P.C.I. Prince Albert (Women)	P.C.I. Regina (Goal)	Total	Calgary Prov. Goal	Ft. Sask. Goal	Lethbridge Goal	Total	Oakalla P. Farm (Men)	Oakalla P. Farm (Women)	Kamloops Goal	Prince George Goal (Men)	Prince George Goal (Women)	
Parole Denied	559	127	10	106	9	2	84	49	1	34	175	68	65	42	173	152	10	9	2	—
Parole Deferred	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted																				
Ordinary	237	77	7	63	3	4	43	21	3	19	50	23	21	6	67	42	15	3	7	—
With Gradual	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Deportation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Short	17	2	—	2	—	—	11	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
Temporary	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																				
Suspended — and continued	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
— and revoked	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	2	3	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	9	3	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Susp. Parole Revoked Canc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	62	17	—	14	1	2	3	1	1	1	21	9	9	3	21	16	5	—	—	—
No Action	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prohibited From Driving																				
Suspension refused (Adverse)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	912	227	17	188	13	9	151	84	8	59	254	103	99	52	280	218	39	14	9	—

TABLE 11 — PROPORTION OF DECISIONS BY REGIONS, 1959 — 1963.

YEAR	EASTERN		CENTRAL		WESTERN		CANADA	
	Denied & Deferred	Granted	Denied & Deferred	Granted	Denied & Deferred	Granted	Denied & Deferred	Granted
1959	993 — 48%	1067 — 52%	1111 — 70%	486 — 30%	686 — 58%	485 — 42%	2790 — 58%	2038 — 42%
1960	1513 — 57%	1148 — 43%	1563 — 69%	697 — 31%	1125 — 65%	614 — 35%	4201 — 63%	2459 — 37%
1961	2078 — 69%	944 — 31%	2470 — 77%	760 — 23%	1685 — 74%	593 — 26%	6233 — 73%	2297 — 27%
1962	1940 — 70%	823 — 30%	2120 — 80%	529 — 20%	1680 — 76%	520 — 24%	5740 — 75%	1872 — 25%
1963	2020 — 73%	739 — 27%	2359 — 83%	482 — 17%	1871 — 77%	568 — 23%	6250 — 78%	1789 — 22%
Average	1709 — 64%	944 — 36%	1925 — 77%	591 — 23%	1409 — 72%	556 — 28%	5043 — 71%	2091 — 29%

**TABLE 12 - PAROLES GRANTED (ALL TYPES) BY PROVINCES AND
TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS, 1963**

Institutions	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Penitentiaries:	522	994	1192	1005	885	663
Her Majesty's Pen., Newfoundland ¹	15	13	45	14	4	4
Dorchester	89	186	144	131	80	83
Springhill	—	—	2	12	17	6
St. Vincent de Paul ²	114	162	209	95	81	57
Federal Training Centre ³	142	237	238	176	145	108
Leclerc	—	—	4	77	101	59
Kingston	28	83	131	56	34	20
Collin's Bay ⁴	37	90	113	107	84	52
Joyceville.....	—	7	46	54	70	39
Prison for Women, Kingston.....	—	—	—	69	76	63
Manitoba (Stoney Mountain).....	18	38	58	57	60	57
Saskatchewan.....	33	78	96	85	56	42
British Colombia ⁵	46	94	85	63	60	47
William Head	—	6	21	9	17	26
Provincial Institutions:	472	1044	1333	1292	987	1126
Newfoundland	—	—	—	32	39	51
Prince Edward Island.....	3	4	1	10	—	3
Nova Scotia	14	36	43	30	31	32
New Brunswick	46	84	92	55	50	53
Quebec	165	342	371	312	275	283
Ontario	134	310	453	474	265	308
Manitoba.....	27	34	44	58	47	79
Saskatchewan.....	11	25	60	54	35	58
Alberta ⁶	42	95	134	76	63	81
British Colombia.....	30	113	135	190	182	178
Yukon and Northwest Territories	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	994	2038	2525	2297	1872	1789

Includes Salmonier Camp
Includes Valleyfield Camp
Includes Gatineau Camp
Includes Beaver Creek and Landry Crossing Camps
Includes Agassiz Camp and Mountain Prison
Includes 2 females from Oliver Mental Institution.

**TABLE 13 – PERCENT OF MALE AND FEMALE CASES PROCESSED
BY SELECTED TYPES OF DECISION, 1963**

Decisions	Total	Male	Female
Parole Denied			
Automatic review (APR).....	100%	96%	4%
Following application:			
Parole Denied	100%	98%	2%
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied.....	100%	—	100%
Parole Deferred			
Automatic review (APR).....	100%	99%	1%
Following application.....	100%	99%	1%
Parole Granted:			
Ordinary	100%	96%	4%
With Gradual	100%	87%	13%
For Deportation	100%	92%	8%
Short	100%	97%	3%
Temporary:			
Gradual Parole	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	100%	9%	91%

TABLE 14 – FEMALE INMATES, AND PAROLE DECISIONS – BY REGIONS – 1963

Region	Total	Paroles Denied	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Granted
Maritimes	9	3	—	6
Quebec	20	5	—	15
Ontario	140	68	5	67
Western	88	51	—	37
Totals.....	257	127	5	125

TABLE 15 - TYPE OF DECISION FOR
NARCOTIC OFFENCES, BY SEX, 1963

Board Decisions	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%
Parole Denied.....	51	44	7
Parole Deferred	23	23	—
Total	74	67	7
Percentage	75%	82%	40%
Parole Granted			
Ordinary	22	14	8
with gradual	2	—	2
for deportation	1	1	—
Total	25	15	10
Percentage	25%	18%	60%
Parole Violation			
Total	12	10	2
Percentage	48%	67%	20%

TABLE 16 - DEFINITE - INDEFINITE SENTENCES, 1963, ONTARIO AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Province	Total	Paroles Denied	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Granted
Ontario.....	487	397	12	78
British Columbia	2	—	1	1
Totals	489	397	13	79

TABLE 17 - LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLE DECISIONS ¹ IN EACH SENTENCE, 1963.

CANADA

Length of Sentence (2) (Months)	Total Decisions	Decisions rendered Each Sentence			
		Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
1-5 months.....	351	240	—	110	1
6 months.....	823	565	1	255	2
7-11	480	326	1	147	6
12 months (1 year).....	1,093	729	2	342	20
13-17	278	203	4	62	9
18 months.....	336	212	10	105	9
19-23	78	56	2	19	1
24 months (2 years).....	1,133	758	36	266	73
25-29	103	83	2	15	3
30 months.....	114	85	3	23	3
31-35	48	34	3	7	4
36 months (3 years).....	484	286	38	124	36
37-41	39	23	7	7	2
42 months.....	24	14	6	3	1
43-47	31	20	4	5	2
48 months (4 years).....	207	113	29	54	11
49-53	17	13	—	3	1
54 months.....	5	4	—	—	1
55-59	9	5	3	—	1
60 months (5 years).....	220	104	53	48	15
61-71	19	6	7	5	1
72 months (6 years).....	62	15	28	13	6
73-83	12	2	6	3	1
84 months (7 years).....	74	12	38	18	6
85-95	3	—	2	1	—
96 months (8 years).....	41	8	17	11	5
97-107	3	—	1	1	1
108 months (9 years).....	9	2	5	1	1
109-119	—	—	—	—	—
120 months (10 years).....	82	18	36	23	5
121-179.....	48	5	23	14	6
180 months (15 years).....	33	2	19	11	1
181-239.....	16	1	11	3	1
240 months (20 years).....	13	—	9	4	—
241-500 months	11	—	6	5	—
Life.....	18	—	7	7	4
Death commuted to life	18	—	8	9	1
Indeterminate.....	12	—	5	1	6
Totals.....	6,347	3,944	432	1,725	246

¹ Does not include temporary paroles.

² Does not include preventive detention.

TABLE 18 - LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLES DECISIONS,¹ IN EACH SENTENCE, 1963, BY REGION

Maritime Region

Length of Sentence ² (Months)	Total Decisions	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
		Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
0-5 months	34	20	—	14	—
6-11 months	73	38	—	35	—
12-17 months (1 year)	31	15	—	16	—
18-23 months (1 year)	99	42	—	55	2
24-29 months (2 years)	10	7	—	3	—
30-35 months (2 years)	17	5	—	12	—
36-41 months (3 years)	5	3	—	2	—
42-47 months (3 years)	147	77	1	52	17
48-53 months (4 years)	4	3	—	1	—
54-59 months (4 years)	5	4	—	1	—
60-65 months (5 years)	1	—	—	—	1
66-71 months (5 years)	47	17	4	20	6
72-77 months (6 years)	1	—	—	1	—
78-83 months (6 years)	1	1	—	—	—
84-89 months (7 years)	3	2	—	1	—
90-95 months (7 years)	9	5	1	3	—
96-101 months (8 years)	—	—	—	—	—
102-107 months (8 years)	—	—	—	—	—
108-113 months (9 years)	—	—	—	—	—
114-119 months (9 years)	—	—	—	—	—
120-125 months (10 years)	16	5	3	7	1
126-131 months (10 years)	4	2	—	1	1
132-137 months (11 years)	3	2	—	1	—
138-143 months (11 years)	1	—	—	—	1
144-149 months (12 years)	3	—	2	—	1
150-155 months (12 years)	1	—	—	1	—
156-161 months (13 years)	3	—	2	1	—
162-167 months (13 years)	—	—	—	—	—
168-173 months (14 years)	—	—	—	—	—
174-179 months (14 years)	—	—	—	—	—
180-185 months (15 years)	—	—	—	—	—
186-191 months (15 years)	4	—	2	2	—
192-197 months (16 years)	—	—	—	—	—
198-203 months (16 years)	—	—	—	—	—
204-209 months (17 years)	—	—	—	—	—
210-215 months (17 years)	—	—	—	—	—
216-221 months (18 years)	—	—	—	—	—
222-227 months (18 years)	—	—	—	—	—
228-233 months (19 years)	—	—	—	—	—
234-239 months (19 years)	—	—	—	—	—
240-245 months (20 years)	—	—	—	—	—
246-251 months (20 years)	—	—	—	—	—
252-257 months (21 years)	—	—	—	—	—
258-263 months (21 years)	—	—	—	—	—
264-269 months (22 years)	—	—	—	—	—
270-275 months (22 years)	—	—	—	—	—
276-281 months (23 years)	—	—	—	—	—
282-287 months (23 years)	—	—	—	—	—
288-293 months (24 years)	—	—	—	—	—
294-299 months (24 years)	—	—	—	—	—
300-305 months (25 years)	—	—	—	—	—
306-311 months (25 years)	—	—	—	—	—
312-317 months (26 years)	—	—	—	—	—
318-323 months (26 years)	—	—	—	—	—
324-329 months (27 years)	—	—	—	—	—
330-335 months (27 years)	—	—	—	—	—
336-341 months (28 years)	—	—	—	—	—
342-347 months (28 years)	—	—	—	—	—
348-353 months (29 years)	—	—	—	—	—
354-359 months (29 years)	—	—	—	—	—
360-365 months (30 years)	—	—	—	—	—
366-371 months (30 years)	—	—	—	—	—
372-377 months (31 years)	—	—	—	—	—
378-383 months (31 years)	—	—	—	—	—
384-389 months (32 years)	—	—	—	—	—
390-395 months (32 years)	—	—	—	—	—
396-401 months (33 years)	—	—	—	—	—
402-407 months (33 years)	—	—	—	—	—
408-413 months (34 years)	—	—	—	—	—
414-419 months (34 years)	—	—	—	—	—
420-425 months (35 years)	—	—	—	—	—
426-431 months (35 years)	—	—	—	—	—
432-437 months (36 years)	—	—	—	—	—
438-443 months (36 years)	—	—	—	—	—
444-449 months (37 years)	—	—	—	—	—
450-455 months (37 years)	—	—	—	—	—
456-461 months (38 years)	—	—	—	—	—
462-467 months (38 years)	—	—	—	—	—
468-473 months (39 years)	—	—	—	—	—
474-479 months (39 years)	—	—	—	—	—
480-485 months (40 years)	—	—	—	—	—
486-491 months (40 years)	—	—	—	—	—
492-497 months (41 years)	—	—	—	—	—
498-503 months (41 years)	—	—	—	—	—
504-509 months (42 years)	—	—	—	—	—
510-515 months (42 years)	—	—	—	—	—
516-521 months (43 years)	—	—	—	—	—
522-527 months (43 years)	—	—	—	—	—
528-533 months (44 years)	—	—	—	—	—
534-539 months (44 years)	—	—	—	—	—
540-545 months (45 years)	—	—	—	—	—
546-551 months (45 years)	—	—	—	—	—
552-557 months (46 years)	—	—	—	—	—
558-563 months (46 years)	—	—	—	—	—
564-569 months (47 years)	—	—	—	—	—
570-575 months (47 years)	—	—	—	—	—
576-581 months (48 years)	—	—	—	—	—
582-587 months (48 years)	—	—	—	—	—
588-593 months (49 years)	—	—	—	—	—
594-599 months (49 years)	—	—	—	—	—
600-605 months (50 years)	—	—	—	—	—
606-611 months (50 years)	—	—	—	—	—
612-617 months (51 years)	—	—	—	—	—
618-623 months (51 years)	—	—	—	—	—
624-629 months (52 years)	—	—	—	—	—
630-635 months (52 years)	—	—	—	—	—
636-641 months (53 years)	—	—	—	—	—
642-647 months (53 years)	—	—	—	—	—
648-653 months (54 years)	—	—	—	—	—
654-659 months (54 years)	—	—	—	—	—
660-665 months (55 years)	—	—	—	—	—
666-671 months (55 years)	—	—	—	—	—
672-677 months (56 years)	—	—	—	—	—
678-683 months (56 years)	—	—	—	—	—
684-689 months (57 years)	—	—	—	—	—
690-695 months (57 years)	—	—	—	—	—
696-701 months (58 years)	—	—	—	—	—
702-707 months (58 years)	—	—	—	—	—
708-713 months (59 years)	—	—	—	—	—
714-719 months (59 years)	—	—	—	—	—
720-725 months (60 years)	—	—	—	—	—
726-731 months (60 years)	—	—	—	—	—
732-737 months (61 years)	—	—	—	—	—
738-743 months (61 years)	—	—	—	—	—
744-749 months (62 years)	—	—	—	—	—
750-755 months (62 years)	—	—	—	—	—
756-761 months (63 years)	—	—	—	—	—
762-767 months (63 years)	—	—	—	—	—
768-773 months (64 years)	—	—	—	—	—
774-779 months (64 years)	—	—	—	—	—
780-785 months (65 years)	—	—	—	—	—
786-791 months (65 years)	—	—	—	—	—
792-797 months (66 years)	—	—	—	—	—
798-803 months (66 years)	—	—	—	—	—
804-809 months (67 years)	—	—	—	—	—
810-815 months (67 years)	—	—	—	—	—
816-821 months (68 years)	—	—	—	—	—
822-827 months (68 years)	—	—	—	—	—
828-833 months (69 years)	—	—	—	—	—
834-839 months (69 years)	—	—	—	—	—
840-845 months (70 years)	—	—	—	—	—
846-851 months (70 years)	—	—	—	—	—
852-857 months (71 years)	—	—	—	—	—
858-863 months (71 years)	—	—	—	—	—
864-869 months (72 years)	—	—	—	—	—
870-875 months (72 years)	—	—	—	—	—
876-881 months (73 years)	—	—	—	—	—
882-887 months (73 years)	—	—	—	—	—
888-893 months (74 years)	—	—	—	—	—
894-899 months (74 years)	—	—	—	—	—
900-905 months (75 years)	—	—	—	—	—
906-911 months (75 years)	—	—	—	—	—
912-917 months (76 years)	—	—	—	—	—
918-923 months (76 years)	—	—	—	—	—
924-929 months (77 years)	—	—	—	—	—
930-935 months (77 years)	—	—	—	—	—
936-941 months (78 years)	—	—	—	—	—
942-947 months (78 years)	—	—	—	—	—
948-953 months (79 years)	—	—	—	—	—
954-959 months (79 years)	—	—	—	—	—
960-965 months (80 years)	—	—	—	—	—
966-971 months (80 years)	—	—	—	—	—
972-977 months (81 years)	—	—	—	—	—
978-983 months (81 years)	—	—	—	—	—
984-989 months (82 years)	—	—	—	—	—
990-995 months (82 years)	—	—	—	—	—
996-1001 months (83 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1002-1007 months (83 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1008-1013 months (84 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1014-1019 months (84 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1020-1025 months (85 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1026-1031 months (85 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1032-1037 months (86 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1038-1043 months (86 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1044-1049 months (87 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1050-1055 months (87 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1056-1061 months (88 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1062-1067 months (88 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1068-1073 months (89 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1074-1079 months (89 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1080-1085 months (90 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1086-1091 months (90 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1092-1097 months (91 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1098-1103 months (91 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1104-1109 months (92 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1110-1115 months (92 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1116-1121 months (93 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1122-1127 months (93 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1128-1133 months (94 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1134-1139 months (94 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1140-1145 months (95 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1146-1151 months (95 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1152-1157 months (96 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1158-1163 months (96 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1164-1169 months (97 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1170-1175 months (97 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1176-1181 months (98 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1182-1187 months (98 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1188-1193 months (99 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1194-1199 months (99 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1200-1205 months (100 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1206-1211 months (100 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1212-1217 months (101 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1218-1223 months (101 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1224-1229 months (102 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1230-1235 months (102 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1236-1241 months (103 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1242-1247 months (103 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1248-1253 months (104 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1254-1259 months (104 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1260-1265 months (105 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1266-1271 months (105 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1272-1277 months (106 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1278-1283 months (106 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1284-1289 months (107 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1290-1295 months (107 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1296-1301 months (108 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1302-1307 months (108 years)	—	—	—	—	—
1308-1313 months (109 years)	—				

TABLE 19 — LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLE DECISIONS¹ IN EACH SENTENCE — 1963

Quebec Region

Length of Sentence ² (Months)	Total Decisions	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
		Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
1-5 months	139	81	—	58	—
6 months	278	171	—	106	1
7-11	73	51	1	19	2
12 months (1 year)	199	119	—	74	6
13-17	30	18	2	8	2
18	25	14	—	11	—
19-23	14	10	1	3	—
24 months (2 years)	423	299	4	89	31
25-29	39	31	—	7	1
30	16	12	—	4	—
31-35	11	9	—	2	—
36 months (3 years)	154	83	18	38	15
37-41	19	11	2	5	1
42	9	3	4	1	1
43-47	5	4	1	—	—
48 months (4 years)	70	35	9	21	5
49-53	5	5	—	—	—
54	1	1	—	—	—
55-59	6	3	3	—	—
60 months (5 years)	89	50	12	21	6
61-71	6	1	2	3	—
72 months (6 years)	17	6	6	4	1
73-83	5	1	2	2	—
84 months (7 years)	34	6	17	9	2
85-95	1	—	1	—	—
96 months (8 years)	14	4	4	2	4
97-107	1	—	1	—	—
108 months (9 years)	5	2	3	—	—
109-119	—	—	—	—	—
120 months (10 years)	36	7	20	8	1
121-179	20	2	13	4	1
180 months (15 years)	11	1	7	3	—
181-239	8	1	6	1	—
240 months (20 years)	7	—	7	—	—
241-500+	4	—	3	1	—
Life	6	—	3	2	1
Death Commuted to Life ...	5	—	3	1	1
Indeterminate	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	1786	1041	155	507	83

¹ does not include temporary paroles.

² does not include preventive detention.

TABLE 20 - LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLE DECISIONS¹ IN EACH SENTENCE, 1963, BY REGION

Central Region

Length of Sentence ² (Months)	Total Decisions	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
		Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
1-5 months	127	104	—	23	—
6 months	294	239	1	53	1
7-11	206	161	—	43	2
12 months (1 year)	416	324	1	86	5
13-17	138	112	2	23	1
18	144	98	8	33	5
19-23	37	30	1	5	1
24 months (2 years)	294	196	21	62	15
25-29	34	30	1	3	—
30	45	36	2	6	1
31-35	21	16	2	2	1
36 months (3 years)	139	107	7	20	5
37-41	10	8	2	—	—
42	9	8	1	—	—
43-47	14	10	1	2	1
48 months (4 years)	63	39	9	12	3
49-53	6	3	—	2	1
54	4	3	—	—	1
55-59	2	1	—	—	1
60 months (5 years)	71	37	23	7	4
61-71	6	1	5	—	—
72 months (6 years)	24	1	18	4	1
73-83	3	—	2	1	—
84 months (7 years)	19	2	11	5	1
85-95	—	—	—	—	—
96 months (8 years)	17	2	8	6	1
97-107	2	—	—	1	1
108 months (9 years)	4	—	2	1	1
109-119	—	—	—	—	—
120 months (10 years)	25	7	9	8	1
121-179	10	2	4	4	—
180 months (15 years)	17	—	11	5	1
181-239	3	—	2	1	—
240 months (20 years)	3	—	1	2	—
241-500+	4	—	1	3	—
Life	5	—	1	2	2
Death Commuted to Life	4	—	1	3	—
Indeterminate	4	—	2	—	2
Totals	2224	1577	160	428	59

¹ does not include temporary paroles.

² does not include preventive detention.

TABLE 21 — LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF PAROLE DECISIONS¹ IN EACH SENTENCE, 1963, BY REGION

Western Region

Length of Sentence ² (Months)	Total Decisions	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
		Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
1-5 months	51	35	—	15	1
6 months	178	117	—	61	—
7-11	170	99	—	69	2
12 months (1 year)	379	244	1	127	7
13-17	100	66	—	28	6
18	150	95	2	49	4
19-23	22	13	—	9	—
24 months (2 years)	269	186	10	63	10
25-29	26	19	1	4	2
30	48	33	1	12	2
31-35	15	9	1	3	2
36 months (3 years)	144	79	9	46	10
37-41	9	4	3	1	1
42	5	2	1	2	—
43-47	9	4	2	2	1
48 months (4 years)	65	34	10	18	3
49-53	6	5	—	1	—
54	—	—	—	—	—
55-59	1	1	—	—	—
60 months (5 years)	44	12	15	13	4
61-71	3	2	—	1	—
72 months (6 years)	18	6	4	4	4
73-83	3	1	2	—	—
84 months (7 years)	18	4	8	4	2
85-95	1	—	1	—	—
96 months (8 years)	7	2	3	2	—
97-107	—	—	—	—	—
108 months (9 years)	—	—	—	—	—
109-119	—	—	—	—	—
120 months (10 years)	17	4	5	5	3
121-179	18	1	6	6	5
180 months (15 years)	4	1	1	2	—
181-239	4	—	2	1	1
240 months (20 years)	3	—	1	2	—
241-500+	3	—	2	1	—
Life	5	—	1	3	1
Death Commuted to Life	8	—	3	5	—
Indeterminate	4	—	1	1	2
Totals	1807	1078	96	560	73

¹ does not include temporary paroles.

² does not include preventive detention.

TABLE 22 - PAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1963

Length of Sentence (Months)	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Provincial Institutions								
Less than 6 months	2%	1%	2%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%
Six months	9%	6%	10%	12%	14%	14%	14%	15%
Over 6 months, less than 12 months	6%	2%	5%	5%	7%	7%	8%	9%
12 months	31%	31%	13%	17%	15%	13%	15%	20%
Over 12 months, less than 2 years	12%	9%	10%	11%	10%	10%	9%	11%
2 years	—	—	—	—	—	5%	4%	4%
Over 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	2%	—	—
Total	60%	49%	40%	50%	50%	56%	55%	65%
Penitentiaries								
Less than 2 years	22%	22%	35%	34%	21%	19%	19%	11%
Over 2 years	18%	29%	25%	16%	29%	25%	26%	24%
Total	40%	51%	60%	50%	50%	44%	45%	35%

TABLE 23 - PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED
WHEN PAROLED (ALL SENTENCES)
IN THE YEARS 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, AND 1963

Year	Proportion of Sentence Served				
	Less than 35%	35% to 50%	50% to 70%	70% and over	Paroles Granted Before Half of Sentence Served
	Proportion of Paroles Granted				
Canada					
1949	3%	12%	64%	21%	15%
1953	15%	85%	78%	12%	10%
1957	3%	17%	64%	16%	20%
1959	1%	13%	61%	25%	14%
1960	5%	22%	55%	18%	27%
1961	9%	15%	55%	21%	24%
1962	9%	16%	56%	19%	25%
1963	70%	180%	550%	200%	25%

TABLE 24 - PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED
(ALL SENTENCES) BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Proportion of Sentence Served	Proportion of Paroles Granted		
	Total	Federal	Provincial
CANADA			
Less than 35%.....	100%	67% 71	33%
35% to 50%.....	100%	74% 70	26%
50% to 70%.....	100%	35% 350	65% 6
70% and over	100%	5% 10	95%
Parole Granted before half of sentence served	100%	70% 60	30%
Parole Granted after half of sentence served	100%	20% 10	80%

TABLE 25 - TIME ON PAROLE BEFORE POSSIBLE
PRISON DISCHARGE DATE

In Months	No. of Inmates	No. of Months	In Months	No. of Inmates	No. of Months
1	392	392	Under 3	861	1,291
2	234	468	3- 6	233	1,048
3	188	564	7-12	199	1,890
4	175	700	13-18	65	1,008
5	91	455	19-24	33	709
6	46	276	25-30	17	468
7	43	301	31-36	18	603
8	46	368	Over 36	24	864
9	32	288	Total	1,450	7,881
10	21	210			
11	31	341			
12	33	396			
13-18	70	1,085 ¹			
19-24	34	731			
25-30	12	330			
31-36	14	469			
37-42	5	199			
43-48	10	455			
49-54	-	-			
Over 54	18	972			
Total	1,495	9,000			

¹ Obtained by multiplying number of inmates by median number of months, that is 15.5; the same remark applies to the following data and to table 26.

TABLE 26 - TIME UNDER SUPERVISION ON PAROLE BEYOND
POSSIBLE PRISON DISCHARGE DATE

TABLE 27 -- TIME SERVED ON LIFE AND/OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AT TIME OF RELEASE
(in years and months)

[illegible]

General Statistical Information	Parole Denied ¹		Parole Deferred ¹		Parole Granted ²		Parole Violated		Rate of Violation
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Total	3,945	100%	432	100%	1,519	100%	246	100%	16%
Males	3,881	98%	428	99%	1,460	96%	241	98%	16%
Females	64	2%	4	1%	59	4%	5	2%	8%
Age:									
Average	28 years		34 years		29 years		29 years		
Less than 20 years	691	18%	24	6%	234	15%	26	11%	11%
Between 20 & 30 years	1,956	49%	166	38%	742	49%	129	52%	17%
Over 30 years	1,250	32%	239	55%	514	34%	90	37%	18%
Not stated	47	1%	3	1%	29	2%	1	—	3%
Offense:									
Break & entering, theft or Receiving	2,174	55%	114	27%	763	50%	123	50%	16%
Robbery	323	8%	137	32%	215	14%	47	19%	22%
Forgery	497	13%	17	4%	132	9%	16	7%	12%
Sex	283	7%	66	15%	125	8%	20	8%	16%
Drugs	51	1%	23	5%	24	2%	12	5%	50%
Others	616	16%	75	17%	260	17%	28	11%	11%
Place of detention:									
in Federal institutions	1,467	37%	391	90.5%	587	39%	194	79%	33%
in Provincial institutions	2,478	63%	41	9.5%	932	61%	52	21%	6%
Length of sentence:									
Life (commuted)	—		8		9		1		
(straight)	—		7		7		4		
Indeterminate (psychopath)	—		33		—		4		
(habitual)	—		25		3		2		
Average of all others	18 months		82 months		18 months		36 months		
Average time served	—		—		14 months		24 months		
Supervision of:									
Private agencies	—		—		773	51%	149	61%	19%
Public services	—		—		416	27%	67	27%	16%
Regional Rep.	—		—		261	17%	26	11%	10%
Others	—		—		67	4%	3	1%	4%
Not known or Not Stated	—		—		2	1%	1	—	50%

¹ Does not include automatic reviews.² Does not include parole for deportation, short and temporary parole.

TABLE 29 — PENITENTIARY STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE DECISIONS
AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS (1961-1963)

Institutions	Inmate Population 31.3.63	% of	Parole Decisions						APR Decisions					
			1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	41	1	35	1	36	1	20	7	1	14	1	8	1
Dorchester	744	10	497	11	479	11	402	9	139	8	185	12	185	10
St. V. de P.	1,102	15	732	16	544	13	551	13	318	19	174	11	227	12
F.T. Centre	411	5	411	9	406	9	425	10	16	1	29	2	62	3
Leclerc	582	8	272	6	290	7	333	8	65	4	39	2	69	4
S/total	2,095	28	1,415	31	1,240	29	1,309	31	399	24	242	15	358	19
Kingston	982	13	627	14	553	13	578	13	312	18	271	17	285	15
Collin's Bay	670	9	402	9	426	10	439	10	126	8	135	9	184	10
Joyceville	526	7	351	8	321	7	318	8	156	10	128	8	151	8
S/total	2,178	29	1,380	31	1,300	30	1,335	31	594	36	534	34	620	33
Manitoba	587	8	277	6	335	8	330	8	93	6	153	10	130	7
Saskatchewan	765	10	441	10	412	9	449	10	179	11	217	14	271	15
B.C.	1,030	14	470	10	503	12	542	12	224	14	213	14	294	15

Institutions	Net Parole Decisions						Paroles Granted						Parole Release Rate			Violations					
	1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%									
Newfoundland	28	1	22	1	12	...	14	1	4	1	4	1	50	18	33	2	0	0	14	0	0
Dorchester	358	13	294	11	217	9	129	14	97	12	84	14	36	33	39	34	20	29	26	21	35
St. V. de P.	414	14	370	13	324	13	95	10	79	10	56	10				26	26	14	27	33	25
F.T. Centre	395	14	377	13	363	14	176	19	145	18	108	18				37	25	33	21	17	31
Leclerc	207	7	251	9	264	10	76	8	101	12	59	10				3	8	26	4	8	44
S/total	1,016	35	998	35	951	37	347	37	325	40	223	38	34	33	23	66	59	73	19	18	32
Kingston	315	11	282	10	293	12	69	8	44	5	24	4				19	19	9	28	43	37
Collin's Bay	276	10	291	11	255	10	104	11	83	10	51	9				18	15	20	17	18	39
Joyceville	195	7	193	7	167	7	51	6	63	8	38	6				9	9	9	18	14	24
S/total	786	28	766	28	715	29	224	25	190	23	113	19	28	25	16	46	43	38	21	23	34
Manitoba	184	6	182	7	200	8	55	6	59	7	54	9	30	32	27	9	15	13	16	25	24
Saskatchewan	262	9	195	7	178	7	83	9	56	7	41	7	31	29	23	12	17	21	14	30	52
B.C.	246	8	290	11	248	10	72	8	77	10	68	12	32	27	27	8	7	20	11	9	29
Total	2,880	100	2,747	100	2,511	100	924	100	808	100	587	100	32	29	28	177	161	194	19	20	33

TABLE 30 — PRISON STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE DECISIONS
AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS (1961-1963)

	Parole Decisions						Paroles Granted						Parole Violations					
	No.			%			No.			%			No.			%		
	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63	61	62	63
Newfoundland.....	63	79	83	2	2	2		32	39	41	51	50	49	0	0	0	0	0
P-rince Edward Island	22	3	4	1	1	—	10	0	2	45	0	50	1	0	0	10	0	0
Nova Scotia	83	61	59	2	2	2	30	31	29	36	51	49	2	2	1	7	6	3
New Brunswick	137	137	129	3	4	3	55	50	45	40	36	35	3	4	1	5	8	2
Quebec	776	711	753	19	21	21	312	275	240	35	39	32	12	11	10	4	4	4
Ontario	1,850	1,399	1,506	46	42	41	474	265	270	26	19	18	40	25	21	8	9	8
Manitoba	171	141	206	4	4	6	58	47	77	34	33	37	7	4	3	12	9	4
Saskatchewan	144	105	144	4	3	4	54	35	43	36	33	30	6	1	3	11	3	7
Alberta	374	273	341	9	8	9	76	63	79	20	23	23	9	1	2	12	2	3
British Columbia	399	431	427	10	13	12	190	182	106	48	42	25	14	12	11	7	7	10
Total	4,019	3,340	3,652	100	100	100	1,291	987	932	32	30	26	94	60	52	7	6	6

Province of Release	No. of Forfeitures										No. of Revocations										% of Failures									
	49	58	59	60	61	62	63	49	58	59	60	61	62	63	49	58	59	60	61	62	63	49	58	59	60	61	62	63		
Maritimes	3	9	11	17	19	15	21	2	3	10	10	22	11	10	5.10	7.19	6.50	8.28	14.23	11.76	75.1	5.10	7.19	6.50	8.28	14.23	11.76	75.1		
Quebec	19	17	29	31	51	37	42	5	18	17	39	23	31	41	5.83	8.31	6.21	8.52	11.22	11.35	17.9	5.83	8.31	6.21	8.52	11.22	11.35	17.9		
Ontario	7	7	10	23	46	35	23	2	2	16	23	40	33	36	5.29	4.52	5.66	6.20	12.32	14.94	15.4	5.29	4.52	5.66	6.20	12.32	14.94	15.4		
Manitoba.....	4	3	1	4	6	13	9	—	1	2	5	9	5	7	9.30	8.89	4.17	8.82	13.27	16.98	12.1	9.30	8.89	4.17	8.82	13.27	16.98	12.1		
Saskatchewan..																														
&	2	4	2					1	3	10	6	8	9	11	3.33	8.14	6.06				28.5	3.33	8.14	6.06						
Alberta				2	5	1	1				6	2	—	1				5.92	9.21	1.11	2.9				5.92	9.21	1.11	2.9		
British																														
Columbia....	4	5	3	9	11	7	11	2	4	5	8	10	11	20	6.54	11.84	3.76	7.73	8.30	7.00	17.8	6.54	11.84	3.76	7.73	8.30	7.00	17.8		
CANADA.....	39	45	58	94	148	117	120	12	31	60	97	114	100	126	5.62	7.65	5.79	7.77	11.84	12.18	16.2	5.62	7.65	5.79	7.77	11.84	12.18	16.2		

Data appearing on similar table of the 1961 Annual Report have been revised.

TABLE 32 — RATES OF PAROLE FAILURES BY REGIONAL OFFICES — 1963

Parole District	At Point of Release ¹				At Point of Destination ²			
	Paroles	Revocations	Forfeitures	%	Paroles	Revocations	Forfeitures	%
Halifax	80	1	4	6.3	112	1	4	4.5
Moncton.....	125	3	1	3.2	76	5	1	7.9
Quebec	74	3	1	5.4	112	3	1	3.6
Montreal	389	11	12	5.9	373	10	12	5.9
Kingston	157	7	3	6.4	102	7	2	8.8
Toronto	225	12	6	8.0	291	11	7	6.2
Winnipeg.....	132	1	4	3.8	125	1	4	4.0
Prince Albert.....	84	—	5	6.0	52	—	4	7.7
Edmonton	79	1	4	6.3	114	1	3	3.5
Vancouver.....	174	6	2	4.6	162	6	4	6.2
Totals.....	1519	45	42	5.7	1519	45	42	5.7

(1) The difference in Point of Release and Point of Destination shows the number of transfers from Region

(2) As a matter of convenience the Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora, since they are in Ontario, have been included in the Kingston Office — an adjustment of some 20 paroles.

TABLE 33 – PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES, AT POINT OF RELEASE
TO TOTAL PAROLEES AT LARGE DURING 1963

REGION	Paroles	Failures	Rate
Halifax	195	17	8.2%
Moncton.....	141	13	9.2%
Quebec	235	16	6.8%
Montreal	825	49	5.9%
Kingston	204	18	8.8%
Toronto	569	35	6.2%
Winnipeg.....	218	16	7.2%
Prince Albert.....	82	6	7.3%
Edmonton	200	17	8.5%
Vancouver.....	312	17	5.4%
	2981	204	6.8%

TABLE 34 - COMPARATIVE DATA ON REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES

	1960	1961	1962	1963	AVERAGE
AGE:					
Less than 20 years	20%	19%	13%	11%	15¼%
Between 20 and 30 years	53%	58%	57%	52%	55 %
Over 30 years	27%	23%	30%	37%	29¼%
Average	25.5 years	26.1 years	27 years	29 years	26.2 years
OFFENCE:					
Break & entering theft or receiving	54%	50%	56%	50%	52½%
Robbery	15%	20%	13%	19%	16¼%
Forgery	12%	8%	10%	7%	9¼%
Sex	6%	4%	2%	8%	5 %
Drugs	3%	2%	2%	5%	3 %
Others	10%	16%	17%	11%	13½%
LENGTH OF SENTENCE:					
Life	1	2	1	5	—
Indeterminate	1	4	2	6	—
Average of all others	30 mos	39 mos	50.23 mos	35.7 mos	38.7 mos
PLACE OF DETENTION:					
in Provincial Institutions	40%	36%	27%	21%	31 %
in Federal Institutions	60%	64%	73%	79%	69 %
AVERAGE TIME SERVED	21.6 mos	20 mos	25.44 mos	24.08 mos	22.77 mos
YEAR OF RELEASE:					
Before 1960	49%	3 %	2%	1%	—
In 1960	47%	45.9%	8%	1%	—
In 1961	—	50.7%	54%	8%	—
In 1962	—	—	36%	55%	—
In 1963	—	—	—	35%	—
AVERAGE PERIOD ON PAROLE ..	4.5 mos	4.1 mos	7.16 mos	7.94 mos	5.9 mos
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS:					
None	26%	31%	20%	32%	27¼%
At least one similar	37%	35%	44%	45%	40¼%
At least one other	37%	34%	36%	23%	32¼%
LIQUOR PROBLEM	48%	38%	43%	50%	44¼%
FAMILY BACKGROUND					
Good	31%	30%	28%	26%	28¼%
Fair	25%	19%	30%	27%	25¼%
Poor	23%	17%	9%	20%	17¼%
Broken Home	21%	20%	18%	19%	19¼%
Netknown or Net Stated	—	—	—	8%	—
FAMILY or MARITAL SUPPORT...	71%	62%	70%	77%	70 %
HOME TO RETURN TO.....	85%	78%	83%	77%	80¼%
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	35%	35%	28%	45%	35¼%
OFFER OR EMPLOYMENT	48%	40%	34%	44%	41¼%
SUPERVISION OF:					
Regional Offices	11%	5%	5%	11%	8 %
Public Services*	21%	24%	27%	27%	24¼%
Private Agencies	68%	67%	62%	61%	64¼%
Others	—	4%	5%	1%	2½%

* Refers to officers of Provincial or Federal Government Services

**TABLE 35 – PRINCIPLE OFFENCES COMMITTED
RESULTING IN PAROLE FORFEITURE**

Offence	April 1 st. 1957 To March 31 st. 1962	1962	1963
Murder or manslaughter.....	1	0	1
Robbery, armed or with violence.....	41	8	18
Drug offences.....	3	2	5
Breaking and entering.....	119	35	47
Theft, including of car.....	136	38	22
Possession of stolen property.....	25	8	4
Sex crimes, including perversion	14	3	8
Other crimes.....	58	24	15
Totals	397	118	120

**TABLE 37 – STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REVOCATIONS AND
FORFEITURES – 1959–1963**

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average
No. of violations	118	191	262	217	246	207
(a) Average age	25	25.5	26.1	27	29	26.5
(b) nature of original conviction						
theft or receiving	58%	54%	50%	56%	50%	53.6%
robbery with violence	17%	15%	20%	13%	19%	16.8%
forgery or fraud	15%	12%	8%	10%	7%	10.4%
sexual offences	2%	6%	4%	2%	8%	4.8%
Drugs	—	3%	2%	1%	5%	2.7%
Others	8%	10%	16%	18%	11%	13.4%
(c) average sentence received in years and months	2.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	3.	3.1
(d) place of release						
(1) Federal Penitentiaries	73%	60%	64%	73%	79%	69.8%
(2) Provincial Institutions	27%	40%	36%	27%	21%	30.2%
(e) average time served before release	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.	1.11
(f) proportion of violations relating to paroles granted in previous years	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	53%	49%	64%	65%	52.8%
(g) average time on parole (in months)	4.95	4.5	4.1	7.16	7.94	5.73
(h) previous record of convictions						
(1) first offenders	25%	26%	31%	20%	22%	24.8%
(2) with at least one previous similar offence	25%	37%	35%	44%	45%	37.2%
(3) two or more previous convictions	50%	37%	34%	36%	23%	36%
(i) with liquor problem	55%	48%	38%	43%	50%	46.8%
(j) family background						
(1) good	21%	31%	30%	29%	26%	27.4%
(2) fair	35%	25%	19%	30%	27%	27.2%
(3) poor	13%	23%	17%	9%	20%	16.4%
(4) from broken home	22%	21%	20%	18%	19%	20%
(5) unknown	9%	—	14%	14%	8%	11.2%
(k) assurance of family or marital support	75%	71%	62%	70%	77%	71%
(l) Home to return to	74%	85%	78%	83%	77%	75.4%
(m) assurance of financial assistance	22%	35%	35%	28%	45%	33%
(n) offer of employment	48%	44%	40%	34%	44%	42%
(o) responsibility for supervision						
(1) Regional Representative	5%	11%	5%	5%	11%	7.4%
(2) public services	15%	21%	24%	27%	27%	22.8%
(3) private agencies	80%	68%	67%	62%	61%	67.6%
(4) others	—	—	4%	5%	1%	3.3%
(5) no supervision	—	—	—	1%	—	1%
(p) Reasons for revocation						
(1) leaving area without permission or whereabouts unknown	24	52	57	44	52	46
(2) lack of cooperation with supervisor	13	37	51	39	37	35
(3) misconduct	8	20	31	49	46	31
(4) excessive use of liquor	7	38	36	20	33	27
(5) refusal to work or quitting employment without good reasons	4	6	1	—	—	4
(6) neglect to provide support	2	5	1	2	1	2
(7) failure to report to police	1	14	1	—	—	3
(q) summary conviction offence resulting in revocation	11	22	6	2	3	9

TABLE 38 — DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION —
1958 — 1959 — 1960 — 1961 — 1962 — 1963

	Supervision																	
	Social Agencies						Public Services						Regional Rep.					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Maritimes,	96	122	117	107	75	53	—	64	109	90	91	88	42	52	15	14	26	12
Quebec,	272	383	475	447	403	322	—	—	—	2	12	5	139	262	238	143	127	221
Ontario,	188	203	283	230	144	122	—	247	292	360	250	272	27	36	26	25	14	33
Manitoba	38	38	54	50	59	85	—	—	4	13	6	36	4	15	26	19	11	10
Saskatchewan.			45	41	39	48	—	—	3	6	—	1	—	—	21	10	3	3
&	78	136					—	15					9	17				
Alberta,			132	109	87	85		—	3	7	11	29			13	1	6	7
British Columbia, . . .	70	108	111	107	92	97	—	14	18	48	41	20	10	59	61	36	30	43
Yukon — N.W.T.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	742	991	1217	1091	898	812	—	341	429	526	411	451	231	441	400	248	217	329

Social agencies include parole and probationary services in 1958

PROVINCES	Soc. Agencies			Public Services			Regional Rep.			Others			Total		
	from 1962	in 1963	end 1963	from 1962	in 1963	end 1963	from 1962	in 1963	end 1963	from 1962	in 1963	end 1963	from 1962	in 1963	end 1963
Newfoundland	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	3
Nova Scotia ¹	34	39	22	23	23	21	11	9	5	8	38	16	76	109	64
New Brunswick ¹	9	7	6	45	65	35	4	3	3	1	1	1	59	76	45
P.E. Island	1	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3
Quebec															
Montreal	264	242	221	4	5	2	103	181	134	17	10	7	388	438	364
Quebec	70	81	53	-	-	-	27	40	16	10	7	6	107	128	75
Ontario															
Toronto	125	108	108	121	189	145	1	19	11	2	4	-	249	320	264
Kingston	24	13	21	69	101	79	9	14	14	5	-	5	107	128	119
Manitoba	51	85	65	3	18	5	9	10	7	2	8	4	65	121	81
Saskatchewan	26	48	22	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	29	53	24
Alberta	66	85	58	5	29	19	-	7	2	3	5	2	74	126	81
British Columbia	83	97	94	26	20	17	27	43	26	4	12	6	140	172	143
Yukon - N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	760	812	675	297	451	324	193	329	220	53	86	47	1303	1678	1266

(1) The figures under "Regional Representative" and "others" cover both provinces since both are in the same region. The cases have been charged to the provinces in which the Regional Office is located.

TABLE 40 - SUPERVISION BY SOCIAL AGENCIES, 1953 TO 1963.

YEAR	TOTAL CASES DURING YEAR											MAN MONTHS SUPERVISION												
	Newfoundland	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Salvation Army	CANADA	Newfoundland	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Salvation Army	CANADA
1953	6	—	31	7	88	65	40	—	75	40	16	368	13	—	124	42	342	245	198	—	352	245	240	1801
1954	5	—	22	6	159	65	50	5	87	60	54	513	10	—	60	8	492	135	136	17	237	168	151	1414
1955	3	—	34	8	268	82	64	9	103	73	82	726	13	—	164	35	1064	369	278	45	463	280	398	3109
1956	8	—	82	24	433	166	79	11	121	125	135	1184	40	—	393	102	1024	847	343	61	493	560	634	4497
1957	11	—	41	22	272	90	43	4	65	58	66	672	89	—	391	117	2539	1085	300	55	555	515	617	6263
1958	17	—	55	27	451	175	43	9	86	100	108	1071	108	—	235	117	2163	800	168	49	408	475	533	5056
1959	17	—	70	61	602	204	50	34	151	113	183	1485	83	—	240	183	3681	891	207	112	495	498	802	7192
1960	27	—	108	51	742	339	77	46	200	88	223	1901	137	—	418	254	3095	1322	308	158	756	669	857	7974
1961	33	4	98	33	727	341	65	55	163	138	177	1834	117	15	467	168	3834	1659	387	241	732	685	793	9098
1962	17	4	82	24	742	298	90	72	149	151	111	1740	90	22	300	107	4190	1830	390	304	904	853	653	9643
1963	10	5	73	12	634	250	112	71	147	153	105	1572	58	28	365	56	3948	1684	567	314	822	1071	641	9554
Total	154	13	696	275	5118	2075	713	316	1347	1099	1260	13066	758	65	3157	1189	26372	10867	3282	1356	6217	6019	6319	65601

TABLE 41 — MAN MONTHS SUPERVISION, 1963

Province	Social Agencies	Public Services	Regional Representatives	Others	Total
Newfoundland.....	58	—	—	—	58
Nova Scotia ¹	365	302	56	144	867
New Brunswick ¹	83	493	32	16	624
Prince Edward Island	28	12	—	—	40
Quebec {	788	—	190	95	1073
Montreal {	3314	51	—	177	3542
Ontario {	266	1004½	132½	—	1403
Toronto {	1584	1721	62	26	3393
Manitoba	649	63	121	27	860
Saskatchewan.....	330	2	20	7	359
Alberta.....	860	150	30	19	1059
British Columbia	1229	237	378	63	1907
TOTALS	9554	4035½	1021½	574	15185

(1) The figures under "Regional Representatives" and "Others" cover both Provinces since both Provinces are in the one Region. The cages have been charged to the Province in which the Regional Office is located.

APPENDIX "A"

HABITUAL CRIMINALS UNDER PREVENTIVE DETENTION RELEASED ON PAROLE

In terms of Section 660 of the Criminal Code a person may be found to be a habitual criminal if he

"has previously since attaining the age of eighteen years on at least three separate and independent occasions been convicted of an indictable offence for which he was liable to imprisonment for five years or more and is leading persistently a criminal life".

An habitual criminal

"may be sentenced to a term of preventive detention in lieu of any other sentence that might be imposed for the offence for which he was convicted or that was imposed for such offence or in addition to any sentence that was imposed for such offence if the sentence has expired".

The idea and purpose of preventive detention is revealed in Criminal Code Section 660 (b)

"... if the Court is of the opinion that because the accused is a habitual criminal it is expedient for the protection of the public to sentence him to preventive detention".

Release from prison and continuation of control in the community is anticipated in Section 666 of the Criminal Code which reads

"Where a person is in custody under a sentence of preventive detention the Minister of Justice shall at least once in every year review the condition, history and circumstances of that person for the purpose of determining whether he should be permitted to be at large on licence and if so, on what conditions".

By virtue of Section 24 sub-section 5 of the Parole Act

"The powers, functions and duties of the Minister of Justice under Section 666 of the Criminal Code are hereby transferred to the Board, and a reference in that section to permission to be at large on licence shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act".

The first person to be found a habitual criminal was sentenced to preventive detention in February 1948. A total of 95 have now been convicted and sentenced to preventive detention. At the time of writing this report 62 are in custody in penitentiaries, one is in a mental hospital, 21 are on parole, one is unlawfully at large⁽¹⁾ and 10 are dead.

⁽¹⁾Apprehended since this study completed.

This article is in the nature of a preliminary survey to bring to light some information concerning these "habitual criminals" under sentence of preventive detention. The survey is limited in its scope and in the main gives only a description of some of the characteristics of the men that have been released on parole. Other areas of interest may be the subject of review in further surveys.

How many persons declared to be habitual criminals have been released on parole and what has happened to them?

Released on parole		34
Died on parole	5	
Revoked ²	7	
Forfeited ³	<u>3</u>	
	15	<u>15</u>
Continuing on parole		19
Re-paroled		<u>3</u>
		22
Revoked		<u>1</u>
Now on parole		21

The group of detainees released on parole is composed essentially of non-violent men. (It is anticipated that this may be characteristic of a greater part of the group sentenced to preventive detention to date). Only one of the 34 men released had an offence involving violence as his current conviction at the time being found a habitual criminal. None of the group has any significant pattern of violence on their criminal record.

Only nine of the 34 men released had ever previously had any period of supervision. Seven had previously been granted paroles (mostly of relatively short duration) and two only had ever been placed on probation.

23 of the 34 detainees originally released had been committed on drug offences. Of this group 19 were addicts. Three addicts are violators. None of the non-addict drug offenders is a violator.

How long had they been under preventive detention when first paroled?

under 5 years	2	} = 4 - under 6 years
5 years and under 6 years	2	
6 years and under 7 years	7	} = 25 - 6 years and under 9 years
7 years and under 8 years	11	
8 years and under 9 years	7	
9 years and under 10 years	3	} = 5 - 9 years and under 12 years
10 years and under 11 years	1	
11 years and under 12 years	1	

²Returned to prison for breach of Parole Regulations.
³Returned to prison following commission of a new offence.

How long have the 21 parolees now at liberty been out on their present parole?

under 1 year	nil	}	= 2 - under 2 years
1 year and under 2 years	2		
2 years and under 3 years	3	}	= 13 - 2 years and under 4 years
3 years and under 4 years	10		
4 years and under 5 years	1	}	= 3 - 4 years and under 6 years
5 years and under 6 years	2		
6 years and under 7 years	2	}	= 2 - 6 years and under 8 years
7 years and under 8 years	-		
8 years and under 9 years	-	}	= 1 - 8 years and under 10 years
9 years and under 10 years	1		

What are the five longest periods at liberty to date?

9 years, 2 months
6 years, 11 months
6 years,
5 years, 11 months
5 years, 9 months

What was the age at time of first conviction of the 34 detainees who have been paroled?

It is difficult from the data to hand to establish age at first conviction. In some cases history of juvenile convictions was available and in other cases this was not so. It is possible that there were earlier appearances in court in the cases of some shown as being at age 16 or above at time of first conviction.

The median falls at age 17. 16 (approximately half) of the 34 men released had commenced their criminal careers by age 17. 29 or the bulk of the group were embarked on their careers by age 20.

Of those known to have court appearances earlier than age 16, the youngest age recorded is nine and there is at least one for each year up to age 15.

Under age 16	10
16 and under 21	19
21 and under 26	3
26 and under 30	2

What was the age of detainees on admission to Preventive Detention?

25 and under 30	5
30 and under 40	8
40 and under 50	16
50 and under 60	5

The youngest age on admission was 27. The oldest was 55. The bulk of the group were in the age range 33 to 46, with a median of 41.

All of the five men under age 30 on admission who were later released had their parole either revoked or forfeited. Of the 17 men up to age 41 (median) who were released, seven were either revoked or forfeited. Only three of the 17 above the median on admission were later revoked or forfeited.

What was the age of detainees at time of release on parole?

The range of age at time of release is from 31 to 62. Median is 48. However, this does not give an adequate picture. The range is fairly evenly spread at one or two for each year from age 41 to age 57. There is a separate group of six men who were released in the age range 31 to 36.

Five out of six of the group who were under the age of 37 at time of release had their parole either revoked or forfeited. Seven of the 17 up to the median of 48 had their paroles either revoked or forfeited, leaving only three revocations of the 17 above the median.

An interesting finding is that of all the parolees (28) who were over age 40 on release, only five have since been revoked or forfeited as compared with the five violators out of the six under age 40.

APPENDIX "B"

INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM BY METHOD OF RELEASE AND BY SEASONS OF YEAR 1960

Through the kind cooperation of the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, it was made possible to examine the further Criminal Records up to the end of March, 1964 of all inmates of Federal Penitentiaries, released either by expiration of sentence or parole, during the months of April and November, 1960.

The purpose of the examination was in a sense a limited one since it sought to establish which was the more favourable month for release, April or November, and which was the more favourable method of release, by expiry of sentence in which case the released inmate was under no restraint, or by parole which meant the released inmate remained under authority, controls, and supervision until his parole expired.

The limitations of the examination are that they confine themselves to establishing:

- (a) has there been a further conviction up to and including March, 1964, for those released by expiration of sentence, and
- (b) has there been a revocation or forfeiture of parole, or a further conviction up to and including March, 1964, for those released on Parole.

The study does not take account of cases where a man may have been charged with an offence, if the charge was dismissed.

Appendix I which follows summarizes the findings for each penitentiary by number released, by expiration of sentence, number further convicted, percentage convicted, and average time elapsed between date of release and the date of further conviction; and by number released by parole, number revoked or forfeited number further convicted (including forfeitures), percentage of parole failure and of further convicted, and average time elapsed between date of release, revocation or forfeiture or further conviction.

Appendix II attempts to show in different detail "time elapsed" in terms of minus months (e.g. -1) and plus years (e.g. +1) and the number of cases in each category. (Note - among those in the "+3" group there is actually one April parole case that was at large a little over 4 years before the further conviction took place but which was included in the "+3" group to satisfy chart size purposes).

Releases by Expiration of Sentence

There were 194 releases from penitentiaries in April, 1960. Of these 151 or 77.61% were subjects of further convictions. While the times at large before the conviction range from 11 days to 3 years, 11 months and 6 days, the average time at large for the group was 10 months and 9 days.

During the month of November, 1960, there were 152 released from penitentiaries. Of these 109, or 72.76%, suffered further convictions. The times at large before the further conviction range from 1 day to 3 years 6 months and 3 days; the average time at large for the group was 8 months and 28 days.

A detailed examination of the chart by institution reveals that:

For Dorchester the average percentage failure rate was less for November while the average time at large was about equal for April and November.

For St. Vincent de Paul the average percentage failure rate is less for November, but the average time at large is half as long as that for the April group.

For Federal Training Centre the percentage failure rate is less for November but the average time at large is some 3 months less than that of the April group.

For Kingston the percentage failure rate is greater, and the average time at large is less, for November.

For Collin's Bay while the percentage failure rate is greater for November, so is the average time at large.

For Joyceville the percentage failure rate is greater and the average time at large is less for November.

For Manitoba the percentage failure rate for each month is about equal but the average time at large is about twice as long for April as for November.

For Saskatchewan and British Columbia the percentage failure rate is less and the time at large is greater for November.

Releases by Parole (A)

In (A) concern is with the parole period alone, and the chart records what happened in that time by way of revocation, forfeiture, or completion of parole.

It may be of interest to note that 62 of the 71 released by parole in April, and 66 of the 83 released by parole in November, or 87% and 79% respectively, successfully completed their paroles.

Of the 71 released by parole in April, 9 or 12.6%, failed by revocation⁽³⁾ or forfeiture of parole⁽⁶⁾. While the extremes of time at large were 1½ months to 3 years 10 months and 26 days, the average time at large was 11 months and 4 days.

Of the 83 released by parole in November, 17 or 20.48% failed by revocation or forfeiture of parole (8 revocations, 9 forfeitures). While the extremes of time at large ranged from 2 months and 19 days to 2 years 10 months and 24 days, the average time at large was 9 months and 23 days.

A detailed examination of the chart reveals:

For Dorchester a slightly higher percentage failure rate for November, twice that of April, and an average time at large to be less than that for April;

For Federal Training Centre the percentage failure rate for November to be three times greater than that for April, and the time at large to be less than for April;

For Kingston no releases by parole in April to provide a basis for comparison

For Collin's Bay, Joyceville and Manitoba, all paroles were completed successfully for both months;

For Saskatchewan the percentage failure rate and the average time at large greater for November;

For British Columbia no releases by parole in November to provide a basis of comparison.

Releases by Parole (B) – Further Convictions

A more complete picture of what happened to those released on parole is possible under this heading. To make a more complete picture those whose paroles had been automatically forfeited following a conviction have been included in this group "B" as well as in "A".

Of the 71 released by parole in April, 34 have been further convicted, or 47.88%. The extremes of time at large vary from 1 month and 15 days to 4 years and 1 month; the average time at large was 1 year 11 months and 25 days.

Of the 83 released by parole in November, 32 were further convicted, or 38.55%. The extremes of time at large range from 2 months and 19 days to 3 years and 5 months; the average time at large was 1 year 6 months and 28 days.

A detailed examination of the chart by institution indicates:

For Dorchester the percentage failure rate is higher, and the average time at large less, for November;

For St. Vincent de Paul the percentage failure rate is higher and average time at large is less for April;

For Federal Training Centre the percentage failure rate is equal for both months but the average time at large is larger for April;

For the Kingston group released in November there were no further convictions to serve as a basis of comparison as the two paroles granted had been revoked;

For Collin's Bay there were no further convictions for the November group;

For Joyceville the percentage failure rate is greater for November, and the average time at large is only half of the April figure;

For Manitoba there were no further convictions for either group;

For Saskatchewan and British Columbia the percentage failure rate is greater for November but the average time at large is larger for that month than for April.

Summary

The limitations of the examination have been stressed from the beginning. The matter may be enlarged upon to emphasize that a further conviction has served as point of measurement, and that this may have little or nothing to do with the date of the offence, the date of arrest, the time spent in custody or

il, variables which could modify the figures given for "average time at large". In addition it is obvious that with the one standard of measurement there are many other variables that have not been taken into consideration which would have significance in a thorough-going research project. The same applies to the size of the samplings which are not large in the release by expiration of sentence category and are about 50% less at the release by parole level.

A cursory examination of the statistics given on the chart as far as release by expiry of sentence is concerned reveals no consistent pattern across the country. What seems to be established for one area is contradicted in another. While the average percentage failure rate is higher for April than November, the average time at large is some two months longer for the April group. It may be concluded, therefore, that sufficient evidence has not been found to support that April is a more favourable month for release by expiration of sentence than November. In fact only in Kingston and Joyceville does there seem to be support for this contention.

In the group released by parole, the percentage failure rate was higher and the average time at large lower for the November group. This may indicate that April is the more favourable month of release on parole. It may be indicated also that parole is the more favourable method of release since for the April groups only 12.6% of those released on parole failed as against 77.61% of those released by expiration of sentence, for November the comparative figures are 20.48% and 77.76%.

The above findings for those released by parole are subject to the modifications of the further convictions, in which forfeitures were included. While a greater percentage of the April group was subject to further convictions, the average time at large exceeds that of the November group by five months. Compared to those released by expiration of sentence in April where 77.61% had further convictions, for those paroled in April the figure is 47.88%; for November the figures are 72.76% and 38.55%. Even if 4.22% is added for revocations in the April group and 9.62% for revocation in November, the figures for the parole group become 52.10% and 48.18%, some 25% less for this group than for the expiration of sentence group.

Even though the extent of recidivism is discouraging in both categories, the statistics indicate that release on parole is a more favourable method of release than by expiration of sentence.

APPENDIX I

RELEASES BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND BY PAROLE, PENITENTIARIES APRIL AND NOVEMBER, 1960; REVOCATIONS, FORFEITURES, AND FURTHER CONVICTIONS TO MARCH, 1964

Method of Release and other data	Dorchester		St. V. de Paul		Valleyfield		F. T. C.		Kingston		Collin's B.		Joyceville		Manitoba		Sask'n		Br. Columbia	
	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.	April	Nov.
By expiration of sentence	25	12	48	35	17	—	15	12	25 ²	24 ³	24	12	9	8	10	11	19	24	19	14
Further Convictions	18	6	36	23	11	—	13	7	19	19	13	8	7	7	9	10	15	17	18	12
Percentage Rate	72.00	50.00	81.25	65.71	64.71	—	86.60	58.30	76.00	79.30	54.25	66.60	77.70	87.49	90.00	90.90	78.90	70.83	94.73	85.71
Average time elapsed ¹ (y.m.d.)	0. 6.11	0. 6. 2	0. 9.19	0. 4. 7	0. 6.25	—	1. 5.29	1. 2.14	1. 0.13	0. 7.17	0. 10.14	1. 1. 4	0.11.15	0. 4. 0	0. 8.27	0. 4.12	0. 8.13	0.11.15	0. 7. 5	1. 2.20
By Parole	14	13	9	16	—	—	24	21	2	2	3	12	3	4	1	4	5	7	10	4
Revoked or Forfeited.....	2	2	1	3	—	—	3	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Percentage Rate	14.20	15.30	09.10	18.75	—	—	12.50	38.09	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00	28.50	20.00	—
Average time elapsed (y.m.d.)	2. 5.29	0. 5.28	0. 3.13	0. 2.19	—	—	0. 8. 3	0. 7.16	—	1. 7.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0. 6.27	1. 1. 5	0.10.22	—
By parole: further convictions ..	5	6	5	7	—	—	16	14	1	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	2	2
Percentage Rate	35.70	46.10	55.50	37.50	—	—	66.66	66.66	50.00	—	100.00	—	33.33	50.00	—	—	20.00	28.50	20.00	50.00
Average time elapsed (y.m.d.)	1. 10.10	4. 18	0. 3.25	0.10.18	—	—	1. 6. 7	10. 5.12	3. 3	—	2.10	—	3.10	6	1. 2. 3	—	0. 6.27	1. 8. 1	1. 4.25	1.10.28

APPENDIX II

DATA ON RELEASES FROM PENITENTIARIES, APRIL AND NOVEMBER, 1960, BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE AND PAROLE, BY TIME ELAPSED, PER NUMBER OF CASES, BETWEEN RELEASE AND

(a) FURTHER CONVICTIONS FOR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE CASES,

(b) PAROLE VIOLATIONS FOR PAROLE CASES

(c) FURTHER CONVICTIONS, INCLUDING FORFEITURES, FOR PAROLE CASES

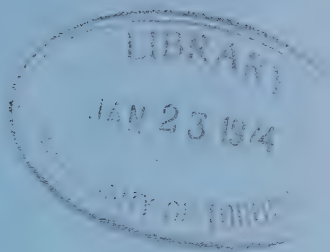
- 1 (month) + 1 (year)	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 6	- 7	- 8	- 9	- 10	- 11	- 12	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	Totals
A (April), N (November)	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N	A	N
Expiration of Sentence, Further Convictions	6	8 21	11 15	9 14	11 10	13 16	5 8	5 8	2 8	4 7	6 4	4 4	27 15	8 8	3 2	159 109
Parole — Revoked or Forfeited	1		2	2 5	1 1	1 2	2		3	1 1	2 1	1				9 17
Parole — Further Convictions	1	1	1	1 4	2 2	1 2	4	1		3	1 1	2 1	10 8	10 3	5 2	34 33
Totals	6 10	21 12	15 12	17 20	13 16	16 7	12 11	8 3	8 10	9 8	8 8	5 4	38 23	18 11	8 4	202 159



41
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1964.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

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To the Honorable Lucien Cardin P.C., Q.C., M.P. Minister
of Justice

Sir: —

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the
National Parole Board, for the sixth year of operation,
ending December 31, 1964.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

T.G. Street,
Chairman.

Ottawa,
December 1965.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA

OFFICES:

116 LISGAR STREET,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.

Members — Edouard Dion, Q.C.
— J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
— Mary Louise Lynch
— Frank P. Miller

Secretary — Benoît Godbout, Q.C.

FOREWORD

T.G. STREET Q.C.

CHAIRMAN

The primary purpose of our criminal laws and our whole correctional system is the protection of society. The National Parole Board is particularly aware of this fact since, in a manner of speaking, protection is its business.

And yet, too often, through lack of understanding, the public looks upon the Board as an instrument which pampers the criminal, and by so doing endangers the law-abiding citizen.

It is easy to see why the Board is viewed in this light, for, because of the nature of the Board's function, the success stories (and there are many) are never told. On the other hand, the failures are frequently given wide publicity.

Parole protects the community since parole necessarily implies surveillance, counselling, guidance and rehabilitation of the criminal. But, if the Board and the National Parole Service is to do its job effectively it is imperative that the service be expanded.

As can be seen by the Board's record so far, it has had an extremely good success rate. In the past six years 90% of the Board's parolees have completed their parole periods without forfeiture or revocation. This degree of excellence can only be maintained if the service is to have the support, both financial and moral, which it needs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

FOREWORD – CHAIRMAN’S REMARKS

CHAPTER I – THE PAROLE BOARD

General.....	1
Success Rate.....	1
Minimum Parole.....	2
Parole Chart	3

CHAPTER II – THE PAROLE SERVICE

Headquarters	4
Field.....	4

CHAPTER III – PAROLE STATISTICS

Definition of Terms	6
Board Decisions	7
Paroles Granted	9

CHAPTER IV – PAROLE VIOLATIONS

Suspensions.....	12
Revocations and Forfeitures.....	12

CHAPTER V – PAROLE SUPERVISION

Parole Supervision	17
The Merits of Parole	18

CHAPTER VI – SUSPENDED SENTENCES

Prohibition from Driving	20
Corporal Punishment	21

ORGANIZATION CHART

Table 1 – Comparative Statistical Summary 1960-64

Table 2 – Decisions of the N.P.B. 1964 by Federal and Provincial Institutions, for Canada and the Provinces 1964.....

Table 3 – Previous Criminal Record by Selected Types of Decisions, 1962, 1963, and 1964.....

Table 4 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1964 – by Institutions, Eastern Region.....

Table 5 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1964 – by Institutions, Central Region

Table 6 – Decisions of the N.P.B. – 1964 – by Institutions, Western Region.....

Table 7 – Eastern Region Gaols

Table 8 – Quebec Gaols – 1964

Table 9 – Central Region Gaols

Table 10 – Western Region Gaols

Table 11 – Proportion of Decisions by Regions 1959 – 1964

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd.)

Page

Table 12 – Paroles Granted (All Types) by Provinces and Types of Institutions 1964	3
Table 13 – Percent of Male and Female cases processed by Selected Types of Decisions, 1964.....	3
Table 14 – Female Inmates and Parole Decisions – By Regions – 1964	3
Table 15 – Type of Decision for Narcotic Offences by Sex, 1964	3
Table 16 – Definite – Indefinite Sentences, 1964 Ontario and British Columbia.....	3
Table 17 – Length of Sentences and the number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1964.....	4
Table 18 – Length of Sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1964 Maritime Region	4
Table 19 – Length of Sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1964 Quebec Region	4
Table 20 – Length of Sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1964, Central Region	4
Table 21 – Length of Sentences and the Number of Parole Decisions in each sentence, 1964, Western Region	4
Table 22 – Parole Granted in Relation to Length of Sentence, 1964	4
Table 23 – Proportion of Sentence served when paroled, (all sentences) by type of institution 1949 – 1964	4
Table 24 – Proportion of sentence served when paroled (all sentences) by type of institution 1964	4
Table 25 – Time on parole before possible prison discharge date	4
Table 26 – Time under supervision on parole beyond possible prison discharge date	4
Table 27 – Time served on Life and/or Indeterminate Sentence at time of release	4
Table 28 – General statistical information with respect to parole and parole violations 1964.....	4
Table 28A– Length of parole periods by sentence of violators 1964	5
Table 29 – Penitentiary Statistical information with respect to parole decisions and parole violations 1961 – 1964.....	5
Table 30 – Prison statistical information with respect to parole decisions and parole violations 1961–1964	5
Table 31 – Forfeitures and Revocations 1949, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964.....	5

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd.)

Page

Table 32 - Rates of parole failures by Regional Offices 1964.....	55
Table 33 - Percentage of failures at point of release to total parolees at large during 1964.....	56
Table 34 - Comparative data on revocations and forfeitures	57
Table 35 - Principal offences committed resulting in parole forfeiture	58
Table 36 - Comparative data on principal offences committed resulting in parole forfeiture.....	58
Table 37 - Statistical summary of revocations and forfeitures - 1959 - 1964	59
Table 38 - Data on release and supervision 1958-1964.....	60
Table 39 - Parole supervision 1964.....	61
Table 40 - Supervision by social agencies 1954 - 1964	62
Table 41 - Man Months Supervision, 1964.....	63

CHAPTER I *

General

During 1964 the Parole Board granted 1,852 paroles. This figure includes 36 temporary paroles and 98 minimum paroles; this compared to 1,789 paroles granted in 1963 which included 64 temporary paroles. Of the total cases considered, parole was granted to 21% of the inmates in 1964, compared to 22% in 1963 and 25% in 1962.

There were 4,736 inmates in federal penitentiaries eligible to be considered for parole in 1964. Of these, 2,035, or 43% were reviewed automatically, but these inmates did not apply. The balance of 2,701 inmates in federal prisons eligible to be considered for parole did apply, and 751, or 27% were granted parole.

In the provincial prisons where cases are not reviewed unless applications are received, 3,778 were considered and of these, 1,101, or 29% were granted parole.

Therefore, of the 6,479 inmates who applied for parole, parole was granted to about 28%.

In 1964 the Parole Board made decisions in 10,080 cases, of which 8,572 were with respect to granting or refusing parole. In 1963 the total Board decisions was 9,560, and decisions with respect to parole were 8,039.

There were 172 more applications from provincial prisons and 139 more applications from federal prisons in 1964 than in 1963, making a net increase of 311 in the total number of applications.

Success Rate

During the first six years of its operation the Parole Board has granted parole to 12,076 inmates, not including those given gradual release. During the same period, 1,254 parolees have been returned to prison, of which 616 had their paroles revoked for misbehavior or commission of a minor offence, and 638 forfeited their paroles for commission of an indictable offence. This means an average failure rate over the six year period, related to all paroles granted during that time, of about 10%. Therefore the failure rate has remained steady in the past year, since for the first five years the average failure rate was also 10%.

At the beginning of 1964, there were 1,269 persons on parole for supervision from previous years. During the year, 1,681 more persons were released on parole, making a total of 2,950 on parole during 1964. During this year, 220 persons failed on parole, of which 119 had their paroles revoked and 101 of whom forfeited their paroles.

Therefore, on the basis of the number of people on parole during the year, the proportion of parole failures to the total number on parole and those granted parole during the year, was only slightly over 7%.

* Figures on this page take into account 98 Minimum Paroles which are not (included) in the tables at the back of this report.

Minimum Parole

A major development for 1964 was the introduction of minimum parole, policy which makes it possible for the Board to parole more inmates and at the same time protect the community by giving more individuals crime-curbing supervision.

If those selected for parole need counselling, guidance, advice and surveillance involved in supervision, then those who do not qualify for parole need it even more. It would be desirable to have all persons coming out of prison under control for a certain length of time. A large majority of persons under supervision such as probation or parole, do not misbehave or commit crimes. Therefore, it is desirable that there should be provision for control of more released offenders.

It would be impossible to provide proper supervision for them all at the present time. However, it could be arranged that they report to police and be subject to forfeiture during the period of their remission time. This would mean that if they committed an offence during the period of their remission time, they would have to serve this time, together with any new sentence imposed, in the same manner that parolees do. Even without supervision this would provide at least minimal control over them and a deterrent from committing other offences.

With this idea in mind, the Board instituted a program known as minimum parole in federal penitentiaries in 1964. As a result, prisoners who are not selected for ordinary parole when eligible, can be released ahead of their normal expiration date if they agree to accept supervision for the remainder of the sentences, including their time off for good behavior.

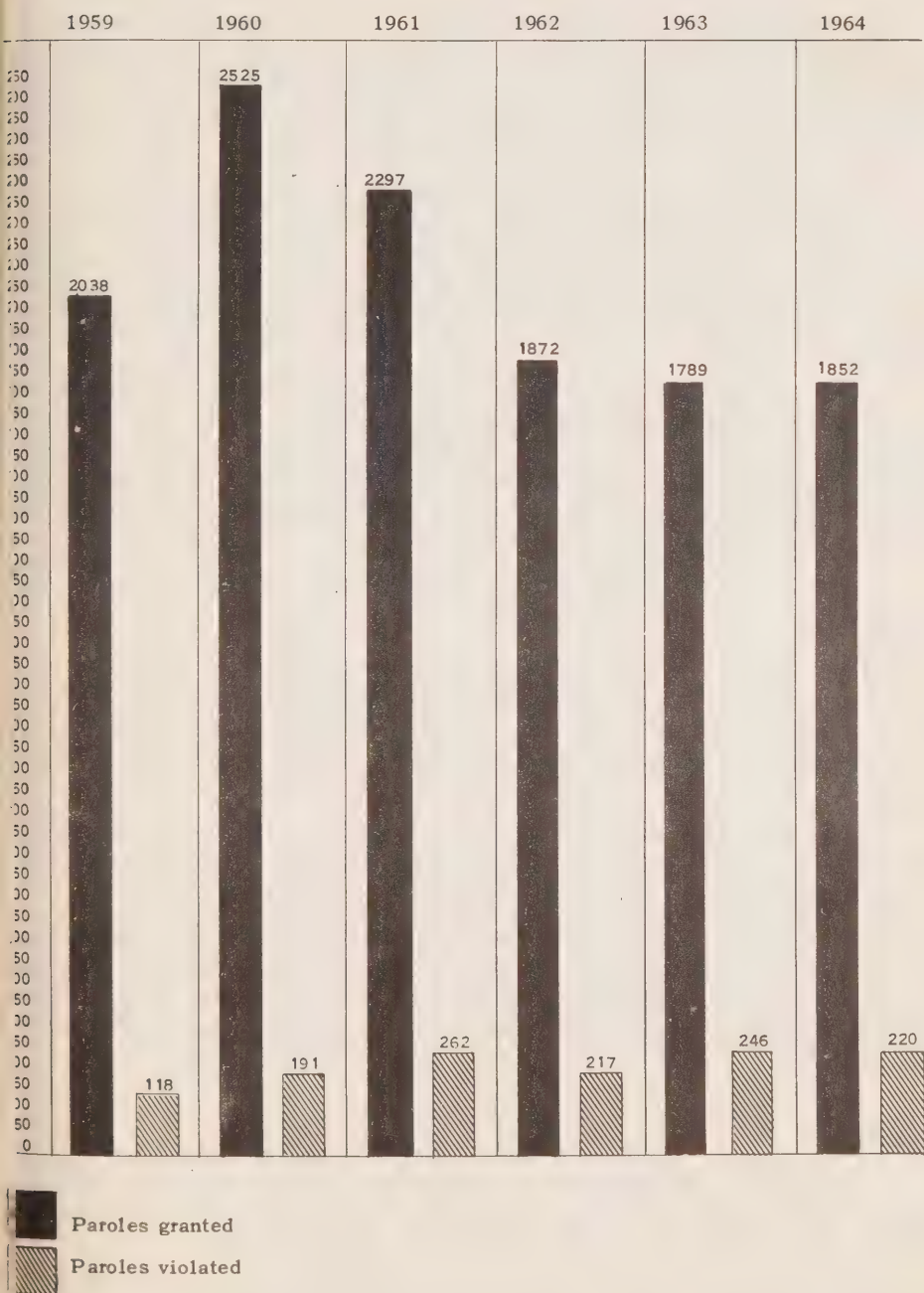
Certain classes of offenders are not eligible for minimum parole. These include some types of sex offenders and those considered most dangerous and violent. However, most inmates are eligible. They can be released one month earlier for every year of their sentences up to a total of six months. Thus a prisoner serving a sentence of two years, who would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16½ months can be released after serving 14 months but would be under supervision for at least eight months.

The inmates are not only under control for a longer period but they can be given the necessary assistance involved in proper parole supervision. Thus society will be better protected. This control and assistance is not only desirable and necessary, but many inmates actually want it and realize it is to their benefit.

Minimum parole, it follows, has been designated to give a greater number of inmates a chance for rehabilitation under supervision. It is a mutual transaction because the inmate must gamble. If he is sincere, he will have a chance to prove it. If he fails to stand up on the outside he will face forfeiture or revocation with all the consequences of more time to serve back in the institution.

Because minimum parole was introduced only during the last three months of 1964, a comprehensive analysis of the scheme would be premature at this point. However, the system is being carefully studied and a full report of its progress should be available in the near future.

The following chart shows in graph form the paroles granted and paroles violated for the years 1959-1964.



CHAPTER II

THE PAROLE SERVICE

Of the staff of the National Parole Board, which is known as the National Parole Service, 52 were employed at headquarters, and 53 in the 10 Regional Offices across the country at the end of 1964. Plans to open further Regional Offices and to increase staff during the year did not materialize but it is expected that an expansion of the Service will be realized in 1965.

The duty of the headquarters staff concerns the initial investigation, preparation and final presentation of cases to the Board for consideration and decisions. The headquarters staff is also charged with ensuring that explicit instructions from the Board, with respect to a given case, are implemented. This staff is also responsible for the arrangement of supervision of parolees at given levels.

Field staff duties include, the interviewing of inmates in penal institutions who have applied for parole, assisting in the preparation of applications, arranging supervision of parolees, and giving direct supervision to a number of parolees. The Field staff also has authority over parolees at large in the Region and to an increasing extent the Field staff has been concerned with arranging for community investigations.

Headquarters

There was an increase in the number of cases opened in 1963 over 1962. Incoming mail increased very slightly while outgoing mail continued to show decrease due, in part, to a continuing policy of decentralization at the levels of case preparations, community enquiries and modifications to the Parole Agreement.

There were 8436 cases opened in 1964, 8292 in 1963, for an increase of 1%. Incoming mail increased from 132,570 pieces to 132,761 pieces, an increase of .1%. Outgoing mail decreased from 122,608 to 110,934, or 9%.

Two officers and 12 clerical staff left during the year and four officers and 10 clerical staff were taken on strength. Staff shortages continued to plague the Service, handicap efforts, cause delays, and thus shorten parole periods. There were 21 officers and 31 clerical staff on strength at Headquarters at the end of 1964.

The Field

One officer and three clerical staff left the Service at the Field level, and three clerical staff were taken on strength. At the end of 1964 there were 25 officers and 25 clerical staff employed at the Field office level.

The chart which follows gives the location of each of the ten Field offices, the area covered by each, the number of Officers on strength, the number

visits to institutions and the number of inmates interviewed, with totals for Canada.

City	Area Covered	No. of officers	No. of visits	No. of Interviews	Parolees Under Direct Supervision
Halifax	Nfld. & N.S.	1	56	171	17
Moncton	N.B. & P.E.I.	2	59	774	10
Quebec	Eastern Quebec	1	33	130	38
Montreal	Western Quebec	7	250	1311	320
K Kingston	North & East Ont.	4	377	1298	30
T Toronto	South & West Ont.	3	160	749	44
W Winnipeg	Manitoba	2	131	620	15
F Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	1	349	178	5
E Edmonton	Alberta	2	88	386	6
V Vancouver	British Columbia	5	349	1371	69
TOTAL		28	1852	6988	554

In June 1964 The 10 Regional Representatives and a number of other Field Officers joined with the Headquarters staff in the Annual Conference in Ottawa.

The pattern of lectures, speeches, and case conferences was continued, as was interpretation of parole through all media of communication.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE STATISTICS

There are four main groups of statistical tables at the back of this report as follows:— Board Decisions tables 1 – 11, which are explained in this chapter as well as Paroles Granted tables 12 – 27, Parole Violations tables 28 – discussed in Chapter IV, and Parole Supervision tables 38 – 41 reviewed in Chapter V.

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in this report:

Definition of Terms

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations;

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of release on parole;

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended;

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations;

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years;

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases;

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from committing of an indictable offence during the parole period;

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one with deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole;

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted;

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life;

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when an offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole;

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehaviour or a breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement;

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation;

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than by a Regional Representative;

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given to an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community;

Eastern Region – includes the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec

Central Region – constitutes the Province of Ontario

Western Region – is the four Western Provinces;

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is usually not arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible;

Temporary Parole: is the same as a parole with gradual but just preceding discharge at expiration, rather than release on parole.

Board Decisions

Besides the granting or refusing of parole, there are decisions such as referring consideration of parole, reserved decisions, pending receipt of further information, and decisions with respect to revocation and forfeiture of parole, and requests to modify or remove terms and conditions of parole.

Table 1 – is a statistical summary of all Board decisions covering the last five years of its operation from 1960 to 1964, inclusive.

Under the headings Parole Denied and Parole Deferred, the table distinguishes between those penitentiary cases which were decided following an application and those reviewed in the absence of an application, under Automatic Parole Review, as required by law.

The breakdown of the paroles denied and deferred in prison and penitentiary cases was as follows;

	1961		1962		1963		1964	
Provincial Prisons .	2728	43%	2353	40	2526	40	2737	40
Federal Penitentiaries	3591	57	3497	60	3724	60	3983	60
	6319	100	5850	100	6250	100	6720	100

There were 8,572 decisions with respect to parole in the proportion of:

Parole Granted	21%	1852
Parole Deferred	7%	632
Parole Denied	72%	6088
TOTAL	100%	8572

The table above includes 98 minimum paroles granted which do not appear in the tables at the back of this report.

When these 98 minimum paroles are included, the chart then shows that in 1964 there were 311 more applications for parole and 63 more paroles granted than in 1963.

The percentage of paroles granted in relation to applications received dropped from 42% in 1959 to 37% in 1960, 27% in 1961, 25% in 1962, 22% in 1963 and 21% in 1964. This is not indicative of a change in policy but is explained by the fact that a large number of cases had to be considered on an automatic basis without receiving an application.

Paroles were granted during the last six years in the following numbers in prisons and penitentiaries respectively;

Year	Prisons	Penitentiaries
1959.....	1044	994
1960.....	1333	1192
1961.....	1292	1005
1962.....	987	885
1963.....	1126	663
1964.....	1101	751
Annual Average	1143	915

There were during the year 766 cases in which the Board, at the time provided by the regulations, had to reserve its decision pending the receipt of further information. These files are being studied to determine the causes for the delays and, if possible, these delays will be avoided or reduced to a minimum.

Table 2 - is a breakdown of the previous table of the Board decisions in 1964 for Canada and the provinces by federal and provincial institutions.

Table 3 - shows the previous criminal record if any, of all those applicants considered by the Board during the years 1962, 1963, 1964. It shows whether the applicants were previously convicted and whether they had served time in a provincial prison or a penitentiary, and whether they had been on probation or parole. From this it will be seen that 61% of all those who were granted parole had previously been convicted, and about 44% of them had previously been in prison.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 - show the various types of decisions with respect to each of the institutions in the three respective regions. Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 show a breakdown of the decisions in the various provincial institutions in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces respectively.

Table II - gives, on a regional basis during the last six years, the proportion of parole decisions. A sharp increase in the proportion of paroles denied is to be noted in 1961 over 1960, as a result of the legal obligation of the Board

review penitentiary cases automatically by virtue of the regulations which came into effect on September 1, 1960.

Paroles Granted

Table 12 — shows a reduction over the four previous years. It gives a breakdown by provinces and types of institutions and it is apparent that, in most years, the numbers of inmates paroled from prisons and from penitentiaries are fairly close to equal. The following chart, however, indicates that a greater proportion of prison inmates are paroled; namely 32% in 1961, 30% in 1962, 31% in 1963 and 29% in 1964, compared to 20%, 19%, 15% and 16% respectively in penitentiary cases.

	Decisions								Paroles							
	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1964	%	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1964	%
Penitentiaries...	4515	53	4305	57	4387	54	4734	54	924	20	808	19	663	15	751	16
Prisons...	4019	47	3340	43	3652	46	3838	46	1291	32	987	30	1126	31	1101	29
TOTAL	8534	100	7645	100	8039	100	8572	100	2215	25	1795	23	1789	22	1852	21

The table above takes into account the 98 minimum paroles granted in 1964, which do not appear in the figures of table 12 at the back of this report.

On a regional basis and taking the average of the last six years, paroles increased or decreased in number in comparison to 1958 to the extent shown:

	Paroles Granted in							Increase or Decrease with respect to 1958
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Western	629	739	823	944	1149	1067	588	+ 7%
Central	546	482	529	760	743	486	199	+ 174%
Eastern	579	568	520	593	633	485	207	+ 179%
Canada	1754	1789	1872	2297	2525	2038	994	+ 76%

Table 13 — shows the proportion of paroles granted and denied, to males and females. Ninety-seven per cent of the ordinary paroles went to men and 3% to women, which is approximately the same proportion each sex comprises of the total prison population.

Table 14 — shows the number of females granted and denied parole in the various regions. All women serving sentences of more than two years are in Kingston, Ontario which accounts for the larger number of paroles for women in Ontario.

Table 15 – deals with narcotic offenders and shows that in 1964, 55 men and 19 women were denied or deferred and 43 men or 44% and 10 women or 3% of the accidt cases examined, were granted parole. Of these 10 men and 10 women violated parole, a failure rate of 23% and 10% respectively.

Table 16 – shows the number of inmates serving a definite-indefinite type of sentence who were granted or refused parole in Ontario and British Columbia while serving the definite portion of their sentence. The Parole Boards of Ontario and British Columbia have jurisdiction with respect to the indefinite portion of these sentences.

Tables 17 – 21 inclusive – give for Canada and by regions the length of sentences and the number and type of decisions, and the numbers of violations on each sentence.

Table 22 – shows the proportion of paroles granted in relation to the length of sentence in the years 1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Table 23 – shows the proportion of sentences served when parole was granted in the years 1949, 1953, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Table 24 – distinguishes between penitentiary and prison sentences in 1964 with respect to the proportion of the sentence served when paroled and then completes the previous table. In 1964 parole was served in only 28% of the cases before half of the sentence had been served, although a general one-third time served rule could have applied. But the prison cases require the filing of an application in order to be dealt with and the table suggests that they are received too late to permit a decision at an early stage in the sentence. As a matter of fact, they represent only 38% of the cases where parole is granted before half of the sentence is served and 66% of those where parole is granted after the serving of more than half.

Table 25 – The probable discharge date of an inmate is determined assuming that he will earn all of the remission or "good" time provided by law – 5 days per month of the sentence in a prison case; one-quarter of the sentence plus three days per month served in a penitentiary case. The table here shows the total time in months – 8158 – that 1481 inmates paroled in 1964 would have otherwise served in detention had it not been for their earlier release on parole. These 8158 months represent 680 years or 680 inmates serving one year at an average cost of \$2,000 or an additional total expenditure of \$1,360,000.

Table 26 – gives the total number of months – 9499 – 1481 inmates released on parole in 1964 will have to remain under parole control and supervision beyond the time they would have otherwise become entirely free had they been released at their probable discharge time. These months represent the additional protection that is given society as a result of a release through parole, since, in the event of parole revocation or forfeiture, the parole violator is returned to custody for the period he had not served when released on parole.

Table 27 – shows the actual time served by those serving life or indeterminate sentences when released on parole in the different regions in the same

ne selected years between 1949 and 1964. The national average for each of
 ese years is as follows in years and months:

Year	Life Terms	Preventive detention
49	16.11	—
53	16.11	—
57	13.3	6.10
59	14.6	8.8
60	13.8	7.10
61	10.5	7.5
62	9.9	7.6
63	10.2	8.8
64	10.3	10.1
AVERAGE	12.85	6.2

CHAPTER IV

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by Suspension (Section 12, Parole Act), Revocation (Section 8d) or Forfeiture of Parole (Section 13).

Suspension

A Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional Representative, under the authority delegated to him by the Board, whenever the arrest of a parolee is considered necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of parole. Once apprehended under such a Warrant the parolee is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board to either continue (cancel the suspension) or revoke, parole. It may be noted that as knowledge and experience has grown suspension has been used increasingly by Regional Representatives as the year by year analysis shows:

1959 — eighteen
1960 — forty-seven
1961 — one hundred and forty-seven
1962 — one hundred and sixty-two
1963 — two hundred and nine
1964 — two hundred and twelve

Thus suspension of parole has proven to be an increasingly immediate and effective measure of control and method of return to custody of the parolee who gives cause for such action. To the R.C.M. Police and to the Courts appreciation is due for their close and efficient cooperation in this regard.

Thirty-one suspended paroles of 1963 that had not been disposed of at the end of that year were carried over into 1964, and 212 paroles were suspended in 1964 for a total of 243. Of these, 10 Warrants were withdrawn by the Regional Representative for cause, 46 were continued, 111 revoked, 37 forfeited, and 38 cases which had not been disposed of by the end of the year were carried over into 1965.

The two charts which follow show the number of Warrants of Suspension and Apprehension issued by each Regional Office by year for the past five years, with totals for each Regional Office and for Canada, on the one hand, and on the other, the disposition of the suspensions for the past six years.

Revocations and Forfeitures

A revocation of parole may follow upon the failure of a parolee to abide by the terms and conditions of his parole, or following a summary conviction or both. This results in the Board issuing its Warrant of Apprehension, which

followed by the committal of the parolee to custody to serve the portion of his original sentence which remained unexpired when he was released on parole. In addition to those whose suspended paroles had been revoked (111) there were 8 others for a total of 119.

Offices	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	TOTAL
Vancouver.....	3	12	23	22	42	50	152
Edmonton.....	—	3	14	13	17	16	63
Prince Albert.....	1	2	6	6	7	6	28
Winnipeg.....	1	3	14	10	13	15	56
Toronto.....	6	6	27	39	52	49	179
Kingston.....	2	5	15	9	16	19	66
Montreal.....	2	9	24	44	31	32	142
Quebec.....	—	2	5	2	8	3	20
Moncton.....	3	5	19	5	10	12	54
Halifax.....	—	—	—	12	13	10	35
TOTAL.....	18	47	147	162	209	212	795

Disposition of Suspensions by Year

Year	Carried over	Suspended during year	Withdrawn	Continued	Revoked	Forfeited	Reinstated	Still pending
1959....	—	18	—	5	13	—	—	—
1960....	—	49	—	9	27	11	—	2
1961....	2	147	7	30	73	24	—	15
1962....	15	162	8	40	79	32	—	18
1963....	18	209	18	55	104	19	—	31
1964....	31	212	10	46	111	37	1	38

When a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, committed during the period of parole, which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more, his parole is thereby automatically forfeited. If he is so convicted after parole expires, of an offence committed during the period of parole, his parole is considered to have been forfeited on the day of the offence. As a consequence the Board may issue its Warrant of Apprehension, following which the offender is committed to custody to undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the term to which he was originally sentenced that remained unexpired when parole was granted plus the term, if any, to which he is sentenced upon conviction for the offence.

In addition to the suspended paroles that ended in forfeiture (37) there were 64 others for a total of 101 forfeitures.

Table 28 – provides data by number and proportionate percentage with respect to sex, age, offence, place of detention, length of sentence, average time served and type of supervision with respect to paroles granted, deferred denied and violated, in 1964. It gives also rates of violation in proportion to the number of paroles granted.

- A comparison with the years 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 reveals the
- (a) during these five years, on the average 96% of those paroled were males and 4% females, and their violations were in approximately the same proportion
 - (b) the average age of those paroled was two years more than the average age of the violations in each of the first three years but these averages were the same in 1964.
 - (c) the breakdown by group of offences shows in terms of parole denied, deferred granted or violated the proportion of decisions in comparison to all other offences – i.e. 56% of the paroles denied were with respect to breaking entering and theft. If we establish, with respect to each group of offences, the proportion of the various decisions rendered, the breakdown is as follows

TOTAL DECISIONS		PAROLE		
		Denied and Deferred	Granted	Violated
B.E.T.	3287	2455 – 75%	832 – 25%	102 – 12%
Robbery	637	474 – 74%	163 – 26%	47 – 29%
Forgery	705	539 – 76%	166 – 24%	22 – 13%
Sex	534	374 – 70%	160 – 30%	8 – 5%
Drugs	127	74 – 58%	53 – 42%	11 – 21%
Other	1083	769 – 71%	314 – 29%	30 – 10%
Total	6373 – 100%	4685 – 71%	1688 – 29%	220 – 13%

- (d) with respect to place of detention, the percentage of paroles to penitentiary inmates remains fairly constant being 47% in 1960, 44% in 1961, 47% in 1962, 39% in 1963 and 37% in 1964. Their proportion of the total parole violations increased from 60% in 1960, to 64% in 1961, 73% in 1962, 79% in 1963 but decreased to 71% in 1964.
- (e) the average time served before parole was granted increased from 14.8 months in 1960 to 15 months in 1961 and 17 months in 1962 but was 14 months in 1963 and 13 months in 1964. The average time served before parole by the violators was 21.6 months in 1960, 20 months in 1961, 25.4 months in 1962, 24 months in 1963 and 21.8 months in 1964.

Table 28A – Shows the length of sentence parole violators were given and the length of time they were on parole before violating.

Table 29 – shows the average inmate population and its percentage of the total of the various main federal prisons and the number and percentage of parole decisions, automatic parole review decisions (where the inmate did not apply) and net parole decisions (where the inmate did apply) by numbers

and percentages. This table also shows the number and percentages of paroles granted to each institution and the number and rate of violations in each institution. From this, it appears that in the last four years, 40% of the penitentiary inmates whose cases had to be reviewed did not apply, 44% did apply but were refused, and the remaining 16% applied and were granted parole. It also appears that in the penitentiaries in the Montreal area, where the automatic parole review decisions were fewer and the number of paroles were greater, the rate of violations was just slightly above the national average.

Table 30 – gives the number and percentage of decisions in the various provincial institutions by province and the rate of violation in each.

Table 31 – shows, with respect to seven selected years between 1949 and 1964 by provinces as well as for all of Canada, the number and percentage of forfeitures and revocations, as well as the percentage of failures in each province. These percentages were established on the basis of the failures according to the province from which they were released, in comparison to the number of paroles granted during the year in that province. In this table paroles granted refers to all types of parole, except temporary paroles. One defect of this table is that it imputes to the province from which the prisoner was released, the failures which took place in another province to which the paroles went after release.

Table 32 – was devised to correct this situation and it is based on 1,528 paroles instead of 1,688 because paroles for deportation and short paroles are excluded.

Table 33 – is another attempt to correct a defect of table 31. The latter purports to set the rate of failures based on their number during a year against the number of paroles granted during the same year. The obvious objection to the method is that one may fail this year who had been paroled during the preceding year. We know now the total number of persons each Regional Office had on parole during that year. Hence for 1964, the rate of failure based on the number of parolees at large is 7.4% instead of 14.2%.

Table 34 – is similar in purpose to table 28 but compares 1964 to 1963, 1962, 1961 and 1960.

Table 35 – shows the principal crimes committed or other reasons for forfeitures or revocations for the year ending December 31, 1964.

Table 36 – gives for a period of five years and for 1962, 1963, and 1964 the nature of the new offences which have brought the forfeiture of certain paroles.

Study of Paroles Revoked or Forfeited

With 119 revocations and 101 forfeitures the grand total amounted to 220 in 1964.

An examination of the material reveals that:

- (a) the ages of parolees from 15 to 89 years, for an average of 29 years.
- (b) 47% had been convicted of break, enter and theft, or receiving; 21% of robbery; 10% of fraud, forgery or false pretences; 3% of sex offences; 5% of offences involving drugs; and 14% of other miscellaneous offences;
- (c) apart from life and indeterminate sentences, the average time served was some 39 months.
- (d) 156 (71%) were from federal penitentiaries and 64 (29%) from provincial institutions;
- (e) average time spent in prison before parole was 1.8 years.
- (f) 20% had been granted parole in 1960, 5% in 1961, 13% in 1962, 40% in 1963 and 40% in 1964.
- (g) average time served on parole before violation was 8.8 months.
- (h) 29% were first offenders, 52% had one previous similar offence, and 19% had one previous dissimilar offence;
- (i) 51% were addicted to liquor;
- (j) family background was estimated good in 26% of the cases, fair in 27%, poor in 26%, 15% came from broken homes, and 6% were not known;
- (k) 75% were assured of family or marital support;
- (l) 79% had homes to return to;
- (m) 43% were assured of financial assistance;
- (n) 55% had offers of employment;
- (o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 2 (11%) of the cases, public agencies, (Probation, Parole, Provincial and Federal Government employees) in 60 (28%), private after-care agencies in 125 (59%), others (laymen and volunteer workers) in 4 (2%).
- (p) the Board revoked parole as a result of summary conviction plus other violations of parole conditions, or for breaches of one or more of the conditions of parole as follows:
 - 1. leave area without permission or whereabouts unknown 4
 - 2. lack of cooperation with supervisor 1
 - 3. misconduct 1
 - 4. excessive use of liquor 1
- (q) the Board revoked as a result of summary conviction alone in 16 instances

Table 37 - is a summary of all the above data from 1959 to 1964 inclusive

CHAPTER V

PAROLE SUPERVISION

One of the most important aspects of parole is that it is intended not only to help the inmate adjust to society, but properly administered, it protects society.

The degree to which it does this, depends largely on the excellence of supervision available for the parolee upon his release from prison.

For this reason the importance of parole supervision cannot be over-emphasized.

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance and the case-work type of approach and the authoritative approach. It should be adequate and fair but firm. Parolees are assisted with their problems and given friendly advice and at the same time they must learn to accept their responsibilities and obey the law.

The chart which follows shows the number, and percentages, of paroles granted with supervision and without supervision over the last five years.

PAROLES GRANTED BY YEAR AND SUPERVISION

	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Parole with supervision										
Social agency	1,217	49	1,091	50	899	50	773	45	689	42
Public services	434	18	526	23	411	23	416	24	483	29
Regional rep.	400	16	248	11	217	12	261	15	251	15
Others	174	7	145	6	65	4	67	4	68	4
Without supervision										
Deportation	49		41		29		37		37	
Short paroles	183	10	162	10	168	11	169	12	123	10
Others	2		—		—		—		—	
Total paroles	2,459	100	2,213	100	1,789	100	1,723	100	1,651	100

Table 38 — gives complete information on the number released under parole supervision and by whom it was provided during the last seven years in the various regions.

Table 39 — shows, with respect to each group of supervisors and by provinces, the number of parolees they had at the beginning of 1964, the number they took during the year and the number they had on December 31st. During the last three years there were about 1300 inmates at large on parole in Canada at any one time.

Table 40 – covers the last eleven years. On the left are the number of cases taken under supervision by the social agencies and, on the right, the length of the supervision given in terms of man months supervision, (one man on parole for one month). The total of these man months supervision, from 1954 to 1964, divided by the total number of cases taken during the period, indicates that the average length of a parole is 5 months.

Table 41 – limited to 1964; gives the same information as in the preceding table for each group of supervisors. The bulk of parole supervision in 1964 was still done by the private social agencies:

SUPERVISION BY TYPE OF AGENCY, 1964

	Cases at Hand		Man months of supervision	
	Number	%	Number	%
Social agencies.....	1,432	48	8,301	52
Public services.....	777	26	4,031	25
Regional offices.....	600	20	3,067	19
Others.....	150	6	685	4
Total.....	2,950	100%	16,084	100%

Merits of Parole

The primary objective of parole is the protection of society through the rehabilitation of the offender. Parole is a service designed to benefit society. It is social work and law enforcement, not mutually exclusive and acting unilaterally, but cooperating and interwoven throughout.

Parole is the most efficient and economical method of protecting the public by assisting and controlling the offender through skilled supervision provided by well-trained staff. Parole also helps to insure a permanently law-abiding useful life for the offender by a carefully planned and executed treatment program.

Three facts which should always be kept in mind when assessing the merits of parole are:

1. whether paroled or not, almost all offenders return to society in a few years – 95%, according to the best information. Is it not to our interest to see to it that those released come under supervision for some time, as they re-accustom themselves to life outside?
2. careful selection of offenders for release and adequate supervision of those released provide maximum protection to the public. The alternatives (poor selection for release and inadequate supervision, or release without supervision) provide little if any protection to the public.
3. Parole, if properly administered and staffed, is not only effective in terms of protection of the public and rehabilitation of the released offender, it is also economical in terms of:

- a) wage-earning tax-paying members of society;
- b) reunited strengthened families (many removed from public assistance rolls);
- c) satisfied employers;
- d) economy for the tax-payers.

There are on the average 1300 persons on parole in Canada at all times. If these individuals were in prison it would cost approximately \$2,000 a year for each one, or a total of \$2,600,000. This figure is perhaps unrealistic since part of the cost of maintaining one prisoner will be spent whether he is in prison or not. However, if we take the cost of food alone, approximately \$1 per day per inmate, which is a very small part of the total cost, we see that \$1,300 a day or \$474,500 a year is being saved in food costs by having these persons out on parole.

The cost of maintaining the parole system is approximately \$750,000 a year. It is obvious that this is well justified. It would appear then that it is not a matter of being able to afford the cost of a parole system, but we cannot afford not to have one.

CHAPTER VI

SUSPENDED SENTENCES – PROHIBITION FROM DRIVING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

In addition to its powers to grant or deny parole, the National Parole Board also has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping (corporal punishment) or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle. (See Section 18).

PROHIBITIONS FROM DRIVING

Before rendering a favorable decision, in respect to an application for suspension of an order prohibiting from driving, the Board takes into account the following factors:

- a) the apparent rehabilitation of the delinquent; that is the belief that he has ceased to constitute a public threat or social risk,
- b) the serious hardship resulting for the delinquent from the prohibition and going beyond what had been contemplated by the court when giving the order,
- c) the honest belief that an interference of the order of the court would not in particular case lessen the general effect on the public.

The Parole Service investigation procedure requires it to obtain as basic reports the views of the police, the trial magistrate and the Provincial Motor Vehicles Branch. At the same time, the Service requests a fingerprint section report from the R.C.M. Police.

When the basic reports are in, if the case appears to have some merit, community investigation may be carried out by one of the Parole Service Regional Officers or by a local probation officer or some other cooperating agency. Following this, the case is analysed by a staff member and presented to the Board for decision.

The Board has always followed the policy in favorable cases of simply suspending the order so that, if necessary, it can be reinstated. Police and Motor Vehicle Branches are asked to alert the Parole Service if there has been any misbehavior. Sometimes the suspension of the prohibition is conditional upon the issuance of a restricted licence.

The Board receives on an average, about 150 applications a year. The greater number of these are for periods of prohibition one year and longer. During the first six years of its operation the Board received 992 applications. Of this number, approximately 40% resulted in favorable decisions.

The following table shows the number of decisions, favorable and adverse for the last six years.

Prohibited from driving.....	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Totals
Suspension granted (favorable)	52	68	75	50	69	85	399
Remission refused (adverse)	61	108	97	84	84	159	593

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Upon application, the National Parole Board, under Section 18 (1) of the Parole Act and The Parole Regulations, may suspend a sentence of whipping.

In order to render a decision the Board must know;

-) the general circumstances of the offence;
-) the views and purposes of the Judge;
-) the inmate's physical fitness to receive the punishment;
-) the psychological effect the punishment would have on the inmate.

Various reports, therefore, are required and the practice is to seek at the same time reports from the Investigation Police Force and the Institutional Officers, (Classification Officer, Psychologist, Psychiatrist).

In most situations, upon the receipt of the above mentioned reports, the service should be in a position to consult with the Trial Judge and then present the case to the Board for a decision. In some instances the Board may require a consultation with outside psychiatrists.

When the sentence is appealed it is only after the determination of the appeal that the enquiries outlined above are initiated or resumed.

If it appears that, due to the instability of the inmate, the effect of the whipping would be harmful, the sentence may be remitted.

In some cases, the corporal punishment is part of a consecutive sentence with the result that the inmate may have to serve several years before the whipping can be legally administered. During this time the inmate may have been responding well to rehabilitation treatment and the execution of the whipping sentence would only harm this rehabilitation process.

A remission of the corporal punishment sentence is also considered if the physical or mental health of the inmate would be adversely effected.

The following chart shows the decisions of the Board, adverse and favorable, in the last six years.

Sentence of whipping	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Totals
Sentence remitted (favorable).....	3	1	—	2	2	8	16
Remission refused (adverse)	—	—	—	3	5	13	21

22



TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY. 1964

Board decisions	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Board decisions	7,240	9,896	9,048	9,560	9,982
Parole Denied	3,594	5,404	5,085	5,683	6,088
Automatic review (APR)	517	1,413	1,384	1,738	1,875
Following application:	3,077	3,991	3,701	3,945	4,213
Parole denied	—	—	3,693	3,944	4,212
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	1	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	—	5	—	1
Temporary Parole Denied	—	—	2	1	—
Parole Deferred	607	829	655	567	632
Automatic review (APR)	90	225	182	135	160
Following application	517	604	473	432	472
Parole Granted (All types)	2,525	2,297	1,872	1,789	1,754
Ordinary	—	1,957	1,562	1,504	1,511
With Gradual	—	52	30	15	17
For Deportation	49	42	29	37	37
Short	183	162	168	169	123
Temporary:	—	84	83	64	66
Gradual Parole	—	—	14	—	—
Temporary Parole	—	—	69	64	66
Parole Cancelled:	—	24	28	18	20
Parole Cancelled	—	—	24	17	17
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	2	—	1
Short Parole Cancelled	—	—	1	1	—
Parole for Vol. Departure in Princ. Canc.	—	—	—	—	1
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	—	1	—	1
Parole Revised					
Parole Modified	—	72	67	23	17
Parole Reduced	—	8	19	12	11
Parole Violated					
Parole Suspended	—	—	1	—	—
Suspended — and continued	—	30	40	55	46
— and revoked	—	60	83	104	112
— and forfeited	—	1	28	19	36
— and revoked & forfeited	—	3	4	—	1
Parole Revoked	97	64	23	22	7
Parole Forfeited	94	144	86	101	64
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	—	2	1	—	—
Parole Reinstated	—	8	4	5	8
Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	4	4	1	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	—	1	1	1	2
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	—	3	—
Decision Reserved	—	694	761	871	766
Action	—	79	147	126	153
Excluded from Driving					
Suspension granted (Fav.)	68	75	50	69	85
Suspension refused (Adv.)	108	97	84	84	159
Sentence of Lashes					
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	1	—	2	2	8
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	—	3	5	13

**TABLE 2: DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD,
1964, BY FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS,
FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES.**

Board Decisions	Canada			Nfld.		
	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
Parole Denied						
Automatic review (APR)	1,875	1,873	2	5	5	—
Following application:						
Parole denied	4,212	1,535	2,677	43	7	36
Short Parole denied	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred						
Automatic review (APR)	160	159	1	1	1	—
Following application	472	415	57	1	1	—
Parole Granted (all types)						
Ordinary	1,511	562	949	46	5	41
With Gradual	17	17	—	—	—	—
For Deportation	37	16	21	—	—	—
Short	123	1	122	7	1	6
Temporary parole	66	57	9	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:						
Parole Cancelled	17	8	9	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	1	—	1	—	—	—
Parole for Vol. Dep. in						
Princ. Canc.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	1	—	1	—	—	—
Parole Revised						
Parole Modified	17	14	3	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	11	11	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated						
Parole Suspended						
Suspended — and continued	46	30	16	—	—	—
— and revoked	112	76	36	—	—	—
— and forfeited	36	29	7	—	—	—
— and revoked & forf.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	7	5	2	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	64	44	20	2	—	2
Parole Reinstated	8	7	1	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	2	1	1	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	766	478	288	16	3	13
No Action	153	127	26	—	—	—
Prohibited from Driving						
Suspension granted (Fav.)	2	1	1	—	—	—
Suspension refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes						
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	8	6	2	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	13	13	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9,740	5,488	4,252	121	23	98

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

P.E.I.			N.S.			N.B.			Que.		
Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
-	-	-	19	19	-	201	201	-	396	396	-
7	-	7	73	25	48	229	144	85	1,131	593	538
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	20	20	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	29	28	1	138	135	3
3	-	3	46	17	29	118	68	50	357	161	196
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	3	3
1	-	1	6	-	6	11	-	11	20	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	4	4	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	14	13	1	24	22	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	8	7	1	30	24	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	17	14	3	81	70	11	171	123	48
-	-	-	4	4	-	25	22	3	37	33	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
3	-	13	170	81	89	743	578	165	2,368	1,546	822

TABLE 2 - (Cont'd)

Board Decisions	Ont.			Man.		
	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
Parole Denied						
Automatic review (APR).....	572	572	—	150	150	—
Following application						
Parole denied.....	1,645	348	1,297	247	131	116
Short Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred						
Automatic review (APR).....	44	44	—	16	16	—
Following application.....	155	110	45	42	42	—
Parole Granted (all types)						
Ordinary	454	130	324	98	42	56
With Gradual.....	6	6	—	2	2	—
For Deportation	14	5	9	5	2	3
For Deportation	17	—	17	1	—	1
Temporary parole.....	55	55	—	1	—	1
Parole Cancelled:						
Parole Cancelled.....	3	—	3	1	1	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole for Vol. Dep. in						
Princ. Canc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised						
Parole Modified	7	6	1	1	1	—
Parole Reduced	4	4	—	2	2	—
Parole Violated						
Parole Suspended	15	9	6	4	4	—
Suspended — and continued.....	34	18	16	10	7	3
— and revoked.....	15	11	4	2	2	—
— and forfeited.....	1	1	—	—	—	—
— and revoked & forf	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	10	6	4	2	1	1
Parole Forfeited	1	1	—	1	1	—
Parole Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	198	82	116	43	32	11
No Action	21	15	6	12	12	—
Prohibited from Driving						
Suspension granted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspension refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes						
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.).....	2	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3,273	1,425	1,848	640	448	192

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

Sask.			Alta.			B.C.			Yukon			N.W.T.		
Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.	Tot.	Fed.	Prov.
260	259	1	-	-	-	272	271	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	146	92	258	-	258	341	141	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	14	-	1	-	1	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	37	-	2	-	2	67	61	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	40	42	82	-	82	224	99	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	11	7	-	7	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	2	-	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	1	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	3	1	1	-	1	12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	5	3	3	-	3	18	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	1	-	1	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	3	2	1	-	1	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	54	6	45	-	45	133	100	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	11	2	1	-	1	40	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	581	165	408	-	408	1,257	806	451	-	-	-	1	-	1

Board Decisions

	Totals	Nfld. Pen ¹	Nfld. Gaols	P.E.I. Gaols	N.S. Gaols ²	Dorch. Pen ³	Sprin ³ hill	N.B.C. Ref.	Interpr.	N.B. Gaols	S.V. de P. ⁴	F.T.C. ⁵	Leclerc	Mont. Gaols	Que. Gaol	Mont. Dist.	Que. Dist.
Parole Denied																	
Automatic review (APR).....	621	5	—	—	—	208	12	—	—	—	227	89	80	—	—	—	—
Following application																	
Parole denied.....	1,483	7	36	7	48	149	20	59	2	24	241	221	131	270	47	110	111
Short Parole Denied.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred																	
Automatic review (APR).....	31	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—
Following application.....	169	1	—	—	—	28	1	—	1	—	65	20	50	3	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)																	
Ordinary.....	570	5	41	3	29	73	12	30	4	16	29	94	38	92	20	44	40
With Gradual.....	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
For Deportation.....	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Short.....	45	1	6	1	6	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	5	10
Parole Cancelled																	
Parole Cancelled.....	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Parole for Vol. Dep. in Princ.																	
Canc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised																	
Parole Modified.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced.....	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																	
Suspended — and continued.....	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
— and revoked.....	39	—	—	—	1	13	—	1	—	—	7	8	7	—	—	1	—
— and forfeited.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited.....	41	—	2	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	5	16	3	4	1	1	—
Parole Reinstated.....	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved.....	287	3	13	2	3	77	7	4	1	6	32	64	27	13	8	15	12
No Action.....	66	—	—	—	—	22	4	1	—	2	8	20	5	3	—	1	—
Prohibited from Driving																	
Suspension granted (Fav.).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Suspension refused (Adv.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes																	
Sentence remitted (Fav.).....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted (Adv.).....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	3,415	23	98	13	89	602	57	107	8	50	651	539	356	390	81	177	174

¹Includes Salmonier Camp.

²Springhill not included in N.S. Gaols — Satellite of Dorchester.

³Includes Blue Mountain Prison (N.S.)

⁴Includes Valleyfield Camp.

⁵Includes Gatineau Camp.

TABLE 5: DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1964, BY INSTITUTIONS, CENTRAL REGION

Board Decisions	Totals	Kingston P.	Collin's Bay P. ¹	Joyceville	Prison for W.	O.R., Brampton (Ingle side)	O.R., Elliott L.	O.R., Guelph	O.R., Mercer	O.R., Millbrook	O.R., Mimico	OTC Brampton	OTC Burch (Branford)	I.F., Burch (Branford)	I.F., Burwash	I.F., Ft. Wm.	I.F., Monteth	I.F., Rideau (Burtis Rap.)	Toronto Dist., Gaols	Kingston Dist., Gaols	West Ont. Dist., Gaols
Parole Denied																					
Automatic review (APR)	572	179	165	176	52	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application	1,645	90	162	78	18	5	—	437	9	104	102	95	—	96	286	22	57	72	4	2	—
Parole Deferred																					
Automatic review (APR)	44	31	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application	155	48	40	19	3	—	—	34	—	1	—	4	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)																					
Ordinary	454	14	76	30	10	3	4	121	2	12	13	59	1	20	43	7	8	26	4	1	—
With Gradual	6	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For Deportation	14	3	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Short	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	6	3	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Temporary	55	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised																					
Parole Modified	7	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																					
Suspended — and continued	15	4	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
— and revoked	34	4	9	4	1	1	—	8	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and forfeited	15	1	5	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked & forfeited	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	10	1	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	198	19	38	16	9	—	—	66	1	5	1	24	—	3	14	—	2	—	—	—	—
No Action	21	3	8	3	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes																					
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3,273	405	516	347	157	9	11	690	13	122	123	189	1	125	357	29	68	99	9	3	—

Board Decisions	Totals	Manitoba Pen.	Man Gaols	Sask. Pen.	Sask. Gaols	Bowden (Alta.)	Belmont (Alta.)	Alberta Gaols	B.C. Pen ¹	Wm Head	Mountain Pt.	Handy C.L.	New Haven	B.C. Gaols	Yukon & NWT Total	Penoka M.I.
Parole Denied																
Automatic review (APR).....	682	150	—	259	1	—	—	—	252	13	6	—	—	1	—	—
Following application:																
Parole Denied	1,084	131	116	146	92	81	25	152	106	34	1	55	—	145	—	—
Parole Deferred																
Automatic review (APR).....	85	16	—	14	—	—	—	—	36	2	16	—	—	—	—	1
Following application:	148	42	—	37	—	—	—	—	48	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)																
Ordinary	487	42	56	40	42	34	7	40	77	22	—	—	2	71	1	1
With Gradual	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
For Deportation	16	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short	61	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	34	—	8	—	—
Temporary	11	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
Parole Cancelled																
Parole Cancelled.....	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised																
Parole Modified	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parole Reduced.....	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																
Suspended — and continued.....	21	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
— and revoked.....	30	7	3	5	3	1	—	2	9	2	—	2	—	5	—	—
— and forfeited.....	16	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Parole Revoked.....	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	13	1	1	3	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Parole Reinstated.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	281	32	11	54	6	22	1	22	76	23	1	15	—	18	—	—
No Action	66	12	—	11	2	1	—	—	25	5	—	9	—	1	—	—
Prohibited from Driving																
Suspension granted (Fav.).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspension refused (Adv.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes																
Sentence remitted (Fav.).....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.).....	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	3,052	448	192	581	165	144	34	228	667	115	24	183	3	265	1	2

¹Includes Agassiz Camp.

TABLE 7: EASTERN REGION GAOLS, 1964

	Totals	Nfld.	P.E.I.			Nova Scotia												New Brunswick																	
			Total	King's Co.	Prince Co.	Queen's Co.	Total	Antigonish	Cape Breton	Cumberland	Digby Co.	Halifax City	Halifax Co.	Inverness Co.	King's Co.	Lunenburg Co.	Pictou Co.	Queen's Co.	Richmond Co.	Victoria Co.	Yarmouth Co.	Total	Carleton Co.	Charlotte Co.	Gloucester Co.	King's Co.	Madawaska Co.	Northumberland Co.	Queen's Co.	Restigouche Co.	St. John	Sunbury Co.	Westmorland Co.	York Co.	
Board Decisions																																			
Parole Denied																																			
Automatic review (APR).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application:..	115	36	7	3	—	4	48	1	8	5	4	22	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred																																			
Parole Granted (All types)																																			
Ordinary	89	41	3	—	1	2	29	—	5	2	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	16	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	1	1	4
Short.....	15	6	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated																																			
Suspended — and revoked.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved.....	24	13	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
No Action.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	250	98	13	5	2	6	89	1	14	7	6	39	1	4	2	3	5	1	2	1	3	50	1	4	1	1	3	3	1	5	15	1	9	6	

Board Decisions		TOTAL		Montreal G.		Mont. Dist. Total		Valleyfield		Sweetsburg		Hull		St. Jean		Joliette		Mont Laurier		Sorel		Amos		Campbell's Bay		Rouyn		Sherbrooke		Ville Marie		St. Jérôme		Québec G.		Que. Dist. Total		Arthabaska		St. Joseph de Beauce		New Carlisle		Chicoutimi		Perce		Rivière du Loup		Montmagny		Rimouski		Roberval		La Malbaie		Three Rivers																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Parole Denied		538	270	110	5	6	17	2	17	—	4	16	2	1	26	10	4	47	111	10	12	9	6	12	12	9	8	4	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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TABLE 9: CENTRAL REGION GAOLS, 1964

Board Decisions	Total	Toronto District Gaols					Kingston District Gaols			
		Tor. Dist. Tot.	Middlesex Co. Gaol	Peterborough Co. Gaol	Toronto City Gaol	Ontario Co. G (Whitby)	King. Dist. Tot.	Carleton Co. Gaol	Nipissing Dist. Gaol	Timiskaming
Parole Denied . . .	6	4	—	1	3	—	2	1	1	—
Parole Granted										
Ordinary	5	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
Deportation	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	9	2	1	5	1	3	1	1	1

Board Decisions

	Totals	Total	Portage La Prairie	Gaol for Women	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	Total	Prince Albert Gaol	Prince Albert Gaol for Women	Regina	Total	Calgary	Ft. Sask. Gaol	Lethbridge	Total	Oakalla (Males)	Oakalla (Females)	Kamloops	Pr. George (Males)	Total
Parole Denied		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Automatic review (APR)	2	116	5	95	12	4	92	53	1	38	152	65	53	—	34	145	111	17	10	7	—
Following application	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Deferred		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following application	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Granted (All types)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary	210	56	5	37	8	6	42	17	3	22	40	18	14	—	8	71	41	18	8	4	1
For Deportation	8	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short	24	1	—	1	—	—	11	5	2	4	4	2	1	—	1	8	3	2	1	2	—
Temporary	7	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled:		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revised		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Modified	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— and revoked	13	3	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	5	3	1	—	1	—
— and forfeited	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	5	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	57	11	1	8	1	1	6	5	—	1	22	9	9	—	4	18	15	2	1	—	—
No Action	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sentence of Lashes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	851	192	12	148	21	11	165	86	7	72	228	98	80	—	50	265	181	48	21	15	1

TABLE 11: PROPORTION OF DECISIONS BY REGIONS 1959-1964

Year	EASTERN		CENTRAL		WESTERN		CANADA	
	Denied Deferred	Granted	Denied Deferred	Granted	Denied Deferred	Granted	Denied Deferred	Granted
1959	993-48%	1067-52%	1111-70%	486-30%	686-58%	485-42%	2790-58%	2038-42%
1960	1513-57%	1149-43%	1563-68%	743-32%	1125-63%	633-37%	4201-63%	2525-37%
1961	2078-69%	944-31%	2470-77%	760-23%	1685-74%	593-26%	6233-73%	2297-27%
1962	1940-70%	823-30%	2120-80%	529-20%	1680-76%	520-24%	5740-75%	1872-25%
1963	2020-73%	739-27%	2359-83%	482-17%	1871-77%	568-23%	6250-78%	1789-22%
1964	2305-78%	629-22%	2416-82%	546-18%	1999-78%	579-22%	6720-79%	1754-21%
Average	1808-67%	891-33%	2007-77%	583-23%	1507-73%	560-27%	5322-73%	2045-27%

**TABLE 12: PAROLES GRANTED (ALL TYPES) BY PROVINCE AND
TYPE OF INSTITUTION, 1964**

Institutions	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Penitentiaries:	1192	1005	885	663	653
Her Majesty's Pen. Nfld.	45	14	4	4	6
Dorchester	144	131	80	83	75
Springhill	2	12	17	6	12
St. Vincent de Paul	209	95	81	57	34
Federal Training Centre	238	176	145	108	94
Beclerc	4	77	101	59	42
Kingston	131	56	34	20	19
Collin's Bay	113	107	84	52	78
Boycerville	46	54	70	39	31
Prison for Women, Kingston	—	69	76	63	68
Manitoba (Stoney Mountain)	58	57	60	57	46
askatchewan	96	85	56	42	41
British Columbia	85	63	60	47	85
William Head	21	9	17	26	22
Mountain Prison	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Institutions:	1333	1292	987	1126	1101
Newfoundland	—	32	39	51	47
Prince Edward Island	1	10	—	3	4
Nova Scotia	43	30	31	32	35
New Brunswick	92	55	50	53	61
Quebec	371	312	275	283	219
Ontario	453	474	265	308	350
Manitoba	44	58	47	79	61
askatchewan	60	54	35	58	55
Alberta	134	76	63	81	90
British Columbia	135	190	182	178	178
Yukon and Northwest Terr.	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	2,525	2,297	1,872	1,789	1,754

**TABLE 13: PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE CASES PROCESSED
BY SELECTED TYPES OF DECISION 1964**

Decisions	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%
Parole Denied			
Automatic review (APR).....	100	97	3
Following application:			
Parole denied.....	100	98	2
Short Parole Denied	100	100	—
Parole Deferred			
Automatic review (APR).....	100	99	1
Following application:	100	99	1
Parole Granted (all types)			
Ordinary	100	96	4
With Gradual.....	100	82	18
For Deportation.....	100	95	5
Short	100	94	6
Temporary Parole	100	11	89

TABLE 14: FEMALE INMATES, 1964

Region	Total	Paroles Denied	Paroles Deferred	Paroles Granted
Maritimes.....	13	3	1	9
Quebec.....	15	7	—	8
Ontario	109	32	3	74
Western.....	69	30	—	39
Totals.....	206	72	4	130

TABLE 15: TYPE OF DECISION FOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES, BY SEX, 1964

Board Decisions	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
denied.....	56		38		18	
deferred.....	18		17		1	
Total.....	74		55		19	
Percentage.....		58		56		66
granted						
primary.....	44		36		8	
gradual.....	5		3		2	
deportation.....	4		4		—	
Total.....	53		43		10	
Percentage.....		42		44		34
violation						
Total.....	11		10		1	
Percentage.....		20		23		10

TABLE 16: DEFINITE – INDEFINITE SENTENCES, 1964
ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Province	Total	P. Denied	P. Deferred	P. Granted
o.....	599	469	25	105
h Columbia.....	12	6	—	6
Total.....	611	475	25	111

TABLE 17 LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF DECISIONS¹ IN
SENTENCE
CANADA - 1964

Length of sentence ² in months	Total	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
	Decisions	Denied	Deferred	Granted	Vic
1-5 months	361	278	—	82	
6 months	836	591	—	241	
7-11 months	534	383	1	143	
12 months (1 year)	1109	782	5	307	
13-17.....	221	148	1	64	
18 months	386	244	11	119	
19-23	113	69	3	37	
24 months (2 years)	1170	782	52	289	
25-29.....	123	89	7	24	
30 months	133	94	6	26	
31-35.....	47	32	4	8	
36 months (3 years)	500	325	43	108	
37-41.....	47	37	3	6	
42 months	39	24	6	7	
43-47.....	21	13	2	6	
48 months (4 years)	211	107	33	55	
49-53.....	20	12	1	6	
54 months	10	6	2	2	
55-59.....	10	6	2	—	
60 months (5 years)	228	101	50	59	
61-71.....	35	16	6	12	
72 months (6 years)	67	25	18	20	
73-83.....	10	3	6	—	
84 months (7 years)	58	11	24	19	
85-95.....	4	2	1	—	
96 months (8 years)	52	11	28	9	
97-107.....	4	—	3	1	
108 months (9 years)	15	2	9	3	
109-119.....	4	1	3	—	
120 months (10 years)	76	16	41	14	
121-179.....	38	1	28	5	
180 months (15 years)	19	—	14	3	
181-239.....	14	1	8	3	
240 months (20 years)	19	—	15	2	
241-500 months	13	—	9	1	
Life	17	—	11	2	
Death Commuted to Life.....	14	—	7	5	
Indeterminate	15	1	9	—	
Totals	6587	3945	465	1688	2

¹. Does not include temporary paroles.

². Does not include preventive detention.

TABLE 18: LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF DECISIONS¹
RENDERED IN EACH SENTENCE, 1964

MARITIME REGION

Length of Sentence (Months)	Total	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
	Decisions	Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
Months	49	26	—	22	1
Months	120	65	—	55	—
Months	42	27	—	15	—
Months (1 year)	69	37	—	31	1
Months	15	8	—	6	1
Months	15	8	—	7	—
Months	13	7	—	6	—
Months (2 years)	158	93	2	51	12
Months	13	9	1	3	—
Months	4	2	—	1	1
Months	4	4	—	—	—
Months (3 years)	73	37	9	21	6
Months	4	3	—	1	—
Months	2	1	—	1	—
Months	—	—	—	—	—
Months (4 years)	19	8	1	8	2
Months	1	1	—	—	—
Months	1	1	—	—	—
Months	—	—	—	—	—
Months (5 years)	18	8	3	5	2
Months	1	—	—	1	—
Months (6 years)	5	2	2	1	—
Months	1	—	1	—	—
Months (7 years)	3	1	—	2	—
Months	2	1	—	—	1
Months (8 years)	3	1	1	1	—
Months	—	—	—	—	—
Months (9 years)	—	—	—	—	—
Months	—	—	—	—	—
Months (10 years)	5	1	2	1	1
Months	3	—	3	—	—
Months (15 years)	—	—	—	—	—
Months	—	—	—	—	—
Months (20 years)	1	—	1	—	—
Months	2	—	1	—	1
Months	3	—	2	—	1
Months	2	—	1	1	—
Months	2	1	1	—	—
Totals	653	352	31	240	30

¹ Does not include temporary paroles.

**TABLE 19: LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF DECISIONS¹
RENDERED IN EACH SENTENCE, 1964**

(Quebec) EASTERN REGION

Length of Sentence (Months)	Total	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
	Decisions	Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
1-5 months	103	81	—	22	
6 months	271	198	—	71	
7-11	68	47	—	20	
12 months (1 year)	207	134	—	70	
13-17	24	20	—	4	
18	50	36	—	12	
19-23	27	15	1	11	
24 months (2 years)	408	299	6	92	1
25-29	53	40	1	10	
30	15	10	—	4	
31-35	10	9	—	1	
36 months (3 years)	151	104	12	27	
37-41	16	15	—	1	
42	5	3	1	1	
43-47	2	2	—	—	
48 months (4 years)	62	36	9	11	
49-53	7	5	—	2	
54	3	1	1	1	
55-59	2	1	—	—	
60 months (5 years)	64	31	15	10	
61-71	18	9	2	6	
72 months (6 years)	12	9	2	1	
73-83	2	2	—	—	
84 months (7 years)	21	7	10	2	
85-95	—	—	—	—	
96 months (8 years)	15	7	6	1	
97-107	—	—	—	—	
108 months (9 years)	4	2	2	—	
109-119	3	1	2	—	
120 months (10 years)	35	7	23	3	
121-179	18	—	17	—	
180 months (15 years)	8	—	7	—	
181-239	10	1	6	2	
240 months (20 years)	5	—	4	1	
241-500	8	—	6	—	
Life	4	—	1	2	
Death Commuted to Life	3	—	1	1	
503-999	3	—	3	—	
Totals	1,717	1,132	138	389	5

TABLE 20: LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF DECISIONS¹
RENDERED IN EACH SENTENCE, 1964

(Ontario) CENTRAL REGION

Length of Sentence (Months)	Total Decisions	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
		Denied	Deferred	Granted	Violated
.....	166	142	—	24	—
.....	293	233	—	59	1
.....	262	208	—	52	2
.....	491	382	3	102	4
.....	102	73	1	25	3
.....	165	112	10	40	3
.....	36	26	2	6	2
.....	283	187	30	56	10
.....	23	16	2	4	1
.....	48	36	4	5	3
.....	17	10	1	5	1
.....	137	98	7	28	4
.....	11	9	—	2	—
.....	14	10	3	1	—
.....	11	6	1	4	—
.....	65	30	9	22	4
.....	5	4	1	—	—
.....	2	1	—	1	—
.....	6	4	1	—	1
.....	87	39	14	30	4
.....	5	2	1	2	—
.....	24	9	6	8	1
.....	3	—	3	—	—
.....	15	1	7	6	1
.....	2	1	1	—	—
.....	17	2	9	3	3
.....	—	—	—	—	—
.....	4	—	4	—	—
.....	1	—	1	—	—
.....	15	4	8	3	—
.....	8	—	4	1	3
.....	5	—	5	—	—
.....	1	—	1	—	—
.....	5	—	3	—	2
.....	3	—	2	1	—
.....	7	—	5	—	2
.....	4	—	2	1	1
.....	6	—	4	—	2
.....	2,349	1,645	155	491	58

TABLE 21: LENGTH OF SENTENCES AND THE NUMBER OF DECISIONS
RENDERED IN EACH SENTENCE, 1964

WESTERN REGION

Length of Sentence (Months)	Total	Decisions Rendered Each Sentence			
	Decisions	Denied	Deferred	Granted	V
1-5 months	43	29	—	14	
6 months	152	95	—	56	
7-11	162	101	1	56	
12 months (1 year)	342	229	2	104	
13-17.....	80	47	—	29	
18	156	88	1	60	
19-23	37	21	—	14	
24 months (2 years)	321	203	14	90	
25-29	34	24	3	7	
30.....	66	46	2	16	
31-35	16	9	3	2	
36 months (3 years).....	139	86	15	32	
37-41	16	10	3	2	
42	18	10	2	4	
43-47	8	5	1	2	
48 months (4 years)	65	33	14	14	
49-53	7	2	—	4	
54	4	3	1	—	
55-59	2	1	1	—	
60 months (5 years)	59	23	18	14	
61-71	11	5	3	3	
72 months (6 years)	26	5	8	10	
73-83	4	1	2	—	
84 months (7 years)	19	2	7	9	
85-95	—	—	—	—	
96 months (8 years)	17	1	12	4	
97-107.....	4	—	3	1	
108 months (9 years)	7	—	3	3	
109-119	—	—	—	—	
120 months (10 years)	21	4	8	7	
121-179	9	1	4	4	
180 months (15 years)	6	—	2	3	
181-239	3	—	1	1	
240 months (20 years)	8	—	7	1	
241-500	—	—	—	—	
Life	3	—	3	—	
Death Commuted to Life	5	—	3	2	
503-999	4	—	1	—	
Totals	1,874	1,084	148	568	

TABLE 22: PAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE, 1964

Length of Sentence (Mos.)	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Juvenile Institutions									
Less than 6 months.....	2	1	2	5	4	5	5	6	3
6 months	9	6	10	12	14	14	14	15	13
6 mos. — under 21 mos	6	2	5	5	7	7	8	9	8
Over 6 months.....	31	31	13	17	15	13	15	20	19
12 mos. —under 2 yrs..	12	9	10	11	10	10	9	11	13
2 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	5
Over two years.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Total	60	49	40	50	50	56	55	65	62
Adults									
2 years and under.....	22	22	35	34	21	19	19	11	13
Over 2 years.....	18	29	25	16	29	25	26	24	25
Total	40	51	60	50	50	44	45	35	38

TABLE 23 PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED
(ALL SENTENCES) IN THE YEARS
1949, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964.

Year	Proportion of Sentence Served				Paroles granted before half of sentence served
	Less than 35%	35%—50%	50%—70%	70% and over	
	Proportion of Paroles Granted				
1949.....	3	12	64	21	15
1953.....	1.5	8.5	78.0	12.0	10.0
1957.....	3	17	64	16	20
1959.....	1	13	61	25	14
1960.....	5	22	55	18	27
1961.....	8.8	14.3	55.0	20.7	23.1
1962.....	9.0	15.6	56.6	18.8	24.6
1963.....	7.0	18.0	55.0	20.0	25
1964.....	9.0	19.0	56.0	16.0	28

**TABLE 24: PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED
(ALL SENTENCES) FOR THE YEAR 1964**

Proportion of Sentence Served	Proportion of Paroles Granted		
	Total	Federal	Province
	%	%	%
Canada			
Less than 35%	100	64	36
35% - 50%	100	62	38
50% - 70%	100	34	66
70% and over.	100	3	97
Parole granted before half of sentence served.	100	62	38

TABLE 25 TIME ON PAROLE BEFORE PRISON DISCHARGE DATE

In Months	No. of Inmates	No. of Months
1	337	337
2	243	486
3	164	492
4	168	672
5	109	545
6	64	384
7	49	343
8	41	328
9	35	315
10	27	270
11	35	385
12	31	372
13-18	81 ¹	279
19-24	46	989
25-30	19	533
31-36	8	268
37-42	7	277
43-48	4	182
49-54	1	53
Over 54	12	648
Total	1481	8158

¹Obtained by multiplying number of inmates by median number of months, that is 15.5; the same applies to the following data and to Table 26.

TABLE 26 TIME UNDER SUPERVISION ON PAROLE BEYOND PRISON
DISCHARGE DATE

In Months	No. of Inmates	No. of Months
3 months	689	1723
4 months	404	1818
5 months	181	1720
6 months	120	1860
7 months	41	886
8 months	17	468
9 months	8	268
10 months	21	756
Total.....	1481	9499

TABLE 27: TIME SERVED ON LIFE AND/OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AT TIME OF RELEASE
(in years and months)

Atlantic	19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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General Statistical Information		Parole Denied ¹		Parole Deferred ¹		Parole Granted ²		Parole Violated		Rate of Violation
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Total		4,141	98	468	99	1,624	93	214	97	13
Males		72	2	4	1	130	7	6	3	5
Females.....										
Age										
Average.....		29 years		32 years		28 years		29 years		
Less than 20 years		700	17	36	8	250	15	32	15	13
Between 20 and 30 years		2,058	49	194	41	841	50	105	48	12
Over 30 years.....		1,043	33	237	50	552	33	82	37	15
Not stated		52	1	5	1	45	2	1	—	2
Offence										
Breaking and enter: Theft or rec.		2,334	56	121	26	832	49	102	47	12
Robbery		343	8	131	27	163	10	47	21	29
Forgery and F.P.		516	12	23	5	166	10	22	10	13
Sex.....		293	7	81	17	160	9	8	3	5
Drugs		56	1	18	4	53	3	11	5	21
Others		671	16	98	21	314	19	30	14	10
Place of Detention										
In Provincial Institutions.....		2,677	64	57	12	1,101	63	64	29	6
In Federal Institutions		1,536	36	415	88	751	37	156	71	24
Length of Sentence										
Life (Commuted).....		—		7		5		2		
(Straight).....		—		11		2		4		
Indeterminate (D. Sex Offender).....		—		30		—		3		
Indeterminate (Habitual Criminal).....		1		32		1		1		
Average of all others.....		18 months		81 months		21 months		39.7 m.		
Average time served		—		—		13 months		21.8 m.		
Supervision of										
Private Agencies.....		—		—		689	46	125	57	18
Public services.....		—		—		483	32	60	28	1
Regional Representatives		—		—		251	17	24	11	10
Others		—		—		68	5	9	4	13

¹Does not include automatic reviews.

²Does not include parole for deportation, short and temporary paroles.

TABLE 28A: LENGTH OF PAROLE PERIODS BY SENTENCE
OF PAROLE VIOLATORS

Length of Parole Periods	Length of Sentence																			Prev. Det'n	Death Comm.	Life	20 and over	15 and under 20	10 and under 15	6 and under 10	5 and under 6	4 and under 5	3 and under 4	2 yrs. & under 3	18 and under 24	12 and under 18	6 and under 12	Under 6 mos.	Total Inmates																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Institutions	Inmate Population 31/12/64	% of	Parole Decisions						A.P.R. Decisions										
			1961		1962		1963		1964		1961		1962		1963		1964		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Newfoundland.....	28	1	35	1	36	1	20	—	20	1	1	7	1	14	1	8	1	6	1
Dorchester	768	10	497	11	479	11	402	9	515	11	139	8	185	12	185	10	230	11	
St. V. de Paul	1155	16	732	16	544	13	551	13	582	12	318	19	174	11	227	12	241	12	
F.T.C.....	401	5	411	9	406	9	425	10	424	9	16	1	29	2	62	3	89	4	
Leclerc.....	587	8	272	6	290	7	333	8	309	6	65	4	39	2	69	4	86	4	
S' total.....	2043	29	1415	31	1240	29	1309	31	1315	27	399	24	242	15	358	19	416	20	
Kingston	999	13	627	14	553	13	578	13	509	11	312	18	271	17	285	15	263	13	
Collins Bay.....	649	9	402	9	426	10	439	10	449	10	126	8	135	9	184	10	169	8	
Joyceville.....	504	7	351	8	321	7	318	8	312	7	156	10	128	8	151	8	184	9	
S' total.....	2152	29	1380	31	1300	30	1335	31	1270	28	594	36	534	34	620	33	616	30	
Manitoba	587	8	277	6	335	8	330	8	385	8	93	6	153	10	130	7	166	8	
Saskatchewan.....	766	10	441	10	412	9	449	10	497	11	179	11	217	14	271	15	273	14	
B.C.	985	13	470	10	503	12	542	12	634	14	224	14	213	14	294	15	325	6	
Total	7429	100	4515	100	4305	100	4387	100	4636	100	1635	100	1558	100	1866	100	2032	100	

TABLE 29 PENITENTIARY STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE DECISIONS
AND VIOLATIONS 1961-64

TABLE 30 PRISON STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE DECISIONS AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS 1961-1964

	Parole Decisions						Paroles Granted						Parole Violations					
	1961		1962		1963		1964		1961		1962		1963		1964		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nfld.	63	2	79	2	83	2	83	2	32	51	39	50	41	49	41	4	0	0
P.E.I.	22	1	3	1	4	—	11	—	10	45	0	0	2	50	3	1	1	10
Nova Scotia...	83	2	61	2	59	2	83	2	30	36	31	51	29	49	29	3	2	7
N.B.	137	3	137	4	129	3	147	4	55	40	50	36	45	35	50	5	3	5
Quebec.....	776	19	711	21	753	21	760	20	312	35	275	39	240	32	196	21	12	4
Ontario.....	1850	46	1399	42	1506	41	1692	44	474	26	265	19	270	18	324	34	40	8
Manitoba	171	4	141	4	206	6	177	5	58	34	47	33	77	37	56	6	7	12
Sask.	144	4	105	3	144	4	148	4	54	36	35	33	43	30	42	4	6	11
Alberta.....	374	9	273	8	341	9	351	9	76	20	63	23	79	23	82	9	9	12
B.C.	399	10	431	13	427	12	385	10	190	48	182	42	106	25	125	13	14	7
Yukon NWT...							1								1			
Total ...	4019	100	3340	100	3652	100	3838	100	1291	32	987	30	932	26	949	24	94	7
																	52	6
																	65	7

TABLE 31 FORFEITURES AND REVOCATIONS 1949-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964

Province of Release	No. of Forfeitures								No. of Revocations								Percentage of Failures							
	49	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	49	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	49	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Maritimes	3	9	11	17	19	15	21	14								16	5.10	7.19	6.5	8.28	14.23	11.76	75.1	14.0
Quebec	19	17	29	31	51	37	42	32	5	8	17	39	23	31	41	26	5.83	8.31	6.21	8.52	11.22	11.35	17.9	15.9
Ontario	7	7	10	23	46	35	23	25	2	2	16	23	40	33	36	33	5.29	4.52	5.66	6.2	12.32	14.94	15.4	12.6
Manitoba	4	3	1	4	6	13	9	5	—	1	2	5	9	5	7	10	9.3	8.89	4.17	8.82	13.27	16.98	12.1	15.0
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	8	10	9	13	8	—	—	—	6	8	9	11	10	—	—	—	8.98	12.87	20.46	28.5	21.8
&	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	3.33	8.14	6.06	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	2	—	1	3	1	5.92	9.21	1.11	2.9	2.9	2.2	6.1
B.C.	4	5	3	9	11	7	11	15	2	4	5	8	10	11	20	21	6.54	11.84	3.76	7.73	8.3	7.	17.8	15.8
Canada	39	45	58	94	148	117	120	101	12	31	60	97	114	100	126	119	5.62	7.65	5.79	7.77	11.84	12.18	16.2	14.4

TABLE 32 RATES OF PAROLE FAILURES BY REGIONAL OFFICES 1964

Parole District	At point of Release				At Point of Destination			
	Paroles	Revocations	Forfeitures	%	Paroles	Revocations	Forfeitures	%
Halifax	87	5	5	11.5	112	4	4	7.1
Moncton.....	127	4	1	3.9	80	4	1	6.2
Quebec	60	—	2	3.3	96	—	2	2.1
Montreal	303	7	6	4.3	303	7	5	3.9
Kingston	218	—	2	.9	91	—	2	2.1
Toronto	235	9	7	6.8	353	10	8	5.1
Winnipeg	107	2	2	3.6	106	2	2	3.7
Prince Albert	82	4	3	8.5	58	4	3	12.1
Edmonton	82	4	4	9.7	113	5	4	7.9
Vancouver	227	14	6	8.8	216	13	6	8.7
Total	1528	49	38	5.7	1528	49	37 ¹	5.6

1. Not Stated parole for voluntary departure to France

**TABLE 33 PERCENTAGE OF FAILURE AT POINT OF RELEASE TO
TOTAL PAROLEES AT LARGE DURING 1964**

Region	Paroles	Failures	Ra
Halifax	183	17	9
Moncton	132	14	10
Quebec	179	6	3
Montreal	715	50	6
Kingston.....	199	14	7
Toronto	647	46	7
Winnipeg	223	13	5
Prince Albert	91	9	9
Edmonton	196	12	5
Vancouver	385	39	10
Total	2950	220	7

TABLE 34: COMPARATIVE DATA ON REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES, 1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
less than 20 years.....	20	19	13	11	15	15.6
between 20 and 30 years.....	53	58	57	52	48	53.6
30 years	27	23	30	37	37	30.8
average — years	25.5	26.1	27	29	29	27.3
REASON FOR REVOCATION:						
Failure to report and entering, leave or receiving.....	54	50	56	50	47	51
Failure to report.....	15	20	13	19	21	18
Failure to report.....	12	8	10	7	10	9
Failure to report.....	6	4	2	8	3	5
Failure to report.....	3	2	2	5	5	3
Failure to report.....	10	16	17	11	14	14
REASON OF SENTENCE:						
Failure to report.....	1	2	1	5	6	—
Failure to report.....	1	4	2	6	4	—
Failure to report of all others — months	30	39	50	35.7	39.7	38.9
REASON OF DETENTION:						
Provincial Institutions	40	36	27	21	29	31
Federal Institutions.....	60	64	73	79	72	69
AVERAGE TIME SERVED — MONTHS.	21.6	20.0	25.4	24.0	21.8	22.6
REASON OF RELEASE:						
Before 1960	49	3	2	1	—	—
In 1960	47	45.9	8	1	2	—
In 1961	—	50.7	54	8	5	—
In 1963	—	—	36	55	13	—
In 1963	—	—	—	35	40	—
In 1964	—	—	—	—	40	—
AVERAGE PERIOD ON PAROLE — MONTHS	4.5	4.1	7.2	7.9	8.8	6.5
REASON OF REVOCATION:						
Failure to report.....	26	31	20	32	29	28
Failure to report similar.....	37	35	44	45	52	43
Failure to report another.....	37	34	36	23	19	30
REASON OF REVOCATION.....	48	38	43	50	51	46
REASON OF REVOCATION:						
Failure to report.....	31	30	28	26	26	28
Failure to report.....	25	19	30	27	27	26
Failure to report.....	23	17	9	20	26	19
Failure to report Home.....	21	20	18	19	15	19
Failure to report known or not stated.....	—	—	—	8	6	7
REASON OF REVOCATION.....	71	62	70	77	75	71
REASON OF REVOCATION.....	85	78	83	77	79	80
REASON OF REVOCATION.....	35	35	28	45	43	37
REASON OF REVOCATION.....	48	40	34	44	50	43
REASON OF REVOCATION:						
Failure to report.....	11	5	5	11	11	9
Failure to report Services.....	21	24	27	27	28	25
Failure to report Agencies.....	68	67	62	61	57	63
Failure to report.....	—	4	5	1	4	3

TABLE 35: PRINCIPAL CRIMES COMMITTED OR OTHER REASON FOR FORFEITURES OR REVOCATIONS, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1964.

Offence	Forfeitures	Offence or other Cause	Revo
Murder	1	Summary conviction	
Attempted murder	1	Summary conviction plus violations	
Rape	1	Further charges pending	
Wounding	1	Leave area without permission ..	
Assaults (except indecent)	8	Whereabouts unknown	
Robbery	9	Resisting supervision	
Breaking and entering	28	Poor behaviour	
Theft	22	Breach of conditions of abstinence (liquor or drugs)	
Possession	8	Poor associations	
Frauds (forgery and uttering) ...	9	Breach of other conditions of parole agreement	
Offensive weapons	16		
Other criminal code	8		
Narcotic control act	4		
Total	101		

¹1. Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.

2. Poss. of firearm.

TABLE 36: PRINCIPAL OFFENCES COMMITTED RESULTING IN PAROLE FORFEITURE

	April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1962	1962	1963
Murder or manslaughter	1	0	1
Robbery Armed or with violence	41	8	18
Drug offences	3	2	5
Breaking and entering	119	35	47
Theft, including of car	136	38	22
Possession of stolen property	25	8	4
Sex crimes including perversion	14	3	8
Other Crimes	58	24	15
Totals	397	118	120

TABLE 37 STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES 1959-64

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Average
Violations	118	191	262	217	246	220	209
Average age.....	25	25.5	26.1	27	29	29	26.9
Place of conviction							
At or receiving	58%	54%	50%	56%	50%	47%	52%
Prison with violence	17%	15%	20%	13%	19%	21%	17%
Prison or fraud	15%	12%	8%	10%	7%	10%	10%
Other offences	2%	6%	4%	2%	8%	3%	4%
Prison	—	3%	2%	1%	5%	5%	2%
Prison	8%	10%	16%	18%	11%	14%	12%
Average sentences received in years	2.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	3.	3.3	3.1
Place of release							
Federal Penitentiaries	73%	60%	64%	73%	79%	71%	70%
Provincial Institutions	27%	40%	36%	27%	21%	29%	30%
Average time served before release	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.	1.8	1.9
Proportion of violations relating ...							
Paroles granted in previous years	33%	53%	49%	64%	65%	60%	53%
Average time on parole (in months) .	4.95	4.5	4.1	7.16	7.94	8.8	6.24
Previous record of convictions							
First offenders	25%	26%	31%	20%	22%	29%	25%
With at least one previous							
Conviction	25%	37%	35%	44%	45%	52%	39%
Two or more previous convictions	50%	37%	34%	36%	23%	19%	33%
Liquor problem	55%	48%	38%	43%	50%	51%	47%
Family background							
Good	21%	31%	30%	29%	26%	26%	27%
Fair	35%	25%	19%	30%	27%	27%	27%
Poor	13%	23%	17%	9%	20%	26%	18%
From broken home	22%	21%	20%	18%	19%	15%	19%
Unknown	9%		14%	14%	8%	6%	10%
Insurance of family or							
Material support	75%	71%	62%	70%	77%	75%	71%
Willing to return to	74%	85%	78%	83%	77%	79%	79%
Insurance of financial support	22%	35%	35%	28%	45%	43%	34%
Willing of employment	48%	44%	40%	34%	44%	55%	44%
Responsibility for supervision							
Regional representatives	5%	11%	5%	5%	11%	11%	8%
Public services	15%	21%	24%	27%	27%	28%	23%
Private agencies	80%	68%	67%	62%	61%	57%	65%
Others			4%	5%	1%	4%	3%
Willing supervision				1%			1%
Reason for revocation							
Leaving area without permission							
Whereabouts unknown	24	52	57	44	52	40	44
Lack of cooperation with							
Supervisor	13	37	51	39	37	18	32
Disconduct	8	20	31	49	46	14	28
Excessive use of liquor	7	38	36	20	33	10	24
Refusal to work or quitting							
Employment without good reasons	4	6	1				3
Neglect to provide support	2	5	1	2	1		3
Failure to report to police	1	14	1				5
Summary conviction offence							
Resulting in revocation	11	22	6	2	3	15	7

TABLE 38 DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION
1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964
SUPERVISION

	Social Agencies							Public Services							Regional Reps:							Others
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
Maritime	96	122	117	107	75	53	59	—	64	109	90	91	88	61	42	52	15	14	26	12	19	61
Quebec	272	383	475	447	403	322	227	—	—	—	2	12	5	5	139	262	238	143	127	221	208	12
Ontario	188	203	283	230	144	122	146	—	247	292	360	250	272	279	27	36	26	25	14	33	56	5
Manitoba	38	38	54	50	59	85	64	—	—	4	13	6	36	41	4	15	26	19	11	10	13	6
Saskatchewan	—	—	45	41	39	48	59	—	—	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	21	10	3	3	3	—
&	78	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	132	109	87	85	75	—	—	3	7	11	29	28	—	—	13	1	6	7	4	8
B.C.	70	108	111	107	92	97	111	—	14	18	48	41	20	38	10	59	61	36	30	43	77	15
Yukon NWT	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	742	991	1217	1091	898	812	741	—	341	429	526	411	451	453	231	441	400	248	217	329	380	107

Social agencies include parole and probationary services in 1958.

Provinces	Soc. Agencies			Pub. Services			Regional Rep.			Others			Total		
	From 1963	In 1964	End 1964	From 1963	In 1964	End 1964	From 1963	In 1964	End 1964	From 1963	In 1964	End 1964	From 1963	In 1964	End 1964
Newfoundland	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5
Nova Scotia ¹	22	37	29	21	4	6	5	12	5	16	59	26	64	112	66
New Brunswick	6	11	9	35	57	34	3	7	2	1	2	3	45	77	48
Prince Edward Island	2	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	3
Quebec															
Montreal	223	149	197	2	5	3	134	186	183	8	9	10	367	349	393
Quebec	54	78	57	—	—	—	16	22	13	6	3	3	76	103	73
Ontario															
Toronto	108	131	143	144	209	188	11	40	26	—	4	1	263	384	358
Kingston	21	21	26	79	86	75	14	16	15	—	1	1	114	124	117
Manitoba	65	58	56	5	25	10	7	13	11	4	6	5	81	102	82
Saskatchewan	26	59	41	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	28	63	44
Alberta	57	75	64	20	28	15	2	4	3	2	8	3	81	115	85
British Columbia	95	111	106	17	38	26	26	77	56	6	15	8	144	241	196
Canada	682	741	736	324	453	358	220	380	316	43	107	60	1,269	1,681	1,470

1. Includes Salvation Army.

TABLE 40 SUPERVISION BY SOCIAL AGENCIES, 1964.

Year	Total Cases During Year											Man Months Supervision												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	S. Army	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	S. Army	Canada
1954	5	—	22	6	159	65	50	5	87	60	54	513	10	—	60	8	492	135	136	17	237	168	151	1,414
1955	3	—	34	8	268	82	64	9	103	73	82	726	13	—	164	35	1,064	369	278	45	463	280	398	3,109
1956	8	—	82	24	433	166	79	11	121	125	135	1,184	40	—	393	102	1,024	847	343	61	493	560	634	4,497
1957	11	—	41	22	272	90	43	4	65	58	66	672	89	—	391	117	2,539	1,085	300	55	555	515	617	6,263
1958	17	—	55	27	451	175	43	9	86	100	108	1,071	108	—	235	117	2,163	800	168	49	408	475	533	5,056
1959	17	—	70	61	602	204	50	34	151	113	183	2,485	83	—	240	183	3,681	891	207	112	495	498	802	7,192
1960	27	—	108	51	742	339	77	46	200	88	223	1,901	137	—	418	254	3,095	1,322	308	158	756	669	857	7,974
1961	33	4	98	33	727	341	65	55	163	138	177	1,834	117	15	467	168	3,834	1,659	387	241	732	685	793	9,098
1962	17	4	82	24	742	298	90	72	149	151	111	1,740	90	22	300	107	4,190	1,830	390	304	904	853	653	9,643
1963	10	5	73	12	634	250	112	71	147	153	105	1,572	58	28	365	56	3,948	1,684	567	314	822	1,071	641	9,554
1964	7	9	59	13	486	255	95	81	122	169	127	1,423	48	32	307	64	2,893	1,623	448	378	715	1,157	636	8,301
Total	155	22	724	281	5,516	2,265	768	397	1,394	1,228	1,371	14,121	793	97	3,340	1,211	28,923	12,245	3,532	1,734	6,580	6,931	6,715	72,101

TABLE 41: MAN MONTHS SUPERVISION, 1964

Province	Social Agencies	Public Services	Regional Rep's.	Others	Total
foundland	48	—	—	—	48
Nova Scotia	307	141	57	308	813
New Brunswick	101	375	36	17	529
Prince Edward Island	32	4	—	—	36
Quebec — Montreal	2,302	27	1,781	95	4,205
— Quebec	640	—	140	49	829
Ontario — Toronto	1,481	1,945	210	10	3,646
— Kingston ¹	294	861	155	—	1,310
Manitoba	573	103	104	41	821
Alberta	396	11	29	—	436
Saskatchewan	766	248	33	51	1,098
British Columbia	1,361	316	522	114	2,313
Total	8,301	4,031	3,067	685	16,084

¹ Includes everything west to the Manitoba Border.

41
55



CANADA

Government
Publications

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

DECEMBER 31 1965

3 1974

TORONTO

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY
LIBRARY

To the Honourable L. T. Pennell
Solicitor General

Sir:

The undersigned has the honour to present the
accompanying report of the National Parole Board for
the year ending December 31, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'T. G. Street', written in a cursive style.

T. G. Street

Ottawa, November 1966

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.

Members — Edouard Dion, Q.C.

J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.

Miss Mary Louise Lynch

George A. Tremblay

Secretary — Frank P. Miller

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	
General	1
Success rate	1
THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD	
Board Policy	1
THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE	
Headquarters	2
Field	2
PAROLES GRANTED	
Graph	3
PAROLE	
What does it mean?	4
DEFINITIONS	4
MINIMUM PAROLE	5
SPECIAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION PROJECT	5
SUPERVISION	6
PAROLE VIOLATIONS	6
REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES	7
PUBLIC SAVING	8
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
STATISTICS	8

INTRODUCTION

General

During 1965, the National Parole Board granted 2,302 paroles.

This figure includes 86 temporary paroles and 305 minimum paroles.

Of the total 10,868 cases considered by the Board, parole was granted to 23% as compared to 21% in 1964.

There were 7,342 inmates in federal penitentiaries eligible to be considered for parole in 1965. Of these, 1,965 were reviewed automatically although they did not apply.

There were 3,067 inmates of federal prisons who did apply and 756 of them were granted parole.

In provincial prisons, where cases are not reviewed unless application is made, 3,771 inmates were considered and of these 1,020 or 27% were granted parole.

Therefore, of the 6,838 inmates who applied, parole was granted to about 31%.

Success Rate

During the first seven years of operation, The Parole Board granted parole to 14,169 inmates, not including those given gradual release. Of these, 792 had their paroles revoked for misbehaviour or commission of a minor offence and 779 forfeited parole for commission of an indictable offence and were returned to prison. This means an average failure rate, statistically speaking, of 11.7 per cent, considered one of the lowest in the world.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board is composed of a Chairman and four members, appointed by the government in council, each for a period of ten years.

It is an autonomous body with the chairman reporting to the Solicitor-General.

The Parole Board is assisted by a staff known as the National Parole Service.

Board Policy

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible; to encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole; to deal with the offenders as individuals not as members of a group; to judge each case objectively according to its merits and circumstances; to be flexible and avoid the use of any rigid or arbitrary rules of practice; to be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders; to avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency; to consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past; to provide adequate

supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for parolees; and emphasize correction, and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the National Parole Board, which is known as the National Parole Service, is divided between the headquarter in Ottawa and the 13 regional offices across Canada.

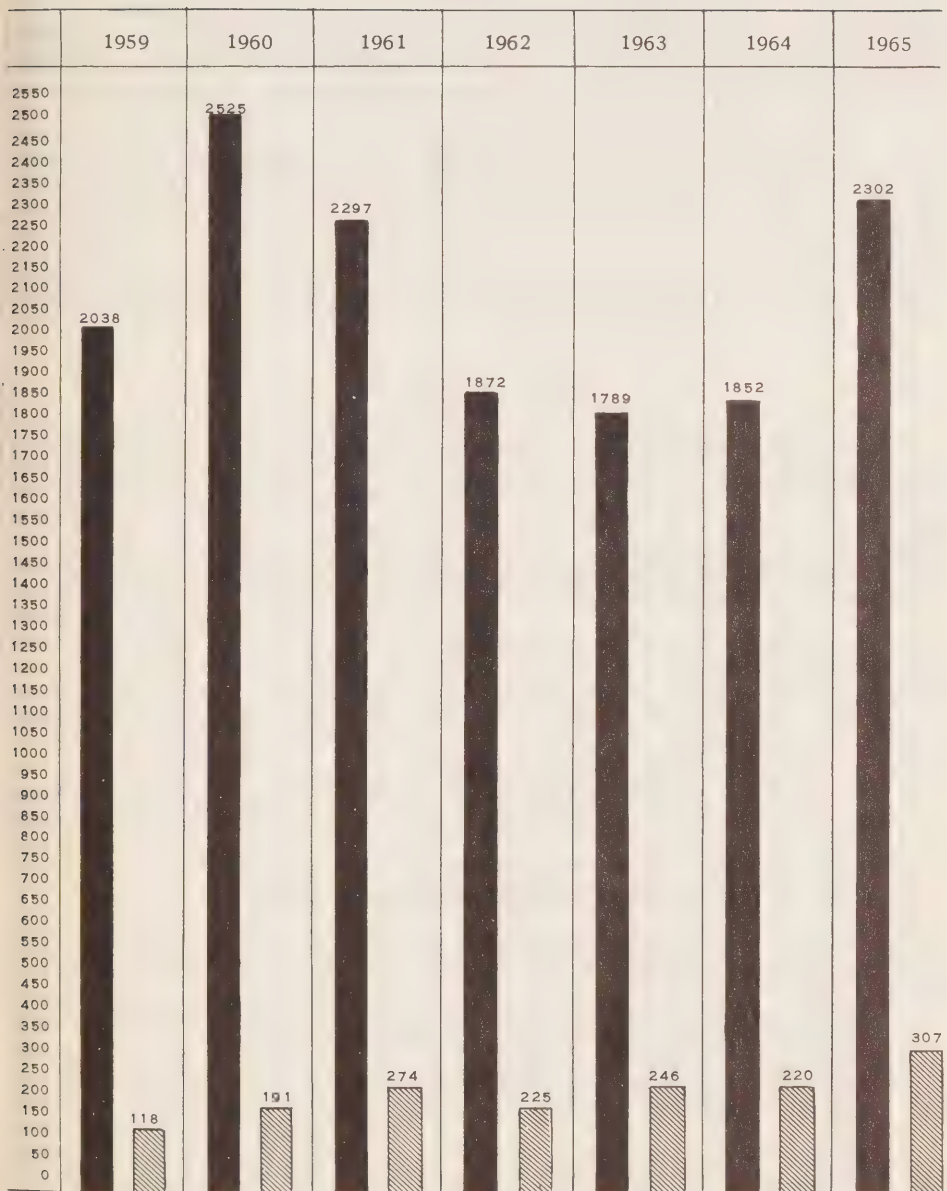
During 1965 there was a total staff of 116, an increase of 11 since 1964. At headquarters 55 persons were employed.

The staff includes the Executive Director who is also Secretary to the Board; his assistant, who is also chief of field services; and administrator; chief of case preparation and parole supervision; supervisors of the three geographical sections of the country (western, central and eastern) supervisors for the registry and stenographic pool and an information officer.

There is also a staff of field officers in 13 regional offices which are strategically located in the large urban areas near the major penal and reform institutions. They are located in Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec City, Moncton and Halifax. Three of these, Calgary, Hamilton and Victoria were opened in 1965 and more regional offices are expected to be opened in the near future.

PAROLES GRANTED

Graph



This graph shows paroles granted



and paroles



or
revoked and forfeited

for the years 1959 to 1965.

PAROLE

What does it mean to be on parole?

A prisoner selected for parole must sign a parole agreement. The conditions include that he be under authority of a parole service representative; to report on regular basis to the representative or local police; accept supervision, assistance or instruction by the supervisor; maintain steady employment; obtain permission to make any change in place of residence, employment or other major decisions; and to obey the law.

There may be special conditions added, such as abstaining from alcoholic beverages or keeping away from certain individuals who may be considered a bad influence.

As the parolee continues under supervision and shows improvement, some conditions of his parole may be removed or changed to allow him more freedom.

DEFINITIONS

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in the parole service.

Definition of Terms

No action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations;

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole;

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended;

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations;

Parole Denied; parole refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years;

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases;

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period;

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole;

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted;

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life;

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole;

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehavior or breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement;

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation;

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than the Regional Representative;

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given to an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community;

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is not usually arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible:

Temporary Parole: is the same as a parole with gradual but just preceding discharge at expiration, rather than release on parole.

MINIMUM PAROLE

The Board began a program known as minimum parole in October 1964.

Minimum parole allows a prisoner to be released one month earlier for every years of his sentence, up to a total of six months. Thus, if he is serving a two year sentence and would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16½ months, he can be released after serving only 14 months. However, he will be under supervision for at least eight months.

While this policy makes it possible for the Board to parole more inmates, the measure actually protects society to a greater degree by prolonged supervision of the offender.

During 1965 there were 305 offenders granted minimum parole. Of this number 28 forfeited parole and 25 paroles were revoked in 1965.

SPECIAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION PROJECT

The National Parole Board set up the first Special Narcotic Addict Project (referred to as SNAP) in British Columbia in 1961. A group of criminal addicts who would not normally be released on parole were in the first project.

Cooperating with the Parole Board were the Penitentiary Service, Narcotic Addiction Foundation, R.C.M. Police, the Vancouver Police and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Results of the SNAP I experiment show that of the original group of 16 men who were paroled in 1962, only two still remain outside.

In 1964, a group of 24 addicts were paroled in SNAP II, under somewhat tighter controls.

From this group of 24, 16 are still living within the community and doing reasonably well.

Of the others, only a few had their paroles revoked because of narcotics. In comparison to previous experience, this indicates progress can be made.

In the second project, we wanted to try to deal with them outside Vancouver in areas where drugs are not easily available and also to keep them away from their former associates and other harmful influences which may have led to the addiction.

SUPERVISION

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board. Their duties vary from helping parolees with everyday problems to counselling, guidance, advice and ensuring that parolees do not violate any of their parole conditions. Supervisors must report any infraction if they occur.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance; the casework type of approach and the authoritative approach. After-care agencies often help parolees as well as discharged inmates, find employment.

Regional representatives of the National Parole Board interview parole applicants, brief them about parole, assist them with their applications, the preparation of post release plans and assess them as parole risks. They are stationed in 13 cities across Canada so they can provide expedient and effective service in their respective areas.

The Regional representative has authority over all parolees in his area with jurisdiction to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and can issue Warrants of Suspension. In some cases he directly supervises parolees and is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, court police, penal institutions, probation officers and aftercare or social agencies.

These regional officers are in constant touch with the Board and implement the policy of the Board in their areas. They are always available to the general public and all authorities in the correctional field.

By ensuring that parolees behave within society, the protection of the public is assured.

PAROLE VIOLATION

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by suspension, revocation or forfeiture.

SUSPENSION

A warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional representative. This is done when the arrest of a parolee is considered necessary to prevent a breach of any term of parole. Once apprehended the parolee is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board either to continue or revoke parole. As knowledge and experience has grown, suspension has been used increasingly. In 1959 only 18 suspensions were issued, compared with 306 in 1965.

Appreciation is due for the close and efficient co-operation of the R.C. Police and the courts in this regard.

REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES

A parole is automatically forfeited once the parolee is convicted of an indictable offence carrying a sentence of two years or more, committed while he was on parole. This is so, even though he may not be convicted of such an offence until after his parole has expired.

Revocation of parole results from many causes. Here are a few:

Leaving the area without permission (whereabouts unknown)

Lack of co-operation with the supervisor.

Misconduct.

Excessive use of liquor.

Refusal to work, or leaving employment without permission.

Neglect to provide family support.

Failure to report to police.

Regulations such as these serve two purposes. They give the parolee guidelines by which to plan his rehabilitation. They also protect the public if the parolee is not living up to the standards set for him.

This is in contrast to an inmate released at the end of his sentence who is then freed of any control.

The supervision of a parolee often means the difference between rehabilitation or a return to crime. An examination of the material reveals that of those whose paroles were revoked or forfeited

- (a) the average age was 28
- (b) 57% had been convicted of break, enter and theft, or receiving; 13% for robbery; 14% for forgery; 3% for sex offences and 9% miscellaneous offences.
- (c) apart from four on life terms, the average length of sentence was 29 months with an average time served of 19 months.
- (d) The majority, 74% were in federal penitentiaries while 26% were in provincial institutions.
- (e) The average time on parole before violation was 6 months.
- (f) At least 61% had one previous similar offence; 20% had one previous dissimilar offence and 19% had no previous convictions.
- (g) some 44% had liquor problem
- (h) 32% had fair family backgrounds; 22% poor family backgrounds; 18% came from broken homes; 21% estimated good families and 7% were not known.
- (i) family support was assured 62% and 67% had homes to return to
- (j) 39% were assured of financial assistance and 30% had offers of employment.

PUBLIC SAVING

Parole is not only effective in the protection of the public and rehabilitation of the released offender but is also economical in terms of public savings to the taxpayer.

It costs \$2,500 a year to keep one man in prison perhaps another \$2,500 a year for his family on welfare another \$3,000 (minimum) in loss of his wages

There are on the average 1,300 persons on parole in Canada at all times. If they were all in prison this would represent a cost (including loss to the taxpayer) of $\$8,000 \times 1,300 = \$10,400,000$.

The cost of maintaining the parole system is about \$750,000 a year.

Therefore, there is a savings of some \$9,650,000 annually to the taxpayer by keeping these people on parole.

It appears then that it is not a matter of cost in maintaining a parole system but that we cannot afford to be without it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Parole Board is grateful to all those who assist in its work. These include the federal and provincial authorities, the judiciary, R.C.M. Police, provincial and municipal police forces, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, aftercare agencies, the general public and the Board's own staff.

STATISTICS

This year's report, because of a changeover to a bilingual booklet, does not contain the extensive statistics compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

However, for those interested, a separate publication of statistics is available.

This booklet and other information may be obtained by writing the Information Officer, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	CHAIRMAN AS BOARD CHAIRMAN	BOARD AND VICE CHAIRMAN	BOARD MEMBER
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NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

CHAIRMAN AS
CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SECRETARY &
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR

INFORMATION OFFICER

RESEARCH OFFICER
CLEMENCY AND
LEGAL OFFICER

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CHIEF
FIELD SERVICES
AND
OPERATIONAL INSP.

CHIEF
FIELD SERVICES
AND
OPERATIONAL INSP.

CHIEF
CASE PREPARATION

CASE INVESTIGATION
SECTION

SUPERVISOR
EASTERN

SUPERVISOR
CENTRAL

SUPERVISOR
WESTERN

Parole Analysts
Parole Analysts
Parole Analysts

CHIEF OF CASE
PREPARATION DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. CO-ORDINATION, DIRECTION, CASE PREPARATION UNITS.
2. CONTROL CASE PREPARATION FUNCTION - FIELD OFFICES.
3. LIAISON COOPERATING AGENCIES.
4. PRESENTATION OF CASES TO BOARD.

CHIEF OF FIELD SERVICES &
OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. GENERAL OPERATION OF FIELD OFFICES.
2. OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS OF ALL UNITS OF PAROLE
3. STAFF DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING.
4. CO-ORDINATION OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS.
5. ACTING FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IN HIS ABSENCE.

CHIEF
PAROLE SUPERVISION

STAFF ASST
SPECIAL
DUTIES

CHIEF
ADMIN SERVICES

REGISTRY

NOTIFICATIONS

STENOGRAPHIC POOL

ASSISTANT SECRETARY -
CHIEF ADMIN SVCS

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. RECORDING - NOTIFICATION BOARD DECISIONS.
2. PERSONNEL - IN ALL ASPECTS - ESTABLISHMENTS - PROCEDURE, ETC.
3. FINANCE - ESTIMATES - PAYMENTS.
4. PROCUREMENT - SUPPLY - ACCOMMODATION.
5. CLERICAL SERVICES - STENO POOL - REGISTRY.

CHIEF OF PAROLE
SUPERVISION DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. CO-ORDINATION PAROLE SUPERVISION PROGRAM.
2. CONTROL PAROLE SUPERVISION FUNCTION FIELD OFFICES.
3. LIAISON WITH POLICE & OTHER AGENCIES.
4. PAROLE TERMINATION PROCEDURES - SUSPENSION - REVOCATION - FORFEITURE.
5. PRESENTATION OF CASES TO BOARD.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

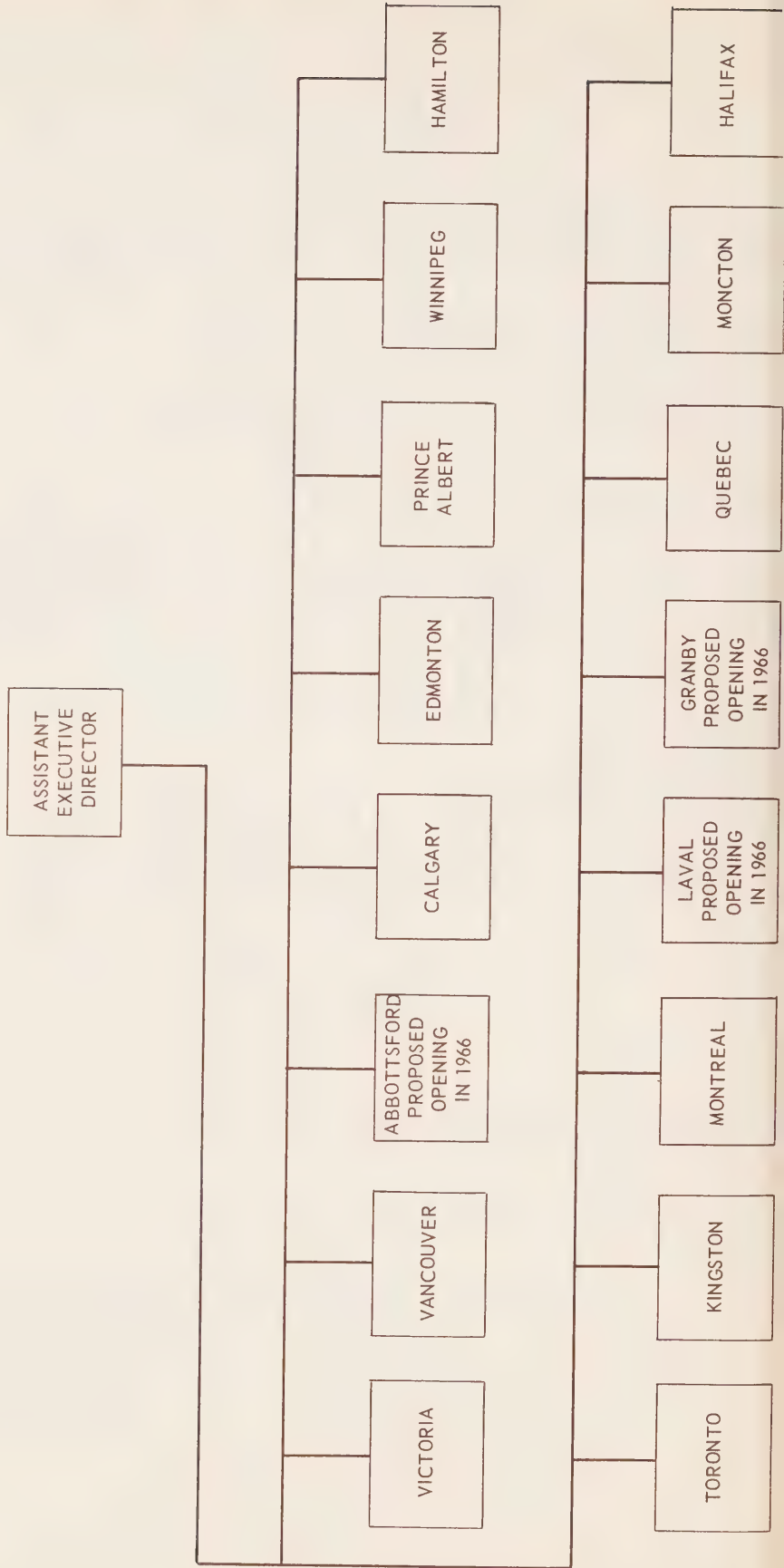


TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1965

Board Decisions	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Board decisions	9,896	9,048	9,560	9,982	10,868
Parole denied	5,404	5,085	5,683	6,088	6,123
Automatic review (APR)	1,413	1,384	1,738	1,875	1,829
Following application:	3,991	3,701	3,945	4,213	4,294
Parole denied	—	3,693	3,944	4,212	3,696
Parole Denied A.T.T. (Minimum P. in Principle)					598
Gradual Parole Denied	—	1	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	—	5	—	1	—
Temporary Parole Denied	—	2	1	—	—
Parole Deferred	829	655	567	632	689
Automatic review (APR)	225	182	135	160	136
Following application	604	473	432	472	553
Parole Granted (All types)	2,297	1,872	1,789	1,754	1,992
Ordinary	1,957	1,562	1,504	1,511	1,755
With Gradual	52	30	15	17	21
For Deportation	42	29	37	37	27
Short	162	168	169	123	102
Minimum					
Gradual Parole	—	14	—	—	—
Temporary Parole	—	69	64	66	87
Parole Cancelled:					
Parole Cancelled	—	24	17	18	25
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	2	—	1	—
Short Parole Cancelled	—	1	1	—	—
Gradual Parole Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	1	—	1	1
Parole Revised					
Parole Modified	72	67	23	17	18
Parole Reduced	8	19	12	11	17
Parole Violated					
Parole Suspended	—	1	—	—	—
Suspended — and continued	30	40	55	46	63
— and revoked	60	83	104	112	156
— and forfeited	1	28	19	36	46
— and revoked & forfeited	3	4	—	1	6
Parole Revoked	64	23	22	7	12
Parole Forfeited	144	86	101	64	92
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	2	1	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	8	4	5	8	9
Parole Revoked Cancelled	4	4	1	—	4
Forfeiture Cancelled	1	1	1	2	1
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	—	—	3	—	—
Decision Reserved	694	761	871	766	1,114
No Action	79	147	126	153	207
Prohibited from Driving					
Suspension granted (Fav.)	75	50	69	85	121
Suspension refused (Adv.)	97	84	84	159	172
Sentence of Lashes					
Sentence remitted (Fav.)	—	2	2	8	—
Remission refused (Adv.)	—	3	5	13	—

TABLE 2. PROPORTION OF DECISIONS BY REGION, 1961-1965

Year	Eastern		Central		Western		Canada	
	Denied Deferred	Granted	Denied Deferred	Granted	Denied Deferred	Granted	Denied Deferred	Granted
1961.....	2078-69%	944-31%	2470-77%	760-23%	1685-74%	593-26%	6233-73%	2297-27%
1962.....	1940-70%	823-30%	2120-80%	529-20%	1680-76%	520-24%	5740-75%	1872-25%
1963.....	2020-73%	739-27%	2359-83%	482-17%	1871-77%	568-23%	6250-78%	1789-22%
1964.....	2305-79%	629-21%	2416-82%	546-18%	1999-78%	579-22%	6720-79%	1754-21%
1965.....	2237-75%	733-25%	2458-79%	643-21%	2117-77%	616-23%	6812-77%	1992-23%
Average.....	2116-74%	734-26%	2365-80%	592-20%	1870-76%	575-24%	6351-77%	1941-23%

TABLE 3: GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PAROLE AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS, 1965

General Statistical Information	Parole Denied		Parole Deferred		Parole Granted		Parole Violated		Rate of Violation %
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Total	4,224	98	549	99	1,697	96	296	96	17%
Males.....	70	2	4	1	79	4	11	4	14%
Females.....									
Age:									
Average.....	28.5 years		33 years		28 years		28 years		
Less than 20 years.....	707	17	41	7	262	15	39	13	14%
Between 20 and 30 years.....	2,015	47	230	42	929	52	175	57	19%
Over 30 years.....	1,463	34	271	49	568	32	87	28	15%
Not stated.....	73	2	11	2	17	1	6	2	35%
Offence:									
Break and enter, theft and Rec.	2,352	55	155	28	914	51	176	57	19%
Robbery.....	383	9	170	31	245	14	39	13	16%
Forgery and false pretences.....	566	13	30	5	175	10	44	14	25%
Sex.....	302	7	73	13	156	9	10	3	6%
Drugs.....	46	1	26	5	30	2	11	4	37%
Others.....	645	15	99	18	256	14	27	9	11%
Place of Detention:									
In Provincial Institutions.....	2,523	59	78	14	1,020	57	81	26	8%
In Federal Institutions.....	1,771	41	475	86	756	43	226	74	30%
Length of sentence:									
Life (Commuted).....	-		12		2		1		
(Straight).....	-		7		3		3		
Indeterminate (D. Sex Offender).....	1		41		-		-		
(Habitual Criminal).....	-		49		4		-		
Average of all others.....	19 mos.		74 mos.		24 mos.		29 mos.		
Average time served.....					14 mos.		19 mos.		
Supervision of:									
Private Agencies.....	-		-		918	53	179	59	19%
Public Services.....	-		-		549	32	76	25	14%
Regional Representatives.....	-		-		226	13	40	13	18%
Others.....	-		-		38	2	8	3	21%

TABLE 4: MAN-MONTHS SUPERVISION, 1965

Province	Social Agencies	Public Services	Regional Reps.	Others	Total
Newfoundland	83	100	—	—	183
Nova Scotia	483	72	46	332	933
New Brunswick	152	432	15	41	640
Pr. Edward Island.....	37	—	—	—	37
Quebec: — Montreal	2,935	35	2,378	54	5,402
— Quebec	959	—	135	22	1,116
Ontario: — Toronto & Hamilton..	2,028	2,297	257	56	4,638
— Kingston ¹	452	1,177	143	3	1,775
Manitoba.....	746	187	80	39	1,052
Saskatchewan	516	20	21	5	562
Alberta — Edmonton	576	163	25	20	784
— Calgary.....	246	20	1	1	268
British Columbia — Vancouver and	1,313	352	765	126	2,556
Victoria					
Totals.....	10,526	4,855	3,866	699	19,946

¹Includes everything west to Manitoba Border.

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Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1967

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TABEAU 4 - MOIS-HOMMES DE SURVEILLANCE, 1965

Provinces	Agences sociales	Services publics	Représentants régionaux	Autres	Total
Terre-Neuve	83	100	—	—	183
Nouvelle-Écosse.....	483	72	46	332	933
Nouveau-Brunswick	152	432	15	41	640
Ile du Prince-Edouard	37	—	—	—	37
Québec:—Québec.....	959	—	135	22	1,116
— Montréal.....	2,935	35	2,378	54	5,402
Ontario:—Toronto & Hamilton ..	2,028	2,297	257	56	4,638
— Kingston ¹	452	1,177	143	3	1,775
Manitoba.....	746	187	80	39	1,052
Saskatchewan	516	20	21	5	562
Alberta:—Edmonton	576	163	25	20	784
— Calgary.....	246	20	1	1	268
Colombie-Britannique: — Vancouver et Victoria	1,313	352	765	126	2,556
Total.....	10,526	4,855	3,866	699	19,946

¹ Y compris tout ce qui est à l'ouest, jusqu'à la frontière du Manitoba.

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**TAB LEAU 3 – DONNÉES STATISTIQUES D'ORDRE GÉNÉRAL RELATIVES AUX LIBÉRATIONS
CONDITIONNELLES ET AUX MANQUEMENTS, 1965**

Renseignements généraux	Libération refusée		Libération différée		Libération accordée		Manquements aux conditions		Pourcentage des man- quements
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	%
Total									
Masculin	4,224	98	549	99	1,697	96	296	96	17%
Féminin	70	2	4	1	79	4	11	4	14%
Age:									
En moyenne.....	28,5 ans		33 ans		28 ans		28 ans		
Moins de 20 ans.....	707	17	41	7	262	15	39	13	14%
Entre 20 et 30 ans.....	2,015	47	230	42	929	52	175	57	19%
Plus de 30 ans.....	1,463	34	271	49	568	32	87	28	15%
Non déclaré.....	73	2	11	2	17	1	6	2	35%
Infraction:									
Effraction, vol ou/et recel.....	2,352	55	155	28	914	51	176	57	19%
Vol qualifié.....	383	9	170	31	245	14	39	13	16%
Faux ou fraude.....	566	13	30	5	175	10	44	14	25%
Délit sexuel	302	7	73	13	156	9	10	3	6%
Narcotiques.....	46	1	26	5	30	2	11	4	37%
Autres	645	15	99	18	256	14	27	9	11%
Lieux de détention:									
Dans les institutions provinciales	2,523	59	78	14	1,020	57	81	26	8%
Dans les institutions fédérales	1,771	41	475	86	756	43	226	74	30%
Durée de la peine:									
A perpétuité (commuée).....	—		12	2	—		1		
(ordinaire).....	—		7	3	—		3		
Indéterminée (psychopathes sexuels)....	1		41		—		—		
(criminels d'habitude)	—		49		4		—		
Moyenne de toutes les autres.....	19 mois		74 mois		24 mois		29 mois		
Durée moyenne de la peine purgée					14 mois		19 mois		
Sous surveillance:									
Organismes privés.....	—		—		918	53	179	59	19%
Services publics.....	—		—		549	32	76	25	14%
Représentant régionaux.....	—		—		226	13	40	13	18%
Autres	—		—		38	2	8	3	21%

TABLEAU 2 - PROPORTION DES DECISIONS - PAR REGIONS, 1961 - 1965

Année	Est		Centre		Ouest		Canada	
	Refusées ou différées	Accordées	Refusées ou différées	Accordées	Refusées ou différées	Accordées	Refusées ou différées	Accordées
1961.....	2078-69%	944-31%	2470-77%	760-23%	1685-74%	593-26%	6233-73%	2297-27%
1962.....	1940-70%	823-30%	2120-80%	529-20%	1680-76%	520-24%	5740-75%	1872-25%
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1965.....	2237-75%	733-25%	2458-79%	643-21%	2117-77%	616-23%	6812-77%	1992-23%
Moyenne	2116-74%	734-26%	2365-80%	592-20%	1870-76%	575-24%	6351-77%	1941-23%

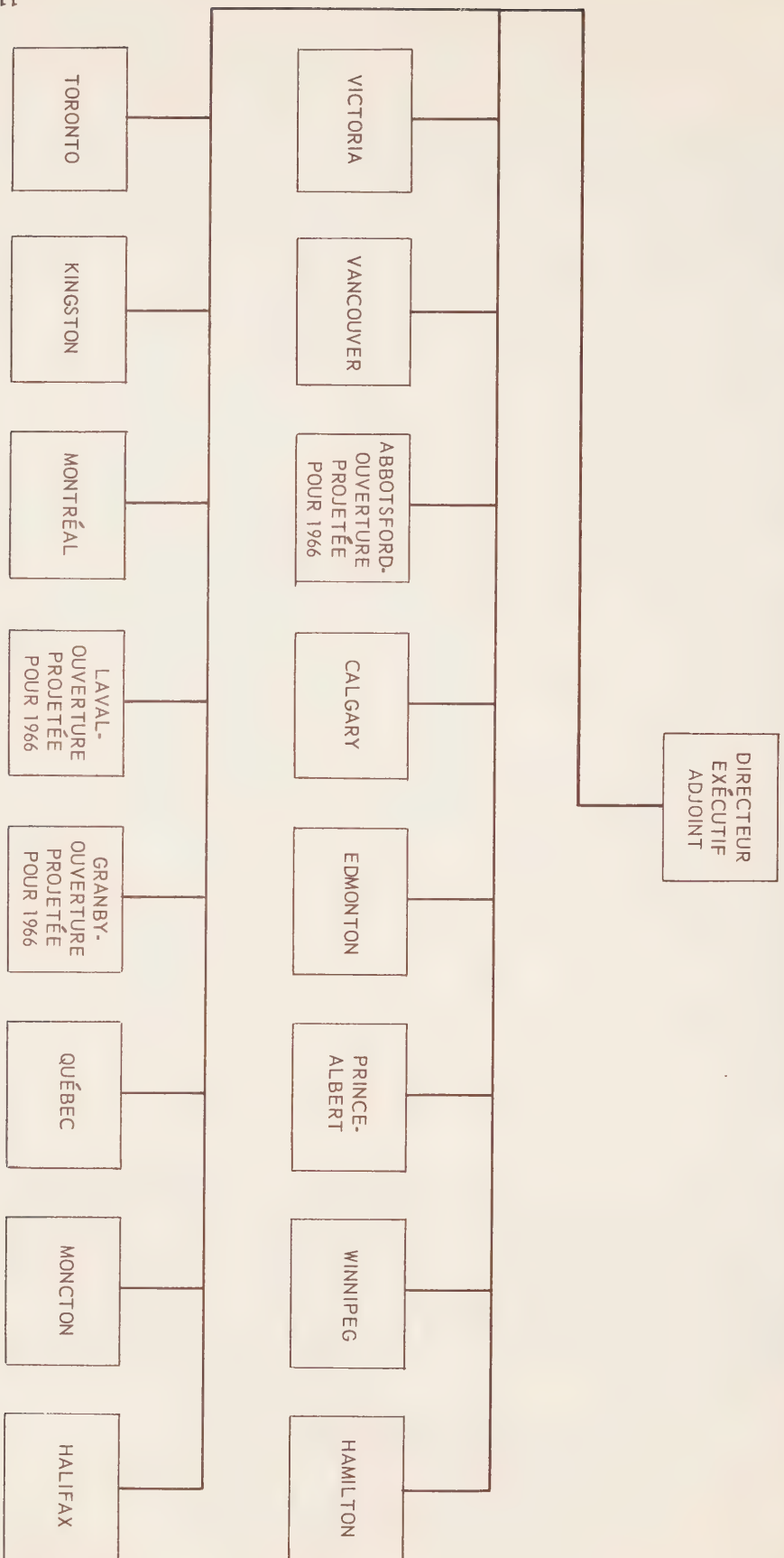
TABLEAU 1 - RÉSUMÉ STATISTIQUE COMPARÉ, 1965

Décisions de la Commission		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Décisions de la Commission						
Libérations refusées						
Libérations refusées maintenues (libération minimum en principe)						
Libérations progressives refusées						
Libérations de courte durée refusées						
Libérations temporaires refusées						
Libérations différées						
Revision automatique						
A la suite d'une demande						
Libérations accordées (tous genres)						
Ordinares						
Progressives						
Pour expulsion						
De courte durée						
Minimum						
Libérations progressives						
Libérations temporaires						
Libérations annulées						
Libérations précédées de libérations progressives annulées						
Libérations de courte durée annulées						
Libérations progressives annulées						
Libérations temporaires annulées						
Libérations révisées:						
Libérations modifiées						
Libérations mitigées						
Libérations violées						
Libérations suspendues						
Libérations suspendues et maintenues						
et révoquées						
et frappées de déchéance						
Libérations révoquées						
Libérations frappées de déchéance						
Libérations révoquées et frappées de déchéance						
Libérations rétablies						
Annulation de révocation						
Annulation de déchéance						
Annulation de suspension et de révocation						
Décisions réservées						
Aucune action						
Interdiction de conduire						
Suspension accordée (décision favorable)						
Suspension refusée (décision défavorable)						
Condamnation au fouet						
Remise de peine (décision favorable)						
Remise de peine refusée (décision défavorable)						

DONNÉES STATISTIQUES

Vu que le rapport de cette année est présenté dans les deux langues dans une même brochure, il ne contient pas les données statistiques compilées par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique. Cependant, toutes ces données sont contenues dans une autre publication qui sera mise à la disposition de tous ceux qu'elles intéressent. Cette brochure et d'autres renseignements seront envoyés aux personnes qui en feront la demande à: L'agent d'information, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, Ottawa (Canada).

ORGANISATION DES BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX



COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION (LE PRÉSIDENT)	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION ET VICE-PRÉSIDENT	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION
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SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

AGENT EXÉCUTIF EN CHEF
(LE PRÉSIDENT)

SECRÉTAIRE ET
DIRECTEUR
EXÉCUTIF

AGENT
D'INFORMATION
AGENT DE RECHERCHE
ANALYSTE JURIDIQUE -
CLÉMENTINE

SECRÉTAIRE
ADJOINT

DIRECTEUR
ADJOINT
CHEF
DIVISION DES BUREAUX
RÉGIONAUX ET DU CON-
TRÔLE DES OPÉRATIONS

CHEF
DIVISION DES ENQUÊTES

CHEF
SURVEILLANCE DES CAS

CHEF
SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIFS

DIVISION DES
ENQUÊTES

ADJOINT
CHARGÉ DE
FONCTIONS
SPÉCIALES

SURVEILLANT
EST

SURVEILLANT
CENTRE

SURVEILLANT
OUEST

ARCHIVES

NOTIFICA-
TIONS

CENTRE
STENO-
DACTYLO-
GRAPHIQUE

ANALYSTES

ANALYSTES

ANALYSTES

CHEF DES SERVICES RÉGIONAUX
ET DU CONTRÔLE DES OPÉRATIONS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. BON FONCTIONNEMENT DES
BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX

2. CONTRÔLE DU FONCTION-
NEMENT DE TOUTS LES ÉLÉMENTS
DU SERVICE NATIONAL DES
LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

3. PERFECTIONNEMENT ET
FORMATION DU PERSONNEL

4. COORDINATION DES PROGRAM-
MES D'EXPÉRIMENTATION

CHEF DE LA DIVISION D'ÉTUDE
DES CAS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. COORDINATION ET DIRECTION
DES ÉLÉMENTS D'ÉTUDE DES
CAS

2. RÉGIE DES FONCTIONS RELA-
TIVES À L'ÉTUDE DES CAS
RÉGIONAUX

3. LIAISON AVEC LES ORGANISMES
INTÉRESSÉS

4. PRÉSENTATION DES CAS À LA
COMMISSION

CHEF DE LA DIVISION DE
SURVEILLANCE DES CAS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. PROGRAMME DE COORDINATION
DE LA SURVEILLANCE DES CAS,

2. RÉGIE DES FONCTIONS DE SUR-
VEILLANCE CONFÉRIÉES AUX
BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX

3. LIAISON AVEC LA POLICE ET
AUTRES ORGANISMES

4. PROCÉDURE D'ARRÊT DE LA
LIBÉRATION - REVOCATION -
DÉCHÉANCE

5. PRÉSENTATION DES CAS À LA
COMMISSION

SECRÉTAIRE ADJOINT ET CHEF
DES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. ENREGISTREMENT ET NOTIFI-
CATION DES DÉCISIONS DE LA
COMMISSION

2. PERSONNEL (TOUS LES
ASPECTS), FORMATION DES
CADRES, FORMALITÉS ETC.

3. FINANCE, PRÉVISIONS BUDGE-
TAIRES, DÉBOURSÉS

4. APPROVISIONNEMENTS, AMÉ-
NAGEMENT, Fournitures

5. SERVICE DES ÉCRITURES,
CENTRE DE STENO-DACTYLO-
GRAPHIE, ARCHIVES

REMERCIEMENTS

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est reconnaissante à tous ceux qui l'ont secondée, dans son travail: les organismes fédéraux et provinciaux, la magistrature, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada, les corps policiers municipaux et provinciaux, le personnel des prisons et pénitenciers, les agents des services provinciaux de libération conditionnelle et de probation, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, les services d'assistance post-pénale, le grand public et le personnel même de la Commission.

L'analyse du cas des sujets dont la libération conditionnelle a été révoquée ou frappée de déchéance a permis d'établir que:

- a) La moyenne d'âge est de 28 ans.
- b) 57 p. 100, ont été condamnés pour vols avec effraction ou recels; 13 p. 100, pour vols qualifiés; 14 p. 100, pour escroquerie; 3 p. 100, pour délits sexuels; 4 p. 100, pour infractions à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et 9 p. 100, pour délits divers.

c) Exception faite de quatre condamnations à perpétuité, la durée moyenne des sentences a été de 29 mois et celle de la détention, de 19 mois.

d) La majorité des peines, 74 p. 100, sont purgées dans des pénitenciers fédéraux, en regard de 26 p. 100, dans des prisons provinciales.

e) La durée moyenne de la libération conditionnelle avant violation a été de six mois.

f) Au moins 61 p. 100 avaient commis le même délit, au moins une fois; 20 p. 100, un délit différent; 19 p. 100 étaient des délinquants primaire.

g) Environ 44 p. 100 abusait de l'alcool.

h) 32 p. 100 des sujets provenaient d'un milieu familial convenable; 32 p. 100, d'un milieu médiocre, 18 p. 100, de foyers désunis; 21 p. 100, de bonnes familles; dans 7 p. 100 des cas, on n'avait pas de renseignements sur ce point.

i) 62 p. 100 pouvaient compter sur l'appui de leurs familles et 67 p. 100 avaient un foyer où retourner.

j) 39 p. 100 étaient assurés d'une aide financière et 30 p. 100 reçu des offres d'emploi.

ECONOMIE DE FONDS PUBLICS

Le régime des libérations conditionnelles ne permet pas seulement de protéger la société et de réhabiliter les détenus libérés, mais il représente aussi une économie des fonds publics pour les contribuables.

Il en coûte annuellement \$2,500 pour l'entretien en prison d'un détenu peut-être un autre \$2,500 en assistance pécuniaire à sa famille et, au minimum \$3,000 en perte de salaire.

Il y a toujours en moyenne 1,300 délinquants en liberté conditionnelle. S'ils étaient tous incarcérés, il en coûterait (y compris ce que perd le contribuable) $\$8,000 \times 1,300 = \$10,400,000$.

Or, il en coûte environ \$750,000 par année pour maintenir le régime des libérations conditionnelles.

Accorder la libération conditionnelle à ces détenus constitue donc une économie annuelle d'environ \$9,650,000 pour le contribuable canadien.

Il est clair qu'il ne s'agit pas d'établir ce qu'il en coûte pour maintenir un régime de libération conditionnelle, mais nous voyons bien que nous ne pouvons permettre de nous en passer.

Voit à ce que les délinquants en liberté conditionnelle se conduisent bien, c'est assurer la protection du public.

VIOLATION DE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Une suspension, une révocation ou une déchéance peuvent interrompre une libération conditionnelle ou y mettre fin avant sa date normale d'expiration.

Suspension

C'est le représentant régional, dans la plupart des cas, qui émet les mandats de suspension et d'appréhension. Il le fait quand il juge que l'arrestation du libéré conditionnel est nécessaire pour prévenir une infraction aux conditions de la libération. Une fois appréhendé, le sujet est placé en détention préventive en attendant la décision de la Commission soit de rétablir, soit de révoquer la libération conditionnelle. L'expérience a démontré l'utilité de cette mesure qu'on applique de plus en plus fréquemment. Ainsi, en 1959, on avait émis seulement 8 mandats de suspension en regard de 306, en 1965.

La Commission apprécie à sa juste valeur la collaboration étroite et efficace qu'elle reçoit dans ce domaine de la Gendarmerie royale de Canada et des tribunaux.

RÉVOCATION ET DÉCHÉANCE

La libération conditionnelle est automatiquement frappée de déchéance quand les tribunaux ont déclaré le libéré conditionnel coupable d'un acte criminel entraînant une peine de deux ans ou plus, commis alors qu'il était en liberté conditionnelle, même si la déclaration de culpabilité n'est prononcée qu'après l'expiration de cette période.

Plusieurs causes peuvent provoquer la révocation de la libération conditionnelle; en voici quelques-unes:

Quitter la région sans permission (allées et venues inconnues)
Manque de collaboration avec le surveillant.
Mauvaise conduite.
Abus des boissons alcooliques.
Refus de travailler ou abandon de l'emploi sans permission.
Négliger de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille.
Omission de se présenter à la police.

De telles règles ont un double but. Elles donnent aux libérés conditionnels des points de repère sur la voie de la réhabilitation. Elles protègent la société contre le délinquant qui s'écarterait de la ligne de conduite qui lui a été tracée. La situation du libéré conditionnel offre un contraste frappant avec celle du détenu qui, élargi à l'expiration de sa sentence, n'est alors soumis à aucune surveillance.

La surveillance d'un libéré conditionnel fait souvent toute la différence entre sa réhabilitation et son retour au crime.

Le représentant régional exerce l'autorité sur tous les libérés conditionnels qui vivent dans sa région. Il est aussi habilité à modifier certaines conditions du certificat de libération conditionnelle et à émettre des mandats de suspension. Dans certains cas, il assume lui-même la surveillance des libérés conditionnels. Il est aussi chargé d'établir la liaison avec les hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement, les autorités provinciales, la magistrature, la police, les institutions pénales, les agents de probation et les organismes d'assistance post-pénale ou services sociaux.

Ces agents régionaux sont en communication régulière avec la Commission dont ils appliquent le programme dans toutes les régions du pays. Ils sont tous jours disponibles au grand public et aux personnes en autorité dans le domaine correctionnel.

Les surveillants tiennent à la fois du guide et du gardien; assistance individuelle et autorité. Les organismes d'assistance post-pénale aident souvent libérés conditionnels, tout comme les prisonniers élargis, à trouver de l'emploi. Les représentants régionaux de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles ont des ententes avec les détenus-régularisés, les renseignements sur la libération conditionnelle, aident chacun à préparer sa requête et à établir son programme post-libératoire, ils évaluent le risque que représenterait la libération conditionnelle des régularisés. Ainsi, des représentants sont postés dans treize villes à travers le Canada de façon à assurer un service prompt et efficace, chacun dans sa région propre.

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SURVEILLANCE

En 1964, on renouvelait l'expérience, avec 24 toxicomanes cette fois, et on les soumettait à une surveillance plus serrée.

Dans cette nouvelle expérience, nous avons voulu essayer de nous occuper de sujets vivant en dehors de Vancouver, dans les régions où il est difficile de se procurer des narcotiques, là où ils seraient éloignés de leurs anciens centres et de toute influence nocive qui aurait pu les conduire à la toxicomanie. Sur ce deuxième groupe de 24, 16 sont encore en liberté et se comportent assez bien.

Quant aux autres, quelques-uns seulement ont vu leur libération conditionnelle révoquée à cause des narcotiques.

Si l'on compare ces deux expériences, on peut conclure à la possibilité d'une amélioration.

Libération conditionnelle suspendue: l'ordre de suspension émane de la Commission et non de son représentant régional;

Libération conditionnelle progressive: permission est accordée au détenu, avant l'octroi de la libération conditionnelle définitive, de sortir de l'ins-titution avec ou sans escorte pendant de courtes périodes, pour l'aider à se réadapter à la vie hors des murs;

Libération conditionnelle de courte durée: la libération conditionnelle est accordée lorsque le détenu est assuré d'un emploi, mais généralement lorsqu'il reste moins de trente jours avant l'élargissement, afin de favo-riser sa réhabilitation. Le sujet n'est habituellement soumis à aucune surveillance, parce que la surveillance n'est pas nécessaire ou qu'il est impossible de l'assurer.

Libération conditionnelle temporaire: elle est la même que la libération progressive, sauf qu'elle précède l'élargissement plutôt que la libération conditionnelle.

LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE MINIMUM

En octobre 1964, la Commission a établi un programme de libération con-ditionnelle dite minimum.

Cette mesure permet d'avancer la date de libération d'un détenu d'un mois par année de sa sentence jusqu'à un maximum de six mois. Ainsi, s'il purge une peine de deux ans et demi et qu'il devrait normalement être élargi sans con-dition après seize mois et demi, il peut être libéré après quatorze mois seule-ment. Cependant, il sera soumis à une surveillance pendant huit mois au moins. Cette mesure, qui permet à la Commission de libérer conditionnellement un plus grand nombre de détenus, protège en même temps la société avec plus d'efficacité par la surveillance prolongée à laquelle ces délinquants sont sou-mis.

En 1965, la libération conditionnelle minimum a été accordée à 305 déte-nus. De ce nombre, 28 ont failli aux engagements de leur libération condition-nelle et 25 ont vu leur libération révoquée en 1965.

PROJET SPÉCIAL VISANT LES TOXICOMANES

En 1961, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles mettait sur pied le premier projet spécial visant les toxicomanes (SNAP) en Colombie-Britannique. Un groupe de toxicomanes criminels, qui normalement n'auraient pas été libérés conditionnellement, ont fait l'objet du premier projet.

Le Service des pénitenciers, la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation*, la Gendar-merie royale du Canada, la sûreté municipale de Vancouver et le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social ont accordé leur collaboration à la Commission anticonale des libérations conditionnelles.

DÉFINITIONS

On trouvera ci-après la définition de la plupart des expressions utilisées par le Service national des libérations conditionnelles.

Définitions des termes

Aucune action, un fait ou des renseignements nouveaux ne modifient pas une décision antérieure;

Libération conditionnelle annulée: libération conditionnelle annulée avant l'exécution d'un ordre de libération de la Commission;

Libération conditionnelle maintenue: la Commission ordonne que soit annulée la suspension de la libération conditionnelle;

Libération conditionnelle différée: la libération conditionnelle est refusée mais le cas sera revisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que le règlement l'exige;

Libération conditionnelle refusée: la libération conditionnelle est refusée et le cas ne sera pas revisé, l'incarcération prenant fin avant deux ans; *Libération conditionnelle en vue de l'expulsion*: le détenu est deporté ou consent librement à quitter le pays. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue dans ce cas;

Libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance: la libération conditionnelle est automatiquement frappée de déchéance par suite d'un nouvel acte criminel commis pendant libération conditionnelle; *Libération conditionnelle accordée*: libération conditionnelle ordinaire ou de courte durée, ou en vue de la déportation, ou d'une libération progressive ou temporaire;

Libération conditionnelle modifiée: les conditions ou modalités du certificat de libération conditionnelle sont modifiées après que la libération conditionnelle a été accordée;

Libération conditionnelle mitigée: toutes les conditions sont supprimées mais la libération conditionnelle peut être frappée de déchéance si le détenu libéré conditionnellement commet un acte criminel. La libération conditionnelle mitigée n'est habituellement accordée qu'aux personnes libérées conditionnellement à perpétuité;

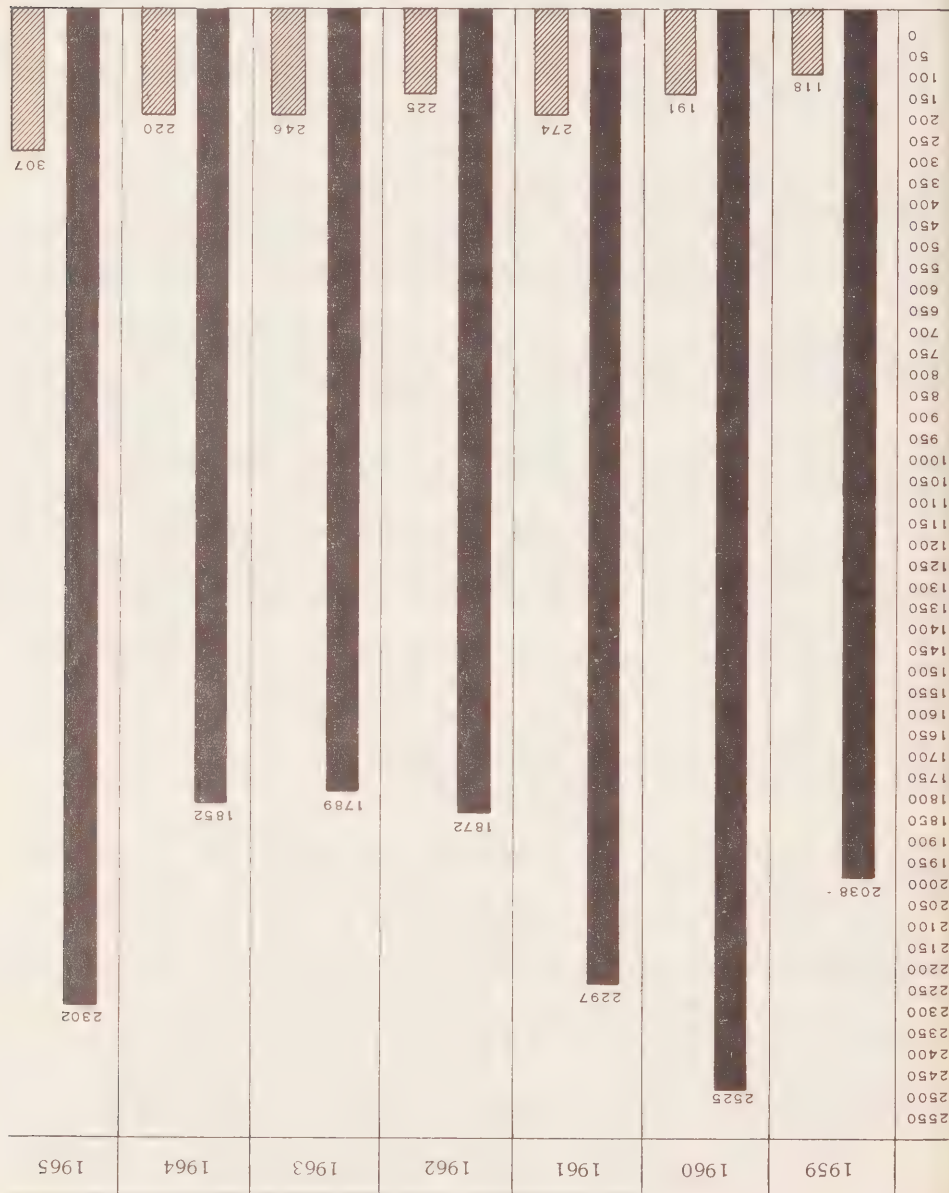
Libération conditionnelle rétablie: la libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance peut être rétablie quand, par exemple, le délit n'est pas grave et que le tribunal a refusé de condamner à l'emprisonnement le détenu libéré conditionnellement qui a commis un délit entraînant la déchéance de sa libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée: la Commission émet un mandat pour mettre fin à la libération, à cause de mauvaise conduite ou de violation des conditions de l'engagement signé par le sujet.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée et frappée de déchéance: cette mesure s'applique dans les cas où la Commission avait émis un mandat de révocation, alors que la libération était déjà frappée de déchéance;

LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES ACCORDÉES

Graphique



Le graphique ci-dessus indique le nombre de libérations conditionnelles accordées

et révoquées ou frappées de déchéance , de 1959 à 1965.

LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

So signification

Il y a aussi un personnel d'agents locaux dans les treize bureaux régionaux. Ces bureaux sont stratégiquement distribués dans les grands centres urbains le plus rapprochés possible des principales institutions pénales et correctionnelles. Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince-Albert, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montréal, Québec, Moncton et Halifax sont le siège des bureaux régionaux. Ceux de Calgary, Hamilton et Victoria ont été ouverts en 1965 et l'on projette d'en ouvrir d'autres dans un avenir prochain.

Un détenu choisi pour la libération conditionnelle doit s'engager par écrit à en respecter les conditions qui sont les suivantes: demeurer sous l'autorité d'un représentant du Service national des libérations conditionnelles; se présenter à intervalles réguliers au représentant du Service ou à la sûreté locale; accepter la surveillance, l'assistance et les directives de son surveillant; travailler assidûment; obtenir au préalable la permission de changer de résidence ou d'emploi, ou de prendre toute autre décision importante; enfin, respecter les lois.

D'autres conditions peuvent être imposées, par exemple, s'abstenir de boissons alcooliques ou se tenir éloigné de certaines personnes dont l'influence serait jugée mauvaise.

A mesure que le comportement du libéré conditionnel s'améliorera, certaines conditions pourront être enlevées ou changées pour lui accorder plus de liberté.

LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est composée d'un président et de quatre membres nommés par le gouvernement pour une période de dix ans.

C'est un organisme autonome dont le président relève du solliciteur général. La Commission est aidée dans son travail par un personnel connu sous le nom de Service national des libérations conditionnelles.

Objectifs de la commission

Les buts que se propose la Commission des libérations conditionnelles sont, dans la mesure du possible, d'encourager les détenus à devenir des citoyens respectueux des lois et de les y aider en leur accordant la libération conditionnelle; de traiter le criminel plutôt que le crime; de s'occuper des prisonniers individuellement et non en tant que membres d'un groupe; de juger chaque cas objectivement, pour ce qu'il vaut et selon les circonstances qui s'y appliquent; de faire preuve de souplesse en évitant l'application rigoureuse ou arbitraire de règles de pratique; d'avoir le sens des réalités et de faire preuve de sens commun et d'efficacité dans ses rapports avec les délinquants; d'éviter de donner l'impression que la libération conditionnelle constitue un régime de punition à l'endroit des détenus et qu'elle est à base d'indulgence et de clemence; d'examiner chaque cas en attribuant plus d'importance au comportement futur du délinquant qu'à ses actions passées; d'assurer la surveillance nécessaire à la protection du public et à la réhabilitation des libérés conditionnels, et bien indiquer que la peine vise la correction et l'amendement plutôt que la vengeance ou la rétribution.

LE SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles s'est attachée à personnel, connu sous le nom de Service national des libérations conditionnelles, qui est réparti entre le bureau principal, à Ottawa, et les treize bureaux régionaux établis à travers le Canada.

En 1965, le personnel comprenait 116 personnes, soit 11 de plus qu'en

Le personnel du bureau principal se compose de 55 employés. Il comprend un directeur exécutif qui fait aussi fonction de secrétaire de la Commission; un adjoint, qui est également chef des services régionaux; un administrateur; des chefs chargés de la préparation des cas et de la surveillance des libérés conditionnels; le surveillant des trois divisions géographiques du pays (Ouest, Centre et Est); les surveillants du dépôt central des dossiers et du service sténographique; un agent d'information.

TABLES DES MATIÈRES

Page

VANT-PROPOS.....	(iii)
Généralités.....	(iii)
Taux de succès.....	(iii)

COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS.....	1
CONDITIONNELLES.....	1

Objectifs de la Commission.....	1
LE SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS.....	1
CONDITIONNELLES.....	1

Bureau principal.....	1
Bureau régionaux.....	2

LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE	2
------------------------------------	---

Sa signification	2
------------------------	---

LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES ACCORDÉES.....	3
--	---

Graphique	3
-----------------	---

DÉFINITIONS.....	4
------------------	---

LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE MINIMUM	5
---	---

PROJET SPÉCIAL VISANT LES TOXICOMANES.....	5
--	---

SURVEILLANCE.....	6
-------------------	---

VIOLATION DE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE.....	7
--	---

REVOCATION ET DÉCHEANCE.....	7
------------------------------	---

ÉCONOMIE DE FONDS PUBLICS.....	8
--------------------------------	---

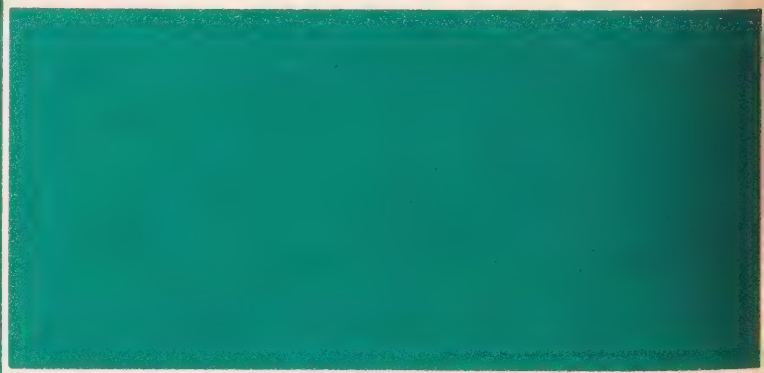
REMERCIEMENTS	9
---------------------	---

ORGANIGRAMME	10
--------------------	----

ONNÉES STATISTIQUES.....	11
--------------------------	----



COMMISSION
NATIONALE
DES LIBERTÉS
CONSTITUTIONNELLES



CANADA



31 DÉCEMBRE 1966

41
55



CANADA

Government
Publications

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

DECEMBER 31 1966





NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY
LIBRARY

To the Honourable L.T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor General of Canada

Sir:

I have the honour to present the report of the National Parole Board for the year ending December 31, 1966.

Respectfully submitted,

T.G. Street

Ottawa, Canada.
June, 1967



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Chairman — T. George Street, Q.C.

Members — J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
Edouard Dion, Q.C.
Miss Mary Louise Lynch, Q.C.
Georges A. Tremblay

Secretary — Frank P. Miller

"You cannot train men for freedom in conditions of captivity."

Sir Alexander Patterson

* * *

"If you do not remedy the conditions producing criminals, the vigorous execution of justice will be in vain."

Sir Thomas More

* * *

"Are too many persons being sent to penitentiaries who could more effectively be helped by treatment in the community? If the answer is yes, then we must consider the merits of expanding our parole operation."

L. T. Pennell, Solicitor General

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1967

Cat. No.: J9 1-1966

SUMMARY FOR 1966

During 1966, the National Parole Board granted 2,496 paroles, an increase of 198 over 1965.

This includes 101 temporary paroles and 205 minimum paroles.

Parole was granted to 31% of the eligible inmates, as compared to 23% in 1965.

During the year, the Board members made a total of 10,431 various decisions.

There were 4,392 inmates in federal institutions eligible to be considered for parole in 1966. Of these, 1,659 or 38% were reviewed automatically, although they did not apply.

There were 2,733 inmates of federal prisons who did apply and 1,114 or 41% of them were granted parole.

In provincial prisons, where cases are not reviewed unless application is made 3,555 inmates were considered and of these 1,382 or 39% were granted parole, 12% more than in 1965.

Therefore, of the 6,288 inmates who applied, parole was granted to about 39% or 13% more than in 1965.

SUCCESS RATE

In the last eight years the Board has granted parole to 17,166 inmates.

Of these only 1,826 violated their parole and were returned to prison.

Of this number 920 had their paroles revoked while the other 906 forfeited their paroles by committing another offence.

This means that during the last eight years, almost 90% successfully completed their parole periods satisfactorily.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board is composed of a Chairman and four members, appointed by the government in council, each for a period of ten years. It is an autonomous body with the Chairman reporting to the Solicitor General.

Board Policy

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible;

To encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole.

To treat the offender rather than the offence.

To deal with the offenders as individuals, not as members of a group.

To judge each case objectively according to its merits and circumstances.

To be flexible and avoid the use of any rigid or arbitrary rules of practice.

To be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders.

To avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency.

To consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past.

To provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for paroled inmates.

To emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment rather than vengeance or retribution.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the National Parole Board is directed and administered from the Board's Head Office at Ottawa.

There is also a staff of Parole Service Officers located in 16 Regional and District Offices situated in the larger urban centres and within easy access of the major penal and reform institutions. Offices are located at Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Laval, Quebec, Granby, Moncton and Halifax.

Three of these, Abbotsford, B.C.; Laval and Granby, Quebec were established in 1966. It is planned to open several additional offices in 1967.

The work of the Parole Board was greatly facilitated during 1966 by the addition of 47 new staff positions bringing our total establishment to 190. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding suitably qualified persons for appointment as Parole Service Officers and several positions remained unfilled at the end of the year. Nevertheless the increase in staff is a significant factor in accelerating the processing of applications thereby increasing the number of paroles the Board was able to grant.

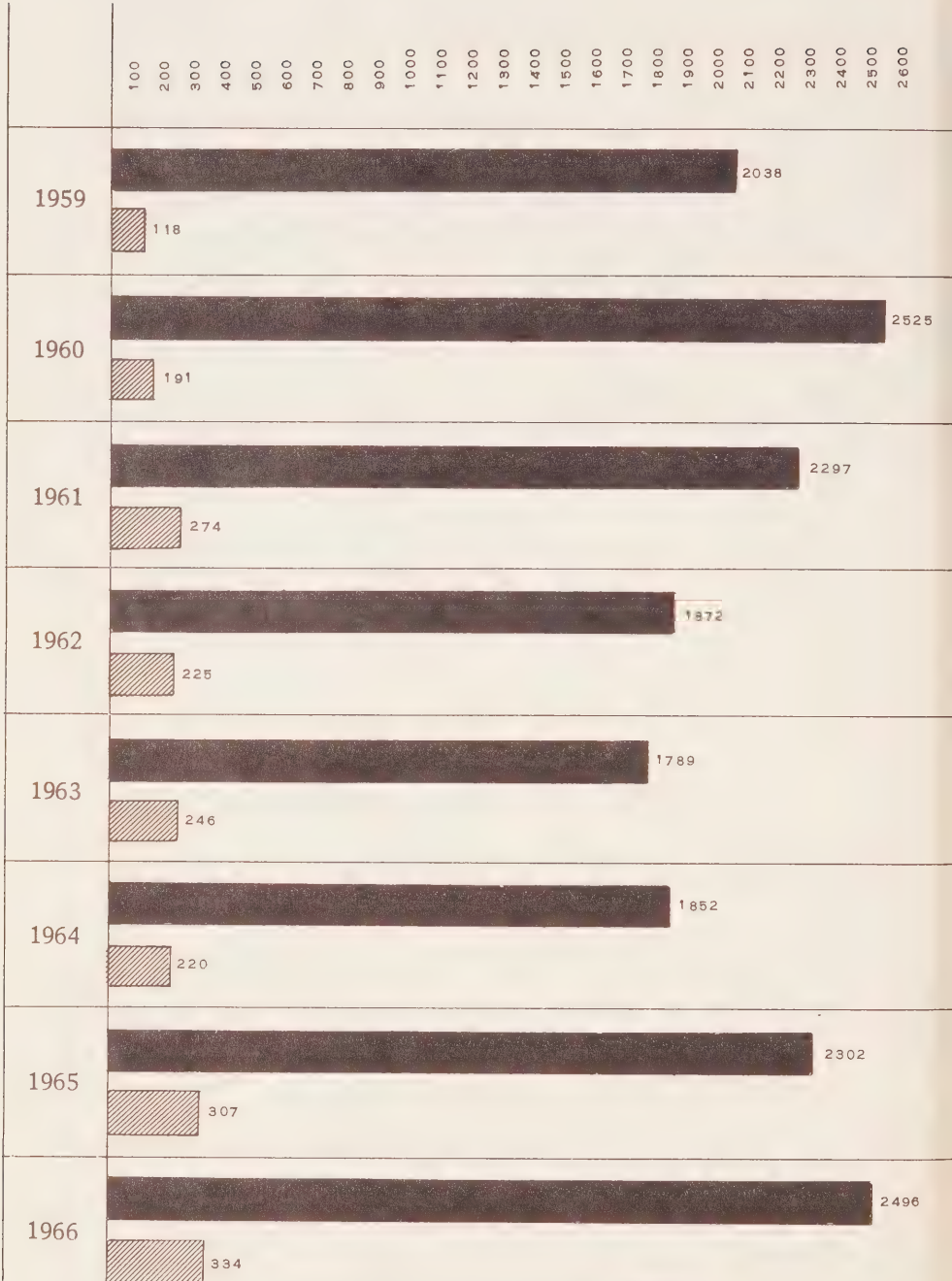
The staff performs a dual function in assisting the Board. Parole Service officers conduct investigations, interview inmates, gather and assess reports from other agencies and compile a comprehensive summary and analysis for consideration by the Board.

Where parole is granted the Parole Service Officer undertakes himself or arranges with some other agency, an appropriate program of supervision and control to assist the rehabilitation of the paroled inmate while protecting the public against a return to criminal activity.

A conference of Regional Representatives and Senior Officers and Supervisors from Head Office was held at the Civil Service Commission Staff Training Centre at Carleton Place in September. A thorough review of operational procedures was undertaken and a number of modifications were adopted. These changes in procedures are designed to provide for greater decentralization of responsibility to Regional and District Offices for investigations and preparation of reports required in submitting cases for consideration by the Board. It is expected that these measures will further reduce the time required for consideration and decision on applications for parole.

PAROLES GRANTED

Graph



This graph shows paroles granted  and paroles
or
revoked and forfeited  for the years 1959 to 1966

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE ON PAROLE?

An inmate selected for parole must sign a parole agreement. The conditions include that he be under authority of a parole service representative; to report on a regular basis to the representative or local police; accept supervision, assistance or instruction by the supervisor; maintain steady employment; obtain permission to make any change in place of residence, employment or other major decisions, and to obey the law.

There may be special conditions added, such as abstaining from alcoholic beverages or keeping away from certain individuals who may be considered a bad influence.

As the paroled inmate continues under supervision and shows improvement, some conditions of his parole may be removed or changed to allow him more freedom.

DEFINITIONS

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in the parole service.

Definition of Terms

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations;

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole;

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended;

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations;

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years;

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases;

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period;

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole;

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted;

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life;

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when an offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole;

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehavior or a breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement.

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation.

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than the Regional Representative.

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community.

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is not usually arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible.

Temporary Parole: as the name implies is a parole granted for a limited period of time, during the serving of the sentence, to permit an inmate to leave the institution to attend school, look for employment or for some other rehabilitative purpose.

MINIMUM PAROLE

Minimum parole allows a prisoner to be released one month earlier for every year of his sentence, up to a total of six months. Thus, if he is serving a two-year sentence and would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16½ months, he can be released after serving only 14 months. However, he will be under supervision for at least eight months.

While this measure, begun in October 1964, allows the Board to parole more inmates, it actually protects society to a greater degree by prolonged supervision of the offender.

During 1966 there were 205 inmates granted minimum parole.

Of this number 13 forfeited parole and 14 paroles were revoked.

This indicated 87% were still successful at the end of 1966 in working toward the completion of their parole periods.

MANDATORY PAROLE

Solicitor General L. T. Pennell has said, "If we consider that those who now qualify can benefit from our parole program, surely the great bulk of the presently unqualified could benefit even more.

"Possibly the time has come when we must give serious consideration to amending the Parole Act so that all those being released and who did not either qualify or apply for parole would be placed under a form of mandatory parole for at least a period equal to the statutory remission; that is to say, one-third of their sentences."

SPECIAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION PROJECT

The National Parole Board set up the first Special Narcotic Addiction Project (referred to as SNAP) in British Columbia in 1961. A group of 16 criminal addicts, who would not normally have been released on parole, were released in that first project.

This was the first experiment of its kind in Canada.

In December 1963, seven of the 16 were still living within the community. Nine paroles had been revoked, but only two of these for further offences.

In the second phase of this experiment, 24 men were released under somewhat tighter controls between June and December of 1964.

From this group, at the end of 1966, 16 were still living within the community. Eight paroles had been revoked, but only one for committing a further offence.

Some of the SNAP I and SNAP II groups have now completed their paroles. Out from both projects at the end of 1966, there was a total of 17 men still under supervision.

Ten inmates from the Pilot Treatment Unit of the new Matsqui Institution in B.C. were paroled between November 18 and December 16, 1966.

They comprise the SNAP III group and will be studied very closely in an attempt to research the effects of the intensive group therapy program which they completed in the institution.

The results look favorable so far, although one paroled inmate had to be suspended due to excessive drinking.

This group appears even more highly motivated and better prepared for parole than the first two groups.

Co-operating with the Parole Board were the Penitentiary Service, Narcotics Addiction Foundation, R.C.M. Police, the Vancouver police and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

* * * *

"That we should have, indeed must have, an overall willingness to make full-scale experiments in all phases of the correctional system."

Fauteux Commission

DOUKHOBOR PROJECT

In an effort to assist Doukhobor inmates rehabilitate themselves in society the National Parole Board set up a special project and released 60 into various communities, under close supervision, during 1966.

At the end of the year only one Doukhobor had seriously violated his parole by being convicted of impaired driving. There were several minor infractions such as failure to report, and leaving the area without permission. No paroles were suspended or revoked.

The largest number, 20, were paroled in Vancouver. The remainder were scattered across the country in ones and twos, working at various occupations such as general laborers, log booming, machine shop, brick laying, baking, carpentry and park maintenance.

Up to the end of 1966, six had shown interest in trade training and one was in training at the B.C. Technical institute.

In December 1966, a special meeting was held in Vancouver with a number of the paroled Doukhobors and representatives from trade unions, John Howard Society, police, news media, Department of Manpower and vocational school counsellors. The main purpose of the meeting was in setting up contacts between the paroled Doukhobors and those interested in their rehabilitation.

SERVICE RELATIONSHIP CONFERENCE

The National Parole Service held a conference on service relationships with representatives of after-care agencies from across Canada at Kingston in October. The three-day meeting was held at Calderwood, the Penitentiary Service staff training college. It was attended by 50 delegates, including Parole Service staff.

There were representatives from the John Howard Societies, Association of Social Rehabilitation Agencies, Quebec; Elizabeth Fry Society, Salvation Army, Canadian Committee on Corrections and the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Theme of the conference was "Intercommunication" and its purpose was "to develop improved standards of service in parole as a result of fuller understanding of each organization's problems and responsibilities."

SUPERVISION

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board. Their duties vary from helping paroled inmates with everyday problems to counselling, guidance, advice and ensuring that they do not violate their parole conditions. Supervisors must report any infractions if they occur.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance; the casework type of approach and the authoritative approach. After-care agencies often help paroled inmates, as well as discharged inmates, find employment.

Regional representatives of the National Parole Board interview parole applicants, brief them about parole, assist them with their applications, the preparation of post-release plans and assess them as parole risks. They are stationed in 16 cities across Canada so they can provide expedient and effective service in their respective areas.

The Regional representative has jurisdiction over all paroled inmates in his area, with authority to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and can issue Warrants of Suspension. In some cases he directly supervises the paroled inmate and is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

These regional officers are in constant touch with the Board and implement the policy of the Board in their areas. They are always available to the general public and all authorities in the correctional field.

By ensuring that paroled inmates behave within society, the protection of the public is assured.

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by suspension, revocation or forfeiture.

Suspension

A Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional representative. This is done when the arrest of a paroled inmate is considered necessary to prevent a breach of any conditions of parole.

Once apprehended, the paroled inmate is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board to continue or revoke parole.

As knowledge and experience has grown, suspension has been used increasingly.

In 1959 only 18 suspensions were issued, compared to 323 in 1966.

Appreciation is due the R.C.M. Police and the courts for their close and efficient co-operation in this regard.

REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES

A parole is automatically forfeited once the paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence carrying a sentence of two years or more, committed while he was on parole. This is so, even though he may not be convicted of such an offence until after his parole period has expired.

Revocation of parole results from many causes. Here are a few:

Leaving the area without permission (whereabouts unknown)

Lack of co-operation with the supervisor.

Misconduct.

Excessive use of liquor.

Refusal to work, or leaving employment without permission.

Neglect to provide family support.

Failure to report to police.

Regulations such as these serve two purposes. They give the paroled inmate guidelines by which to plan his rehabilitation. They also protect the public if the paroled inmate is not living up to the standards set for him.

This is in contrast to an inmate released at the end of his sentence who is then free of any control.

The supervision of a paroled inmate often means the difference between his rehabilitation or a return to crime.

PUBLIC SAVING

Parole is not only effective in the protection of the public and rehabilitation of the released offender, but it is also economical in terms of public savings to the taxpayer.

Our present penitentiary population is about 7,000 men and 120 women.

If inmates in provincial institutions, serving more than six months for offences against federal statutes were accepted into federal prisons, it would add almost 4,000 more to the penitentiary population.

It is also expected that under pressure from the growth in the general population of Canada, the penitentiary population can grow to 9,000 by 1970.

Five new medium security institutions are being built across Canada, costing between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 each to construct. This means it is costing the Canadian taxpayer about \$22,000 a cell to build these new institutions.

The cost of operating prisons in Canada is about \$3,000 for EACH inmate.

The cost of operating Canada's parole system is only about \$1,500,000 a year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Chairman and Members of the Board and staff made 21 speeches, 7 radio and television interviews across the country, and there were numerous news releases to the press during the year.

Considerable liaison was continued with the judiciary, provincial authorities, police departments, federal and provincial institutions and after-care agencies in all the provinces.

Board Members and their representatives from Headquarters attended such conferences as the Congress of Corrections in Baltimore; the National Institute Crime and Delinquency in Atlantic City; and the British Columbia Magistrates' Annual Meeting.

The Chairman visited the Home Office in London, England in company with the Solicitor General, to carry out a study of the methods of research and effects of sentencing in England.

Parole Board Film

A new film entitled "The Squarejohns", by the National Film Board concerning the work of the National Parole Board, went into production in the fall and will be available for public showing early in 1967.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Parole Board appreciates the assistance in its work by many organizations and individuals.

These include the federal and provincial authorities, the judiciary, R.C. Police, provincial and municipal police forces, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after-care agencies, the general public and the staff of the parole service.

STATISTICS

This report does not contain the extensive statistics compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and which will be made available to us in May 1967.

For those interested, these will be published separately and will be available upon request.

Further information concerning the work of the National Parole Board and requests for brochures, articles and films, may be obtained by writing the Information Officer, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Canada.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

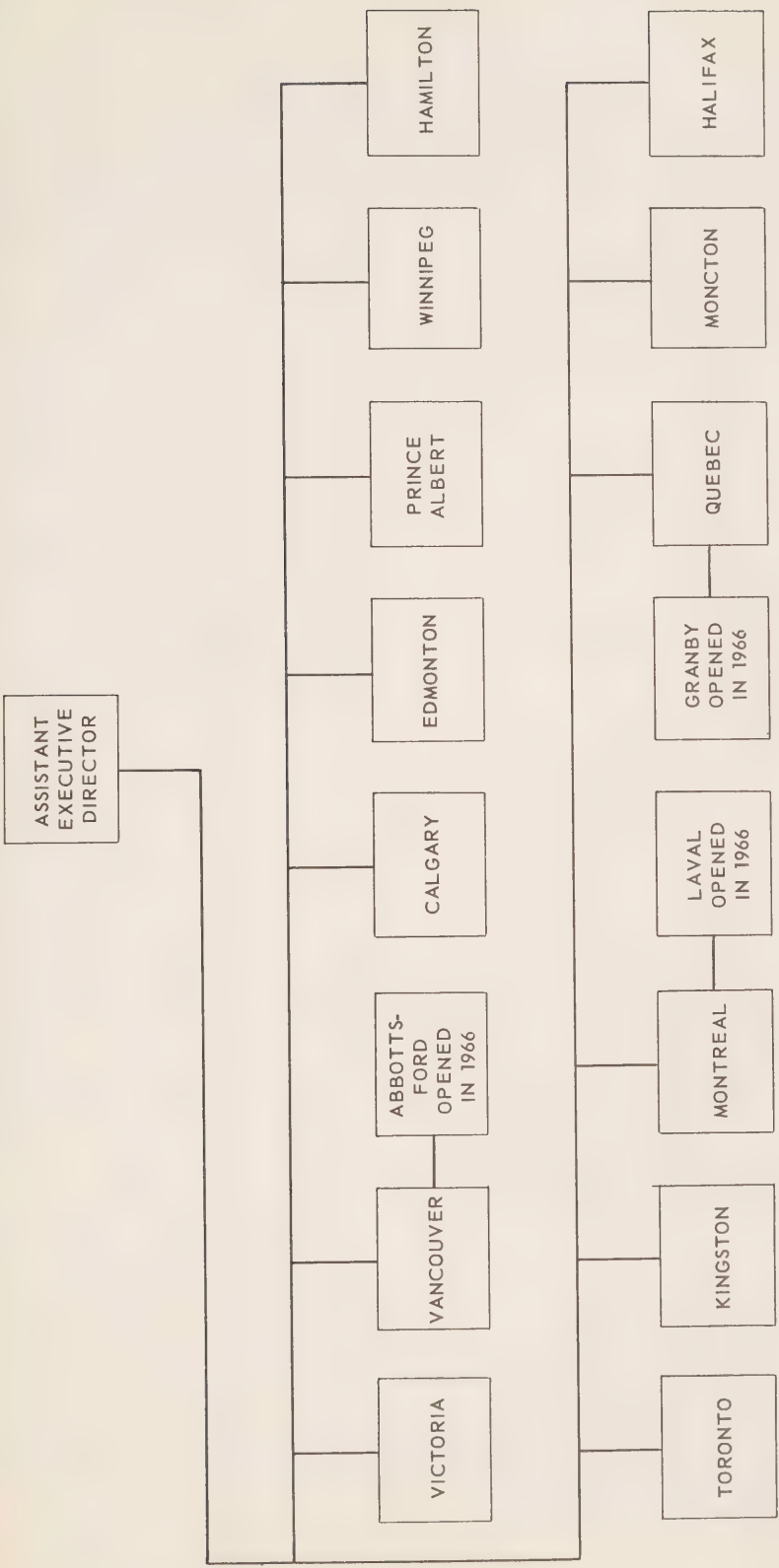


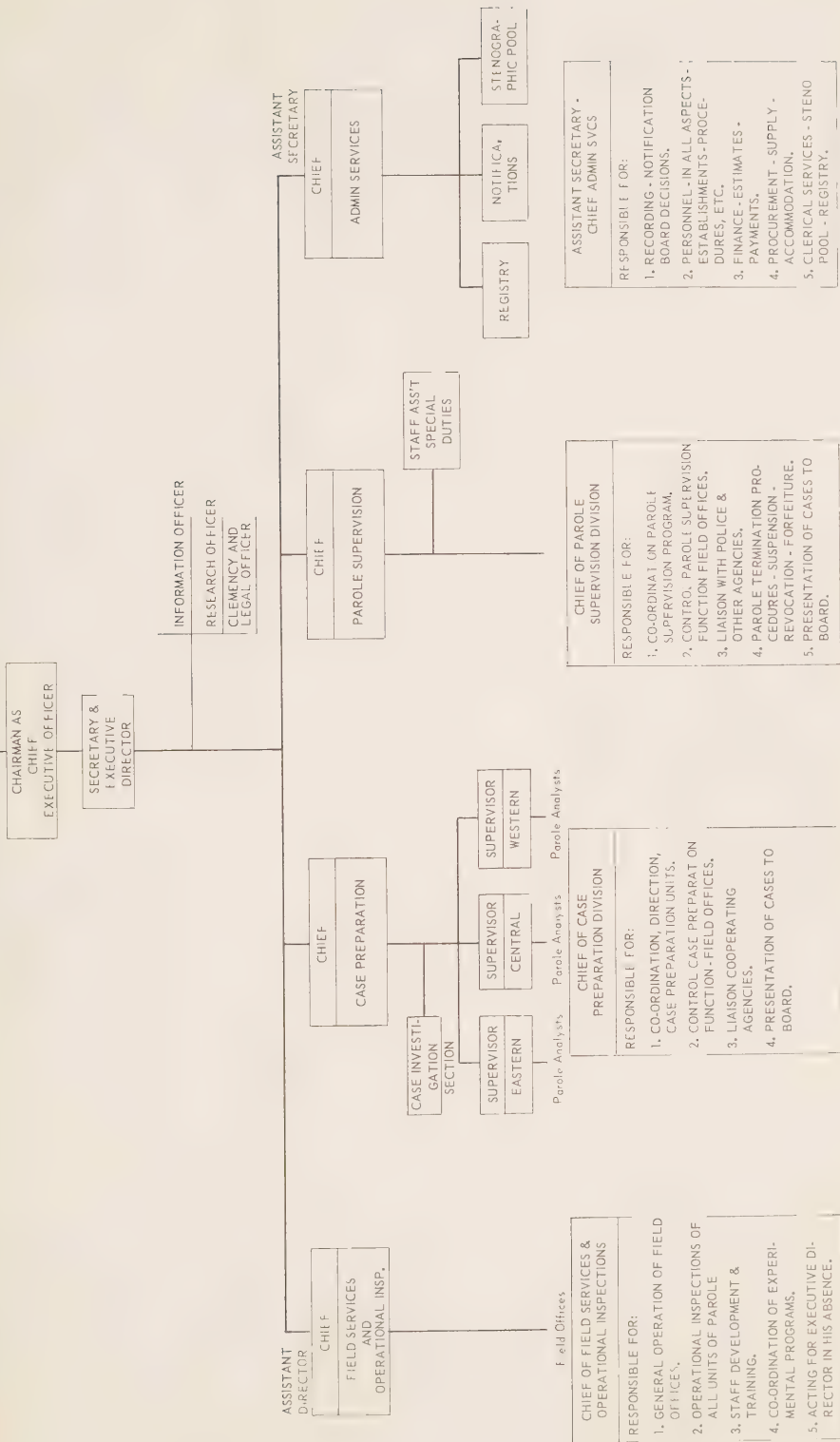
TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1966

Board Decisions	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Board Decisions	9,048	9,560	9,982	10,868	10,431
Parole Denied:					
Automatic Review (APR).....	1,384	1,738	1,875	1,829	1,499
Following Application:					
Parole Denied	3,693	3,944	4,212	3,696	2,861
Gradual Parole Denied.....	1	—	—	—	—
Short Parole Denied	5	—	1	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	2	1	—	—	—
Parole Deferred:					
Automatic Review (APR).....	182	135	160	136	161
Following Application	473	432	472	553	681
Minimum Parole in Principle	—	—	—	598	441
Parole Granted (all types):					
Ordinary	1,562	1,504	1,511	1,755	2,041
With Gradual	30	15	17	21	20
For Deportation.....	29	37	37	27	31
Short	168	169	123	102	80
Temporary.....	83*	64	66	87	101
Parole Cancelled:					
Parole Cancelled	24	17	18	25	42
Parole with Gradual Cancelled.....	2	—	1	—	—
Short Parole Cancelled	1	1	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled.....	1	—	1	1	1
Minimum Parole in Principle Cancelled.....	—	—	—	—	51
Parole Modified	67	23	17	18	17
Parole Reduced	19	12	11	17	15
Parole Suspended	1	—	—	—	—
Suspended and Continued	40	55	46	63	79
Suspended and Revoked.....	83	104	112	156	153
Suspended and Forfeited	28	19	36	46	71
Suspended and Revoked & Forfeited	4	—	1	6	4
Parole Revoked	23	22	7	12	9
Parole Forfeited	86	101	64	92	101
Parole Revoked & Forfeited	1	—	—	—	2
Parole Reinstated.....	4	5	8	9	20
Parole Revoked Cancelled	4	1	—	4	—
Parole Forfeited Cancelled.....	1	1	2	1	2
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled.....	—	3	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	761	871	766	1,114	1,407
No Action	147	126	153	207	236
Prohibited from Driving:					
Suspension Granted (Fav.)	50	69	85	121	118
Suspension Refused (Adv.).....	84	84	159	172	142
Sentence of Lashes:					
Sentence Remitted (Fav.)	2	2	8	—	5
Remission Refused (Adv.).....	3	5	13	—	1

*Includes 14 Gradual Parole

BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	CHAIRMAN AS BOARD CHAIRMAN	BOARD MEMBER AND VICE CHAIRMAN	BOARD MEMBER
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NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE



COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION (LE PRÉSIDENT)	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION (VICE-PRÉSIDENT)	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION
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SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

AGENT EXÉCUTIF EN CHEF
(LE PRÉSIDENT)

SECRÉTAIRE ET
DIRECTEUR
EXÉCUTIF

AGENT
D'INFORMATION
AGENT DE RECHERCHE
ANALYSTE JURIDIQUE -
CLEMENTINE

DIRECTEUR

ADJOINT

CHEF
DIVISION DES BUREAUX
RÉGIONAUX ET DU CON-
TRÔLE DES OPÉRATIONS

CHEF
DIVISION DES ENQUÊTES

CHEF
SURVEILLANCE DES CAS

CHEF
SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIFS

SECRÉTAIRE
ADJOINT

DIVISION DES
ENQUÊTES

SURVEILLANT
EST

SURVEILLANT
CENTRE

SURVEILLANT
OUEST

ANALYSTES ANALYSTES ANALYSTES

ADJOINT
CHARGÉ DE
FONCTIONS
SPÉCIALES

ARCHIVES

NOTIFICA-
TIONS

CENTRE
STENO-
DACTYLO-
GRAPHIQUE

CHEF DES SERVICES RÉGIONAUX
ET DU CONTRÔLE DES OPÉRATIONS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. BON FONCTIONNEMENT DES BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX
2. CONTRÔLE DE TOUTES LES ÉLÉMENTS DU SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES
3. PERFECTIONNEMENT ET FORMATION DU PERSONNEL
4. COORDINATION DES PROGRAMES D'ÉPURATION
5. SUFFISANCE DE L'ABSENCE DU

CHEF DE LA DIVISION D'ÉTUDE
DES CAS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. COORDINATION ET DIRECTION DES ÉLÉMENTS D'ÉTUDE DES CAS
2. RÉGIE DES FONCTIONS RELATIVES À L'ÉTUDE DES CAS RÉGIONAUX BUREAUX
3. LIAISON AVEC LES ORGANISMES INTERESSÉS
4. PRÉSENTATION DES CAS À LA COMMISSION

CHEF DE LA DIVISION DE
SURVEILLANCE DES CAS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

1. PROGRAMME DE COORDINATION DE LA SURVEILLANCE DES CAS
2. RÉGIE DES FONCTIONS DE SURVEILLANCE DES CAS RÉGIONAUX
3. LIAISON AVEC LA POLICE ET AUTRES ORGANISMES
4. PROCÉDURE D'ARRÊT DE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE: DÉCHÉANCE - REVOCATION -
5. PRÉSENTATION DES CAS À LA COMMISSION

SECRÉTAIRE ADJOINT ET CHEF
DES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS

RESPONSABILITÉS:

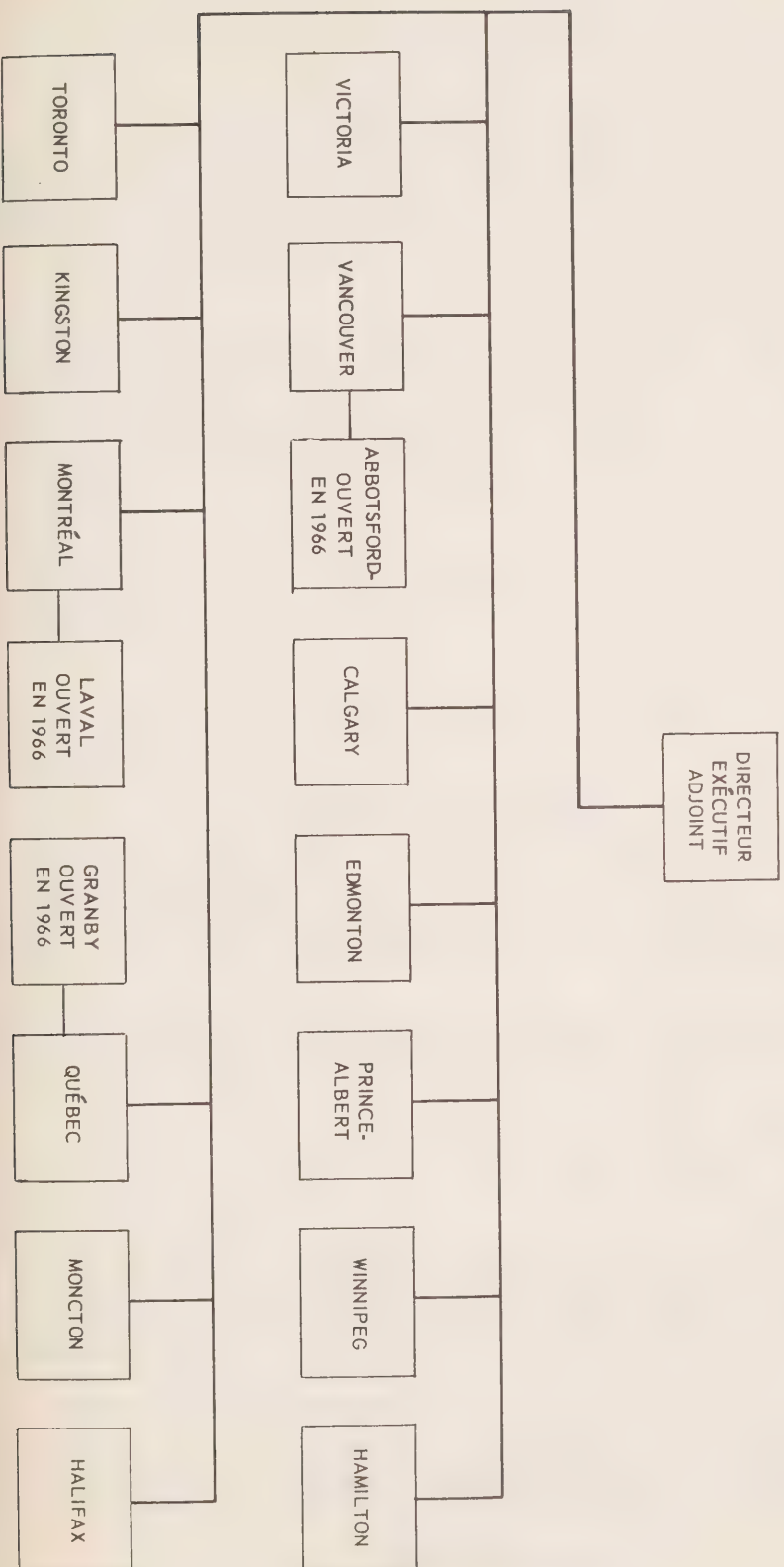
1. ENREGISTREMENT ET NOTIFICATION DES DÉCISIONS DE LA COMMISSION
2. PERSONNEL (TOUTS LES ASPECTS), FORMALITÉS ETC. CADRES, PRÉVISIONS BUDGETAIRES, DÉBOURSE
3. FINANCE, APPROUVATION DES AMÉLIORATIONS DES ÉCRITURES
4. SERVICE DES ÉCRITURES
5. SERVICE DE STENO-DACTYLO-GRAPHIE, ARCHIVES

TABLEAU 1 - RÉSUMÉ STATISTIQUE COMPARÉ, 1966

Décisions de la Commission					Décisions de la Commission				
1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
9,048	9,560	9,982	10,868	10,431	1,384	1,738	1,875	1,829	1,496
Libérations automatiques					Libérations automatiques				
Libérations refusées					Libérations refusées				
Libérations refusées	3,693	3,944	4,212	3,696	2,867	—	—	—	—
Libérations progressives refusées	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libérations de courte durée refusées	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libérations temporaires refusées	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Libérations différées					Libérations différées				
Revisions automatiques	182	135	160	136	163				
A la suite d'une demande:	473	432	472	553	682				
Libérations Minimum en Principe	—	—	—	598	447				
Ordinaires	1,562	1,504	1,511	1,755	2,041				
Précédées d'une libération progressive	30	15	17	21	26				
Pour déportation	29	37	37	27	37				
De courte durée	168	169	123	102	86				
Temporaires	83*	64	66	87	101				
Libérations annulées									
Libérations annulées	24	17	18	25	42				
Libérations précédées de libérations									
progressives annulées	2	—	1	—	—				
Libérations de courte durée annulées	1	1	—	—	—				
Libérations temporaires annulées	—	—	—	—	5				
Libérations Min. en Princ. annulées	—	—	—	—	55				
Libérations modifiées	67	23	17	18	17				
Libérations mitigées	19	12	11	17	15				
Libérations suspendues	1	—	—	—	—				
Libérations suspendues et maintenues	40	55	46	63	79				
et révoquées	83	104	112	156	153				
et frappées de déchéance	28	19	36	46	71				
et révoquées et frappées de déchéance	4	—	1	6	4				
Libérations révoquées	23	22	7	12	9				
Libérations frappées de déchéance	86	101	64	92	101				
Libérations révoquées et frappées de déchéance	1	—	—	—	2				
Libérations rétablies	4	5	8	9	20				
Annulations de révoications	4	4	—	4	—				
Annulations de déchéances	1	1	2	1	2				
Annulations de suspensions et de révoications	—	3	—	—	—				
Libérations réservées	761	871	766	1,114	1,407				
Libérations Action	147	126	153	207	236				
Interdictions de conduire									
Suspensions accordées	50	69	83	121	118				
Suspensions refusées	84	84	159	172	142				
Annulations au foudet									
Remise de peine	2	2	8	—	5				
Remise de peine refusée	3	5	13	—	1				

compris 14 libérations progressives

ORGANISATION DES BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX



REMERCIEMENTS

La gratitude de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est acquise à plusieurs organismes et particuliers pour l'assistance qu'elle nous a reçue.

Parmi ceux-là, il faut compter les autorités fédérales et provinciales, la magistrature, la Gendarmerie royale, les corps policiers provinciaux et municipaux, le personnel des institutions pénales, les agents des services provinciaux de liberté surveillée et de libération conditionnelle, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, les services d'assistance post-pénale, le grand public et le personnel du Service lui-même.

STATISTIQUE

Le présent rapport ne contient pas les données statistiques complètes annuellement par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique et qui nous seront communiquées en mai 1967.

Toutes ces données seront contenues dans une autre brochure publiée séparément, qui sera mise à la disposition de tous ceux qu'elle intéressera. D'autres renseignements relatifs au travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, de même que des brochures, des articles et les films, seront adressés à ceux qui en feront la demande par écrit à: L'agent d'information, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, Ottawa (Canada).

ECONOMIE DE FONDS PUBLICS

Le régime des libérations conditionnelles s'avère efficace non seulement pour protéger le public et réhabiliter les détenus libérés, mais aussi parce qu'il permet d'économiser les deniers des contribuables.

Notre population pénitentiaire actuelle est d'environ 7,000 hommes et 120 femmes.

Si les détenus qui purgent des peines de plus de six mois pour des infractions aux lois fédérales étaient dans les prisons fédérales, au lieu de purger leur peine dans les prisons provinciales, la population pénitentiaire augmenterait d'environ 4,000.

Il est également à prévoir que, vu l'accroissement normal de la population du Canada, le nombre des détenus dans les institutions fédérales s'accroîtra jusqu'à 9,000 en 1970.

On érige actuellement dans divers endroits du Canada cinq institutions à sécurité moyenne, au coût de 8 à 9 millions de dollars chacune. Le contribuable canadien doit donc déboursier en moyenne \$22,000 par cellule pour ériger ces nouvelles institutions.

Le maintien des prisons au Canada coûte environ \$3,000 pour chaque détenu. D'autre part, il n'en coûte qu'environ un million et demi par année pour maintenir un régime de libération conditionnelle au Canada.

RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES

Le président et les membres de la Commission, de même que le personnel, ont prononcé 21 causeries, ont accordé 7 entrevues radiodiffusées et télévisées d'un bout à l'autre du pays et de nombreux bulletins de nouvelles ont été communiqués à la presse au cours de l'année.

On a continué d'assurer un service de liaison efficace avec la magistrature, les autorités provinciales, les corps de police, les institutions fédérales et provinciales et les services d'assistance post-pénale dans toutes les provinces. Les membres de la Commission et leurs délégués du bureau d'Ottawa ont assisté à des conférences telles que celles du *Congress of Corrections*, à Baltimore; du *National Institute on Crime and Delinquency*, à Atlantic City et à la réunion annuelle des *British Columbia Magistrates*. Le président est allé visiter le ministre de l'Intérieur à Londres, en compagnie du solliciteur général, dans le but d'entreprendre une étude des méthodes de recherches et des effets des condamnations, en Angleterre.

Un film sur la Libération Conditionnelle

L'Office national du film a commencé à tourner à l'automne une nouvelle séquence filmée intitulée "The Squarejohns" pour illustrer le travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles; on pourra la montrer au public dès le début de 1967.

* (Le titre de la version française n'était pas encore établi).

Immédiatement après son arrestation, le libéré conditionnel est retourné en prison en attendant que la Commission rétablisse la libération ou la révoque. Les connaissances et l'expérience acquises font qu'on a recours à la suspension de plus en plus souvent.

En 1966, 323 suspensions ont été ordonnées, alors qu'il n'y en avait eu que 18 en 1959.

A ce propos, la coopération aussi étroite qu'efficace de la Gendarmerie royale et des différents tribunaux mérite d'être mentionnée.

RÉVOCATION ET DÉCHÉANCE DE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Un détenu en libération conditionnelle perd automatiquement ce privilège, s'il est déclaré coupable d'un acte criminel entraînant une peine de deux ans ou plus, commis alors qu'il était en libération conditionnelle, même si la déclaration de culpabilité n'est prononcée qu'après l'expiration de sa période de libération conditionnelle.

Voici quelques-unes des raisons pour lesquelles la libération conditionnelle peut être révoquée:

- Départ du territoire sans permission et sans informer les autorités des allées et venues.
- Manque de collaboration avec le surveillant.
- Mauvaise conduite.
- Abus des boissons alcooliques.
- Refus de travailler ou abandon de l'emploi sans permission.
- Défaut de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille.
- Omission de se présenter à la police.

Des règles comme celles-là servent deux objets. Elles guident le libéré conditionnel dans les projets qu'il doit faire en vue de sa réhabilitation. Elles protègent aussi le public par les sanctions qu'elles imposent au libéré conditionnel qui ne se conforme pas aux normes de conduite qu'on lui a fixées.

On peut constater le contraste qui existe entre un tel libéré et le détenu chargé à la fin de sa sentence et qui n'est tenu de rendre compte de ses actes à personne.

La surveillance d'un libéré conditionnel représente souvent toute la différence entre la réhabilitation et la récidive.

Dans la majorité des cas, un représentant régional autorisé par la Commission émet un mandat de suspension et d'appréhension chaque fois que l'arrestation d'un détenu libéré est jugée nécessaire ou désirable pour prévenir un manquement aux conditions de la libération.

Suspension

Une libération conditionnelle peut être interrompue ou prendre fin avant la date normale d'expiration par suspension, révocation ou déchéance.

INFRACTIONS À LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

En s'assurant que les détenus en libération conditionnelle se conduisent bien, ils contribuent à la protection du public.

Les représentants régionaux sont en communication constante avec la Commission dont ils appliquent le programme, chacun dans sa région. Ils sont toujours disposés à entendre les observations du public et celles des autorités dans le domaine de la correction.

Les représentants régionaux exercent la juridiction sur tous les détenus libérés conditionnellement dans sa région. Il a aussi l'autorité de modifier certaines conditions du certificat de libération conditionnelle et d'émettre des mandats de suspension. Dans certains cas, il surveille lui-même les libérés conditionnellement. Il est aussi chargé d'établir la liaison entre les fonctionnaires du gouvernement, les autorités provinciales, les tribunaux, la police, les institutions pénales, les officiers de probation et les organismes d'assistance post-pénale ou service sociaux.

Le représentant régional exerce la juridiction sur tous les détenus libérés conditionnellement dans sa région. Il a aussi l'autorité de modifier certaines conditions du certificat de libération conditionnelle et d'émettre des mandats de suspension. Dans certains cas, il surveille lui-même les libérés conditionnellement. Il est aussi chargé d'établir la liaison entre les fonctionnaires du gouvernement, les autorités provinciales, les tribunaux, la police, les institutions pénales, les officiers de probation et les organismes d'assistance post-pénale ou service sociaux.

La surveillance comporte une orientation et une direction suivie, à la fois autoritaire et appropriée à chaque cas particulier. Les organismes d'assistance post-pénale aident souvent les détenus libérés conditionnellement, de même que ceux qui ont purgé la totalité de leur sentence, à trouver de l'emploi.

Les infractions qui peuvent être commises. Les conseils, les informations de leur élargissement. Il est du devoir des surveillants de signaler toute libération sur parole à résoudre leurs problèmes quotidiens, les surveillants doivent les conseiller, les informer et les orienter afin qu'ils ne violent pas les conditions de leur élargissement. Il est du devoir des surveillants de signaler toute

Les surveillants sont d'ordinaire des membres d'organismes d'assistance pénale, des agents provinciaux de probation ou des fonctionnaires de la commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Parfois, ce sont des citoyens dignes de confiance choisis par la Commission. En plus d'aider les

SURVEILLANCE

Le thème de la conférence était "les échanges mutuels" et son but, "l'effectivement des normes de service de libération conditionnelle par une meilleure compréhension des problèmes et des devoirs de chaque organisme".

La société John Howard, l'Association des organismes de réhabilitation pénale de Québec, la Société Elisabeth Fry, l'Armée du salut, le Comité canadien de la réforme pénale et correctionnelle et le Service canadien des pénitenciers y avaient envoyé des représentants.

En octobre, le Service national des libérations conditionnelles a tenu, à Kingston, une conférence sur les relations qui doivent exister avec les représentants des divers organismes de traitement post-pénal du Canada. Cette réunion a eu lieu à Calderwood, collège de formation du personnel du Service des libérations conditionnelles. Cinquante délégués y ont pris part, y compris des membres

CONFÉRENCE SUR LES RELATIONS QUE DOIT ENTREtenir LE SERVICE

Jusqu'à la fin de 1966, six d'entre eux ont paru intéressés à apprendre métier et l'un d'eux fait son apprentissage au B.C. Technical Institute. En décembre 1966, une assemblée spéciale a réuni à Vancouver un certain nombre de Doukhobors libérés conditionnellement et des représentants des syndicats ouvriers, de la John Howard Society, de la police, de la presse, du ministère de la Main-d'œuvre, ainsi que des conseillers des écoles de métiers. Le but principal de cette rencontre était d'établir des relations entre les Doukhobors libérés conditionnellement et ceux qui s'intéressent à leur adaptation.

Le groupe le plus nombreux, vingt détenus, ont été libérés sous condition de flotage du bois, aux travaux mécaniques, à la maçonnerie, dans les pâtisseries, à la menuiserie et à l'entretien des parcs.

Afin d'aider des détenus doukhobors à se réintégrer dans la société, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a mis en oeuvre un projet spécial et elle a libéré 60 de ces détenus dans diverses collectivités, mais sous surveillance étroite, au cours de l'année 1966.

A la fin de l'année, un seul Doukhobor avait manqué gravement aux conditions de sa libération, ayant été reconnu coupable de conduire une automobile en état d'ébriété. Plusieurs se sont rendus coupables de délits mineurs, comme par exemple avoir fait défaut de se présenter, ou avoir quitté le district sans permission. La libération conditionnelle n'a été révoquée ou suspendue dans aucun cas.

PROJET CONCERNANT LES DOUKHOBORS

(Rapport Fautaux)

"Nous devons être animés, en fait il nous faut l'être, d'une volonté sans défaillance de faire des expériences en profondeur à chacune des phases du système correctionnel.

* * * * *

conditionnelles.

et du Bien-être social ont collaboré avec la Commission nationale des libérations

La Service canadien des pénitenciers, la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation*, la Gendarmerie royale, la police de Vancouver et le ministère de la Santé nationale à vivre en liberté conditionnelle.

La motivation du troisième groupe semble beaucoup plus forte que celle des deux premiers groupes et ses membres semblent également mieux préparés à l'abus qu'il faisait de l'alcool.

libération conditionnelle d'un de ces détenus ait dû être suspendue à cause d'abus qu'il faisait de l'alcool.

Jusqu'à maintenant, les résultats semblent encourageants, bien que la libération conditionnelle d'un de ces détenus ait dû être suspendue à cause d'abus qu'il faisait de l'alcool.

Ils font partie du troisième groupe "SNAP" et ils seront placés sous observation très étroite, afin qu'on puisse évaluer les effets que l'application intensive de la thérapie de groupe qu'ils auront subie en institution aura produite sur eux.

Britannique, ont été libérés conditionnellement.

Du 18 novembre au 16 décembre 1966, dix prisonniers qui font partie du centre pilote de traitement de la nouvelle institution Matsqui, en Colombie

mais, à la fin de 1966, il en restait encore 17 sous surveillance.

Un certain nombre des sujets qui composaient le premier et le deuxième groupe "SNAP" ont maintenant terminé leur période de liberté sous condition

Cette mesure, dont l'application remonte au mois d'octobre 1964, permet à la Commission de libérer un plus grand nombre de détenus; en même temps, elle assure à la société une protection plus grande en prolongeant la surveillance à laquelle les délinquants sont soumis de ce fait.

En 1966, la libération conditionnelle minimum a été accordée à 205 détenus. Sur ce nombre, 13 ont causé la déchéance et 14, la révocation de leur libération conditionnelle.

On peut donc conclure que 87 p. 100 se sont rendus au terme de leur libération conditionnelle sans défaillance, au cours de l'année 1966.

LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE OBLIGATOIRE

L'honorable L.T. Pennell, solliciteur général, a dit: "Si nous estimons que ceux qui y sont admissibles peuvent bénéficier de notre régime de libérations conditionnelles, à coup sûr le plus grand nombre de ceux qui ne remplissent pas les conditions pour l'obtenir pourraient en bénéficier bien davantage.

"Il est possible que le temps soit venu pour nous de considérer sérieusement la possibilité de modifier la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus en que tous ceux qui sont élargis sans qu'on ait envisagé de les libérer conditionnellement, ou sans qu'ils aient demandé une telle libération, soient soumis à une certaine forme de libération conditionnelle obligatoire, qui aurait au moins même durée que la rémission statutaire, à savoir, un tiers de leur sentence."

PROJET SPÉCIAL VISANT LES TOXICOMANES

En 1961, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles mettait sur pied le premier projet spécial visant les toxicomanes (SNAP), en Colombie-Britannique. Un groupe de 16 toxicomanes criminels, qui normalement n'auraient pas été libérés conditionnellement, ont fait l'objet du premier projet.

C'était la première fois qu'on tentait une expérience de ce genre au Canada. En décembre 1963, 7 des 16 sujets qui composaient ce premier groupe étaient encore en liberté. Seulement dans deux de neuf cas, la révocation de la libération conditionnelle avait été provoquée par de nouvelles infractions.

Au deuxième stade de cette expérimentation, entre juin et décembre 1964, 16 hommes furent remis en liberté, mais avec des restrictions plus rigides que

Parmi ceux de ce deuxième groupe, 16 étaient encore en liberté à la fin de l'année 1966. On avait dû révoquer la libération conditionnelle dans 8 cas, mais dans un cas seulement un nouveau délit en était cause.

La libération conditionnelle minimum permet d'avancer la date de libération d'un détenu d'un mois par année de sentence, jusqu'à un maximum de six mois. Ainsi, celui qui purge une sentence de deux ans et qui devrait être élargi sa condition après seize mois et demi, peut être libéré après quatorze mois seulement. Cependant, il sera soumis à une surveillance pour huit mois au moins.

LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE MINIMUM

La libération conditionnelle temporaire: Comme son nom l'indique, elle est accordée pour un temps limité au cours de l'incarcération, pour permettre un détenu de s'absenter de l'institution pour aller à l'école, par exemple, ou pour chercher du travail, ou encore pour toute autre fin de réhabilitation. La libération conditionnelle de courte durée — Ordinairement de moins de 30 jours, cette libération vise à faciliter la réhabilitation d'un détenu à qui on offre un emploi stable. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue, d'ordinaire parce qu'elle n'est pas nécessaire ou qu'elle n'est pas possible.

Libération conditionnelle progressive — Autorisation accordée à un détenu lorsque le terme de son incarcération approche, pour l'aider à se réadapter à la vie au sein de la société.

Libération conditionnelle suspendue — Cas où la suspension est ordonnée par la Commission elle-même et non par un représentant régional.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée puis frappée de déchéance — L'ordre de révoquer la libération conditionnelle doit être annulé et remplacé par un ordre qui frappe de déchéance la libération conditionnelle quand cette libération conditionnelle était déjà frappée de déchéance au moment de la révocation.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée — Ordre de la Commission mettant fin à la libération conditionnelle pour mauvaise conduite ou violation des conditions de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle rétablie — La libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance peut être rétablie quand, par exemple, le délit n'est pas grave.

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CE QUE COMPORTE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE?

Le détenu choisi pour une libération conditionnelle est tenu de signer un engagement en conséquence. Il s'engage à se soumettre à l'autorité d'un représentant du Service national des libérations conditionnelles; à se présenter périodiquement au représentant du Service ou à la police locale; à accepter la surveillance, l'aide ou les directives de son surveillant; à travailler assidûment; à obtenir la permission de changer de lieu de résidence ou d'emploi, ou avant d'entreprendre toute autre décision importante; à se soumettre aux lois.

Il se peut que des conditions spéciales lui soient imposées; ainsi, on peut lui interdire l'usage de tout alcool et la fréquentation de certaines gens après avoir exercé sur lui une mauvaise influence.

A mesure que la période de surveillance avance et que le libéré conditionnel donne des preuves d'amélioration, certaines conditions de son engagement peuvent être modifiées, ou même supprimées, pour lui permettre plus de liberté d'action.

DÉFINITIONS

On trouvera ci-dessous la définition de la plupart des expressions que le Service national des libérations conditionnelles emploie couramment:

Définitions des termes

Aucune action — Un fait ou des renseignements nouveaux ne modifient pas une décision antérieure.

Libération conditionnelle annulée — Libération conditionnelle annulée avant l'exécution d'un ordre de libération de la Commission.

Libération conditionnelle maintenue — La Commission ordonne l'annulation de la suspension de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle différée — La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais le cas sera révisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent.

Libération conditionnelle refusée — La libération conditionnelle est refusée et le cas ne sera pas révisé, l'incarcération prenant fin avant deux ans.

Libération conditionnelle en vue de la déportation — Le détenu est déporté ou consent librement à quitter le pays. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue dans ce cas.

Libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance — La libération conditionnelle est automatiquement frappée de déchéance par suite d'un nouvel acte criminel commis pendant la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle accordée — Octroi d'une libération conditionnelle ordinaire, d'une libération conditionnelle de courte durée, d'une libération conditionnelle en vue de la déportation ou d'une libération progressive ou temporaire.

LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES ACCORDÉES

Graphique

100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000
2100
2200
2300
2400
2500
2600

1959

118

2038

1960

191

2525

1961

274

2297

1962

225

1872

1963

246

1789

1964

220

1852

1965

307

2302

1966

334

2496

Le graphique ci-dessus indique le nombre de libérations conditionnelles accordées :

et révoquées ou frappées de déchéance

de 1959 à 1966.

réforme. Ces bureaux sont situés à Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince-Albert, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montréal, Laval, Québec, Granby, Moncton et Halifax.

Les trois bureaux d'Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique) Laval et Granby (Québec) furent fondés en 1966 et on se propose d'en ouvrir quelques autres en 1967.

Le travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles en 1966 a été grandement facilité par l'addition de 47 nouveaux employés qui portent à 190 l'ensemble de son personnel. Il n'a pas été facile de recruter des personnes suffisamment compétentes pour remplir les postes d'agents de libération conditionnelle; quelques-uns de ces postes étaient encore vacants à la fin de l'année. Quoiqu'il en soit, cette addition de personnel est un facteur non négligeable qui a permis d'accélérer l'étude et la disposition des demandes de libération et, par voie de conséquence, de mettre la Commission en mesure d'accorder plus grand nombre de libérations conditionnelles.

Le personnel fait double emploi dans l'aide qu'il apporte à la Commission. Les agents de libération conditionnelle font les enquêtes, accordent des entrevues aux détenus, recueillent et évaluent des rapports provenant d'autres organismes et préparent à l'intention de la Commission un résumé complet et une analyse de chaque cas.

Quand la libération conditionnelle a été accordée, l'agent du Service des libérations conditionnelles se charge lui-même, ou prend les dispositions nécessaires pour qu'un autre organisme le fasse, de préparer un programme approprié de surveillance et de contrôle pour aider le détenu libéré à se réhabiliter tout en protégeant le public contre son retour possible au crime.

Une conférence des représentants régionaux et des fonctionnaires supérieurs surveillants du siège de la Commission s'est tenue au Centre de formation du personnel de la Commission du service civil, à Carleton Place, en septembre. Il y a mis en marche une révision complète des méthodes et adopté un certain nombre de modifications. Ces divers changements sont conçus pour assurer une plus grande décentralisation des attributions afin de confier aux bureaux régionaux et aux bureaux de district les enquêtes et la préparation des rapports requis pour soumettre les cas à la Commission. Il est à prévoir que ces mesures contribueront à réduire encore le temps nécessaire à l'étude et à la décision ayant trait aux demandes de libérations conditionnelles reçues.

LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles se compose président et de quatre membres, nommés par le gouvernement en conseil, pour une période de dix ans. La Commission est un organisme autonome dont le président est comptable au solliciteur général.

Politique de la Commission

Dans la mesure du possible, la Commission se propose:

- a) D'encourager les détenus à devenir des citoyens respectueux des lois et les y aider en leur accordant la libération conditionnelle;
- b) De traiter le criminel plutôt que le crime;
- c) De s'occuper des prisonniers individuels et non en tant que membres d'un groupe;
- d) De juger chaque cas objectivement, à son mérite et selon les circonstances qui s'y appliquent;
- e) De faire preuve de souplesse en évitant l'application rigoureuse ou arbitraire des règles de pratique;
- f) De faire preuve de réalisme, de sens commun et d'efficacité dans ses rapports avec les délinquants;
- g) D'éviter de donner l'impression que la libération conditionnelle constitue un régime de douceur à l'endroit des détenus et qu'elle est à base d'indulgence et de clémence;
- h) D'examiner chaque cas en attribuant plus d'importance au comportement futur du délinquant qu'à ses actions passées;
- i) De fournir la surveillance nécessaire à la protection du public et à ceux qui sont placés en liberté conditionnelle, et
- j) De bien souligner que la peine doit porter davantage sur la correction que sur la vengeance ou la rétribution.

LE SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La direction et l'administration du personnel de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles sont assumées par son siège à Ottawa.

Les agents de libération conditionnelle que la Commission s'est attachés à répartir dans ses 16 bureaux régionaux ou de district, situés dans les grands centres urbains et à proximité des principaux pénitenciers et institutions

Au cours de l'année 1966, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a accordé la libération conditionnelle à 2,496 détenus, soit une augmentation de 198 par rapport à l'année 1965.

Ce nombre comprend 101 libérations temporaires et 205 libérations minimums. La libération conditionnelle a été accordée à 31 p. 100 des détenus admissibles, au regard de 23 p. 100 en 1965.

Au cours de l'année, les membres de la Commission ont rendu 10,431 décisions de toutes sortes.

Il y avait dans les institutions pénitentiaires fédérales 4,392 détenus dont le cas pouvait faire l'objet d'une étude en 1966. Sur ce nombre, 1,659, soit 38 p. 100, furent revus automatiquement, bien que les sujets n'eussent pas fait de demande.

Les autres, au nombre de 2,733, ont demandé à être libérés conditionnellement et 1,114, ou 41 p. 100, l'ont été.

Dans les prisons provinciales, où les cas ne sont revus que si la demande en est faite, 3,555 cas furent étudiés et, sur ce nombre, 1,382, ou 39 p. 100, obtinrent une libération conditionnelle, soit une augmentation de 12 p. 100 sur le chiffre de l'année 1965.

En résumé, la libération conditionnelle fut accordée en 1966 à 39 p. 100 des 6,288 détenus qui en ont fait la demande, soit une augmentation de 13 p. 100 sur le chiffre de l'année précédente.

TAUX DE SUCCÈS

Au cours des huit dernières années, la Commission a accordé la libération conditionnelle à 17,166 détenus.

Parmi eux, 1,826 ont violé les conditions de leur libération et furent réincarcérés.

Sur ce nombre, 920 ont vu leur libération révoquée et 906 ont commis des infractions qui ont entraîné la déchéance de leurs certificats de libération conditionnelle.

En somme, au cours de ces huit années, près de 90 p. 100 des détenus libérés conditionnellement ont fait honneur à leurs engagements pendant leur période d'épreuve.

N° de cat.: J91-1966

OTTAWA, 1967

IMPRIMERIE DE LA REINE ET CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPETERIE

ROGER DUHAMMEL, M.S.R.C.

"L'expérience de la liberté ne s'acquiert pas en captivité."

Sir Alexander Patterson

* * *

"Si les conditions qui favorisent l'éclosion de la criminalité ne sont pas abolies, les rigueurs de la justice demeureront vaines."

Sir Thomas More

* * *

"Est-ce que trop de gens qu'un traitement pourrait aider efficacement sont condamnés au pénitencier? Si la réponse est affirmative, nous devons de toute nécessité nous demander s'il y a lieu de donner plus d'expansion à notre régime de libérations conditionnelles."

L. T. Pennell, solliciteur général

COMMISSION NATIONALE
DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES



Président - Me T. George Street, c.r.

Membres - Me J. Alex Edmison, c.r.

- Me Edouard Dion, c.r.

- Me Mary Louise Lynch, c.r.

- Me Georges A. Tremblay

Secrétaire - M. Frank P. Miller



COMMISSION NATIONALE
DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

CABINET DU
PRÉSIDENT

A l'honorable L.T. Pennell, C.P., C.R., député, Solliciteur général

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le rapport de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles pour l'année qui s'est close le 31 décembre 1966.

Le président,

W. G. Stewart

T.G. Street.

Ottawa (Canada)
Juin 1967

CANADA



COMMISSION
NATIONALE
DES LIBÉRATIONS
ONDITIONNELLES

31 DÉCEMBRE 1966

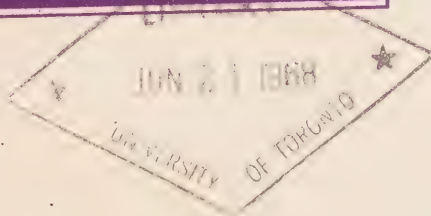
41
55



CANADA

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

DECEMBER 31 1967





NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Office of the
Chairman

To the Honourable L.T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor General of Canada

Sir:

I have the honour to present the report of the National Parole Board for the year ending December 31, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T.G. Street", written in a cursive style.

T.G. Street

Ottawa, Canada.
April, 1968



National Parole Board

Front row — J.A. Edmison, Q.C. Member
T.G. Street, Q.C., Chairman
Miss M.L. Lynch, Q.C., Member

Second row — F.P. Miller, Executive Director, National Parole Service
E. Dion, Q.C., Member
G.A. Tremblay, Member

"If you treat an individual as he is, he will stay as he is, but if you treat him as if he were what he ought to be and could be, he will become as he ought to be and could be."

Goethe

* * *

"Parole is a matter of giving a man a chance to reform if he seems to deserve it and of helping those who want to help themselves, while at the same time keeping in mind the protection of the public."

T.G. Street, Q.C.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

Cat. No.: JS91-1967

SUMMARY FOR 1967

During 1967 the Parole Board granted 3,086 Paroles. This figure includes 114 temporary paroles and 256 minimum paroles; this compared to 2,496 paroles granted in 1966 which included 101 temporary paroles. Of the total cases considered, parole was granted to 37 per cent of the inmates in 1967, compared to 31 per cent in 1966.

There were 4,486 inmates in federal penitentiaries eligible to be considered for parole in 1967. Of these 1,475 or 33 per cent were reviewed automatically, but these inmates did not apply. The balance of 3,011 inmates in federal prisons, eligible to be considered for parole, did apply and 1,309 or 43 per cent were granted parole.

In the provincial prisons, where cases are not reviewed unless applications are received, 3,865 were considered and of these 1,777 or 46 per cent were granted parole.

Therefore, of the 6,876 inmates who applied for parole, parole was granted to about 45 per cent.

In 1967 the Parole Board made decisions in 11,896 cases, of which 8,351 were with respect to granting or refusing parole. In 1966 the total Board decisions was 10,431, and decisions with respect to Parole were 8,152.

SUCCESS RATE

During the nine years of its operation the Parole Board has granted parole (of all types) to 20,252 inmates. During the same period, 2,201 parolees have been returned to prison. There were 1,096 paroles revoked for misbehaviour or the commission of a minor offence, and 1,105 paroles were forfeited for the commission of an indictable offence. Therefore, the proportion of parole successes to the number of parole releases is 89.2 per cent.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board is composed of a Chairman and four members, appointed by the government in council, each for a period of ten years. It is an autonomous body with the Chairman reporting to the Solicitor General.

Board Policy

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible:

To encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole;

To treat the offender rather than the offence;

To deal with the offenders as individuals, not as members of a group;

To judge each case objectively according to its merits and circumstances;

To be flexible and avoid the use of any rigid or arbitrary rules of practice;

To be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders;

To avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency;

To consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past;

To provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for paroled inmates;

To emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the National Parole Board is directed and administered from the Board's Head Office at Ottawa.

There is also a staff of Parole Service Officers located in 19 Regional and District Offices situated in the larger urban centres and within easy access of the major penal and reform institutions. Offices are located at Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Laval, Quebec, Granby, Moncton, Halifax, and St. John's.

New district offices were opened at Regina, Ottawa, and St. John's, Newfoundland in 1967. A District Office will be opened at Sudbury early in 1968. It is also planned to open several additional offices in the coming year.

There were 42 new staff positions added to the Service in 1967, bringing our total establishment to 232. The increase in staff helped achieve a very considerable increase in the number of paroles to a new record total, as can be seen from the statistics on paroles granted. There is a continuing shortage of qualified social workers, sociologists, criminologists, and other personnel in related fields, which resulted in continuing difficulty in recruitment. We were nevertheless able to fill practically all our field officer positions and only a few remained unfilled at the end of the year.

The staff performs a dual function in assisting the Board. Parole Service Officers conduct investigations, interview inmates, gather and assess reports from other agencies and compile a comprehensive summary and analysis for consideration by the Board.

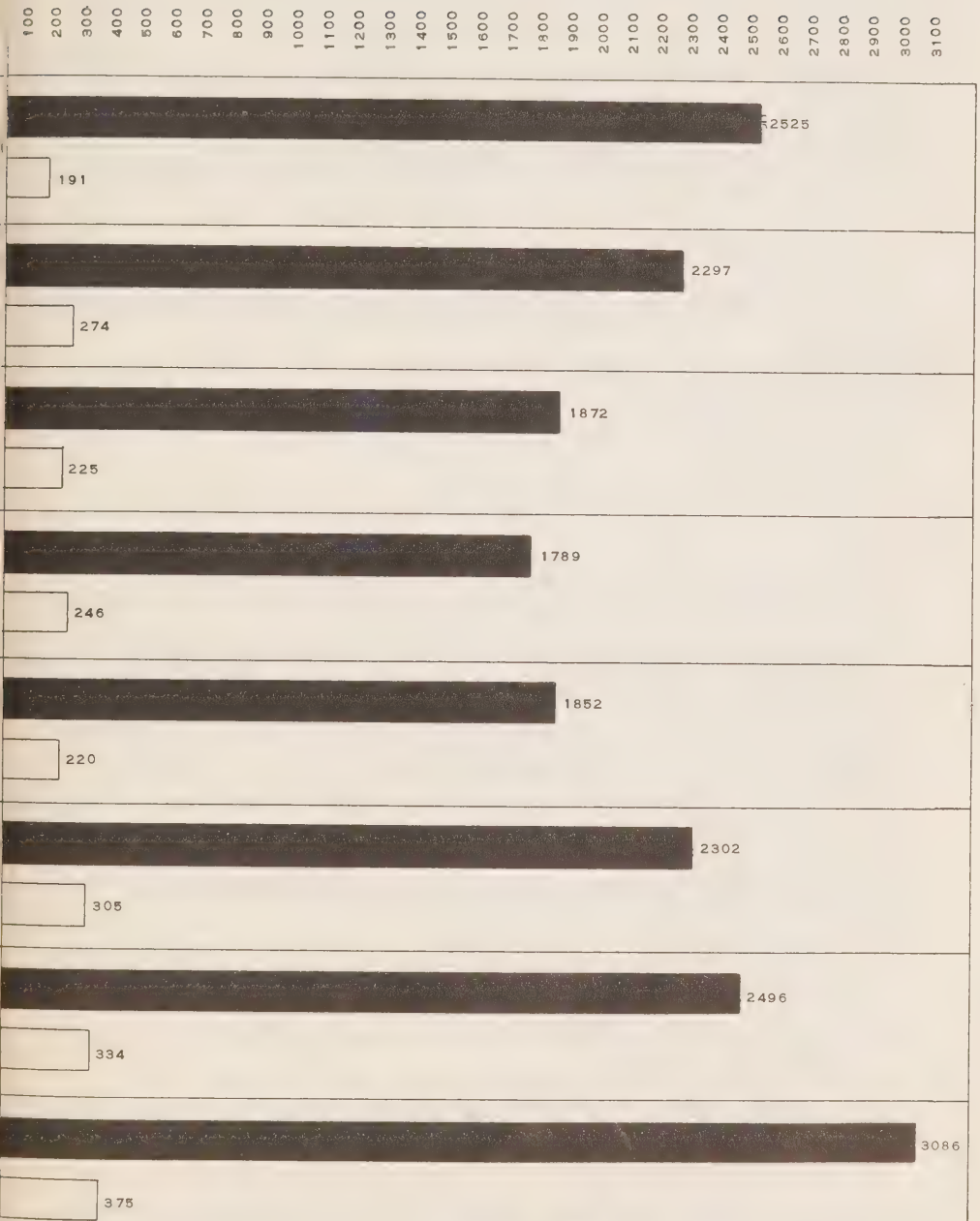
Where parole is granted, the Parole Service Officer undertakes himself or arranges with some other agency, an appropriate program of supervision and control to assist the rehabilitation of the paroled inmate while protecting the public against a return to criminal activity.


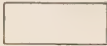
The process of decentralization of responsibility for case preparation from Head Office to the field offices was continued and further steps were undertaken to modify procedures in order to improve efficiency and decrease the total time required to conduct investigations and prepare recommendations for consideration by the Board.

A series of regional staff training conferences was also initiated, designed to increase field officers' knowledge of objectives and procedures and improve co-ordination of Service activities.

PAROLES GRANTED

Graph



This graph shows paroles granted  and paroles
 or
 revoked and forfeited  for the years 1960 to 1967.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE ON PAROLE?

An inmate selected for parole must sign a parole agreement. The conditions include that he be under authority of a parole service representative; to report on a regular basis to the representative or local police; accept supervision, assistance or instruction by the supervisor; maintain steady employment; obtain permission to make any change in place of residence, employment or other major decisions, and to obey the law.

There may be special conditions added, such as abstaining from alcoholic beverages or keeping away from certain individuals who may be considered a bad influence.

As the paroled inmate continues under supervision and shows improvement, some conditions of his parole may be removed or changed to allow him more freedom.

DEFINITIONS

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in the parole service.

Definition of Terms

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations.

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole.

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended.

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations.

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years.

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases.

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period.

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole.

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted.

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life.

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole.

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehavior or a breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement.

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation.

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than the Regional Representative.

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community.

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is not usually arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible.

Temporary Parole: as the name implies is a parole granted for a limited period of time, during the serving of the sentence, to permit an inmate to leave the institution to attend school, look for employment or for some other rehabilitative purpose.

MINIMUM PAROLE

Minimum parole allows a prisoner to be released one month earlier for every year of his sentence, up to a total of six months. Thus, if he is serving a two year sentence and would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16½ months, he can be released after serving only 14 months. However, he will be under supervision for at least eight months.

While this measure, begun in October 1964, allows the Board to parole more inmates, it actually protects society to a greater degree by prolonged supervision of the offender.

Co-operating with the Parole Board were the Penitentiary Service, Narcotic Addiction Foundation, R.C.M. Police, the Vancouver police and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

SPECIAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION PROJECT

The National Parole Board set up the first Special Narcotic Addiction Project (referred to as SNAP) in British Columbia in 1961. A group of 16 criminal addicts, who would not normally have been released on parole, were released in that first project.

This was the first experiment of its kind in Canada.

In December 1963, seven of the 16 were still living within the community. Nine paroles had been revoked, but only two of these for further offences.

In the second phase of this experiment, 24 men were released under somewhat tighter controls between June and December of 1964.

At the end of 1967, six parolees were still living within the community. Three parolees had committed additional offences and one is presently under suspension. A total of seven men were still under supervision at the end of 1967 from SNAP 1 and 2 groups.

The SNAP 3 group consisted of 10 inmates from the Pilot Treatment Unit of the new Matsqui Institution paroled during November and December 1966. After one year on parole seven men remained in the community while three have been returned to the institution for further offences. Our assessment that this group was better motivated and better prepared for parole than the first two SNAP groups still remains valid.

During the period from July to September 1967, 26 inmates were released from Matsqui Institution under the auspices of SNAP 4. These were divided between the Pilot Treatment Unit (14 men) and a Control Group (12 men). This is a research experiment to determine whether any significant differences in such factors as drug abuse, employment and criminal behaviour will be noted during their period on parole. A follow-up study of SNAP 3 parolees by the Matsqui Research Officer is being undertaken at the present time and will be undertaken with SNAP 4 at a later date. During the few months of 1967 that this group has been under supervision they have presented many serious problems, such as drug abuse and it has been necessary to issue nine suspensions.

Testing for drug abuse has been inaugurated through the Narcotic Addiction Foundation of B.C. where thin layer chromatography has revealed the use of heroin, barbiturates and methadone. Unemployment and misuse of leisure time have been serious problems. Two men have had their paroles revoked.

It is too early to evaluate the results of the SNAP 4 programme, but it is obvious that the random selection process in the research design has resulted in the parole of poorly motivated inmates, who have very superficial community support.

SUPERVISION

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board. Their duties vary from helping paroled inmates with everyday problems to counselling, guidance, advice and ensuring that they do not violate their parole conditions. Supervisors must report any infractions if they occur.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance; the casework type of approach and the authoritative approach. After-care agencies often help paroled inmates, as well as discharged inmates, find employment.

Regional representatives of the National Parole Board interview parole applicants, brief them about parole, assist them with their applications, the preparation of post-release plans and assess them as parole risks. They are stationed in 20 cities across Canada so they can provide expedient and effective service in their respective areas.

The Regional representative has jurisdiction over all paroled inmates in his area, with authority to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and can issue Warrants of Suspension. In some cases he directly supervises the paroled inmate and is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

These regional officers are in constant touch with the Board and implement the policy of the Board in their areas. They are always available to the general public and all authorities in the correctional field.

By ensuring that paroled inmates behave within society, the protection of the public is assured.

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by suspension, revocation or forfeiture.

Suspension

A Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional representative. This is done when the arrest of a paroled inmate is considered necessary to prevent a breach of any conditions of parole.

Once apprehended, the paroled inmate is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board to continue or revoke parole.

As knowledge and experience has grown, suspension has been used increasingly.

Appreciation is due the R.C.M. Police and the courts for their close and efficient co-operation in this regard.

REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES

A parole is automatically forfeited once the paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence carrying a sentence of two years or more, committed while he was on parole. This is so, even though he may not be convicted of such an offence until after his parole period has expired.

Revocation of parole results from many causes. Here are a few:

Leaving the area without permission (whereabouts unknown),

Lack of co-operation with the supervisor,

Misconduct,

Excessive use of liquor,

Refusal to work, or leaving employment without permission,

Neglect to provide family support,

Failure to report to police.

Regulations such as these serve two purposes. They give the paroled inmate guidelines by which to plan his rehabilitation. They also protect the public if the paroled inmate is not living up to the standards set for him.

This is in contrast to an inmate released at the end of his sentence who is then free of any control.

The supervision of a paroled inmate often means the difference between his rehabilitation or a return to crime.

PUBLIC SAVING

Parole is not only effective in the protection of the public and rehabilitation of the released offender, but it is also economical in terms of public savings to the taxpayer.

Canada's penitentiary population is close to 7,000 men and 120 women.

The cost of keeping an inmate in a federal institution ranges from \$3,600 to \$4,900 a year, depending on the type of institution.

The cost of keeping an inmate on parole ranges from \$300 to \$500 a year.

While an inmate is in prison he is earning nothing and he and his family are usually a tax burden.

While on parole, he is working, supporting his family and contributing taxes.

The number of active parole cases is about 2,500 at any given time.

It is estimated that about 2,000 of them are working and probably earning an average of at least \$50 per week. This means that instead of being a tax burden, these parolees are earning \$5,200,000 per year which is going back into the economy of the country.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Chairman and Members of the Board made 45 speeches, 20 television appearances and gave 14 radio interviews across the country. Regional representatives and district officers carried out similar programs in their areas.

While we do not measure the success of our program by press releases, there was an average of two newspaper articles every week in a Canadian newspaper or periodical.

The Board and parole service continued its program of liaison with the judiciary, provincial authorities, police, federal and provincial institutional staff and after-care agencies in all the provinces.

The Board and staff representatives attended such conferences as the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Halifax; the 14th National Institute on Crime and Delinquency in California; the Canadian Bar Association; the American Congress of Corrections in Florida; International Prisoners' Aid Conference; American Correctional Congress Chicago; Probation Officers of Ontario; the Canadian Bar Association, Quebec City and the Ontario Crown Attorneys in Ottawa.

PAROLE BOARD FILM

The Canadian premiere of the National Parole Board film "Squarejohns" was held at Carleton University, Ottawa, in May.

The Honourable L.T. Pennell, Solicitor General and Mr. T.G. Street, Chairman of the Board, were co-hosts.

More than 300 persons representing the Senate, House of Commons, Supreme Court, government departments, magistrates, lawyers, police, church, after-care agencies social welfare and the mass media were in attendance.

During the remainder of the year, provincial premieres were held in each province some co-inciding with the opening of new offices.

The film is available through the National Film Board or the National Parole Board. It is being used in university courses on Criminology, church and social groups, service clubs and schools.

The Squarejohns was also shown on the CBC coast-to-coast television.

"Clearly underlined by the film is the need for guidance to a convict who is serious about giving up crime. ---The film assumes an honest, down-to-earth approach to the problem." Ottawa Citizen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Parole Board appreciates the assistance in its work by many organizations and individuals.

These include the federal and provincial authorities, the judiciary, R.C.M. Police, provincial and municipal police forces, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after-care agencies, the general public and the staff of the parole service.

STATISTICS

This report does not contain the extensive statistics compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For those interested, these will be published separately and will be available upon request.

Further information concerning the work of the National Parole Board and requests for brochures, articles and films, may be obtained by writing the Information Officer, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Canada.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

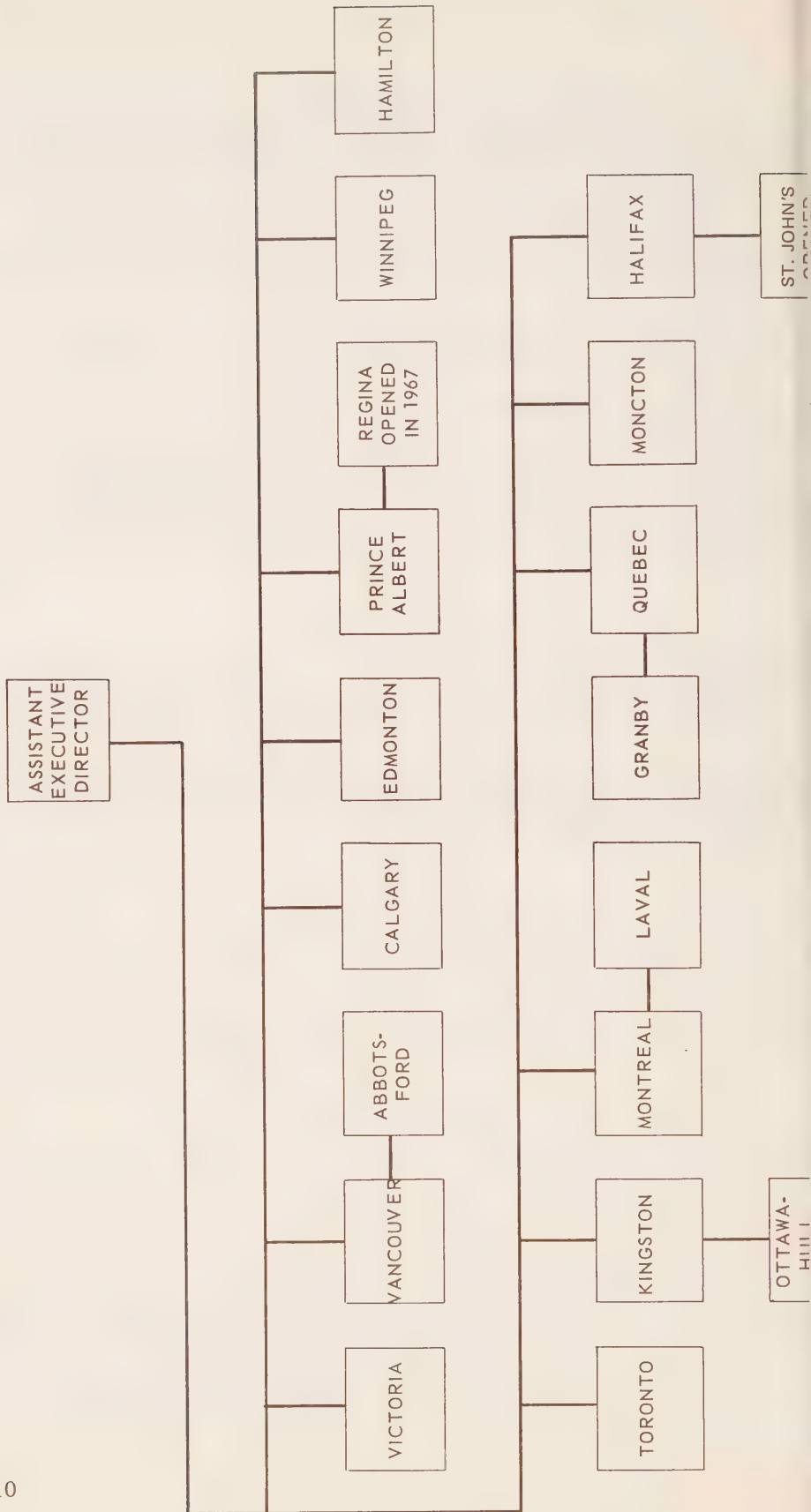
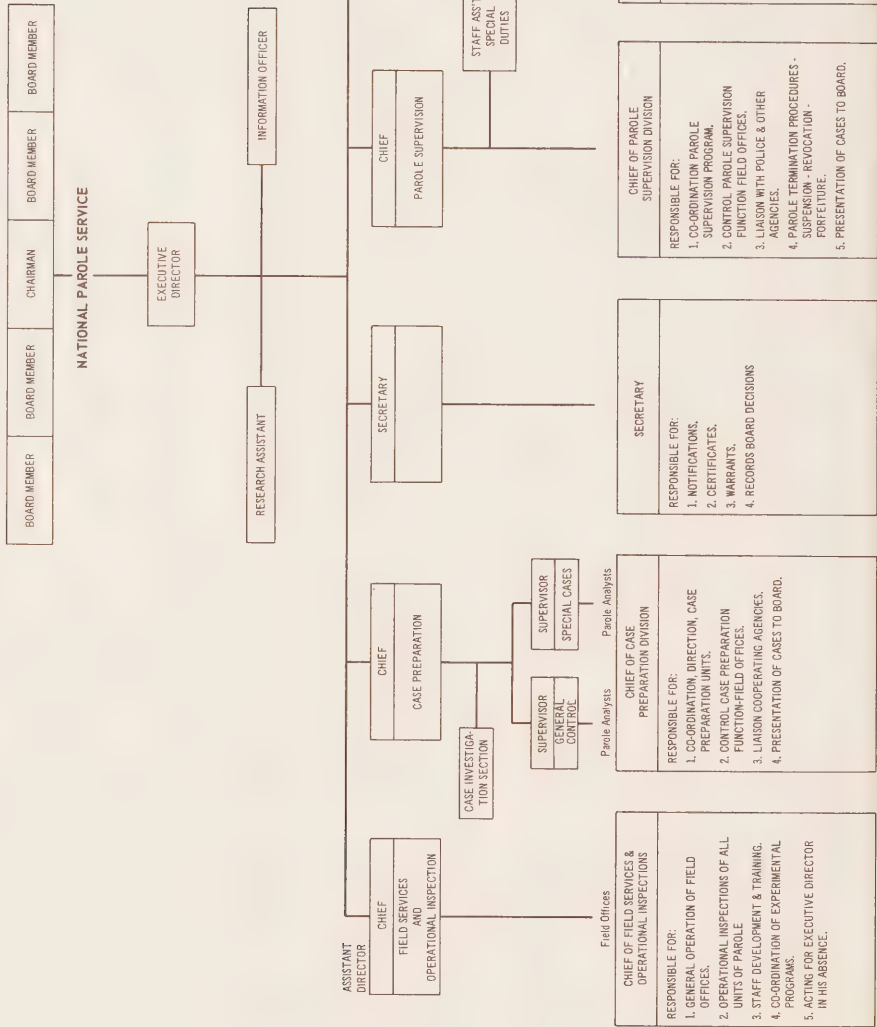


TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1967

Board Decisions	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Board Decisions	9,560	9,982	10,868	10,431	11,896
Parole Denied:					
Automatic Review (APR)	1,738	1,875	1,829	1,496	1,313
Following Application:					
Parole Denied	3,944	4,212	3,696	2,867	2,758
Gradual Parole Denied	—	—	—	—	1
Short Parole Denied	—	1	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Denied	1	—	—	1	1
Parole Deferred:					
Automatic Review (APR)	135	160	136	163	140
Following Application	432	472	553	682	646
Minimum Parole in Principle	—	—	598	447	420
Parole Granted (all types):					
Ordinary	1,504	1,511	1,755	2,041	2,442
With Gradual	15	17	21	26	54
For Deportation	37	37	27	37	75
Short	169	123	102	86	145
Temporary	64	66	87	101	115
Parole Cancelled:					
Parole Cancelled	17	18	25	42	52
Parole with Gradual Cancelled	—	1	—	—	1
Short Parole Cancelled	1	—	—	—	—
Temporary Parole Cancelled	—	1	1	5	3
Minimum Parole in Principle Cancelled	—	—	—	55	158
Parole Modified	23	17	18	17	40
Parole Reduced	12	11	17	15	19
Parole Suspended	—	—	—	—	1
Suspended and Continued	55	46	63	79	123
Suspended and Revoked	104	112	156	153	179
Suspended and Forfeited	19	36	46	71	67
Suspended and Revoked & Forfeited	—	1	6	4	2
Parole Revoked	22	7	12	9	3
Parole Forfeited	101	64	92	101	155
Parole Revoked & Forfeited	—	—	—	2	—
Parole Reinstated	5	8	9	20	33
Parole Revoked Cancelled	1	—	4	—	—
Parole Forfeited Cancelled	1	2	1	2	2
Suspended Parole Revoked Cancelled	3	—	—	—	1
Decision Reserved	871	766	1,114	1,407	2,341
No Action	126	153	207	236	276
Prohibited from Driving:					
Suspension Granted (Fav.)	69	85	121	118	140
Suspension Refused (Adv.)	84	159	172	142	175
Sentence of Lashes:					
Sentence Remitted (Fav.)	2	8	—	5	12
Remission Refused (Adv.)	5	13	—	1	7
Recommended to Cabinet					5

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD



HONOR IS HIS GOAL



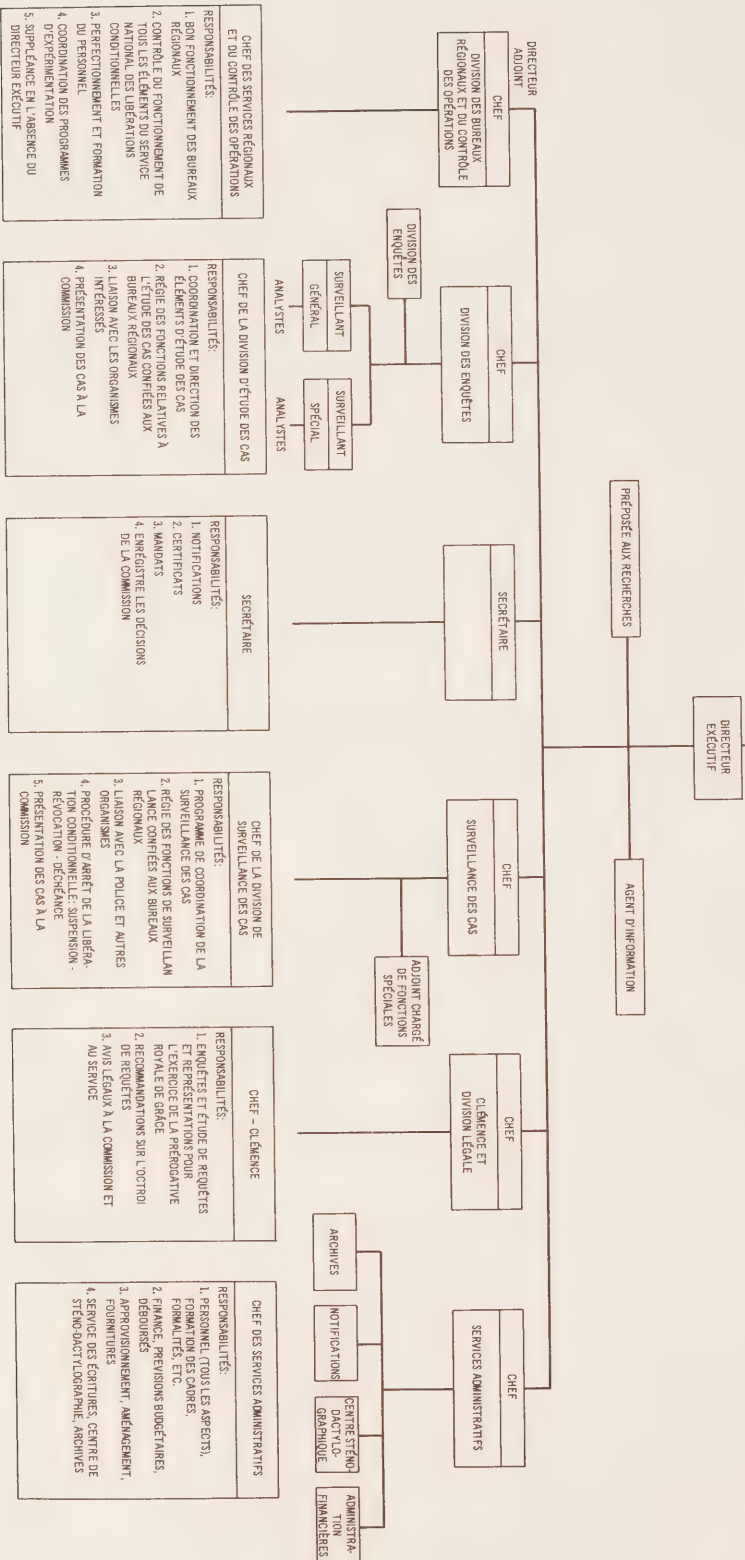
**IT'S SMART
TO HIRE THE PAROLEE!**

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, OTTAWA.

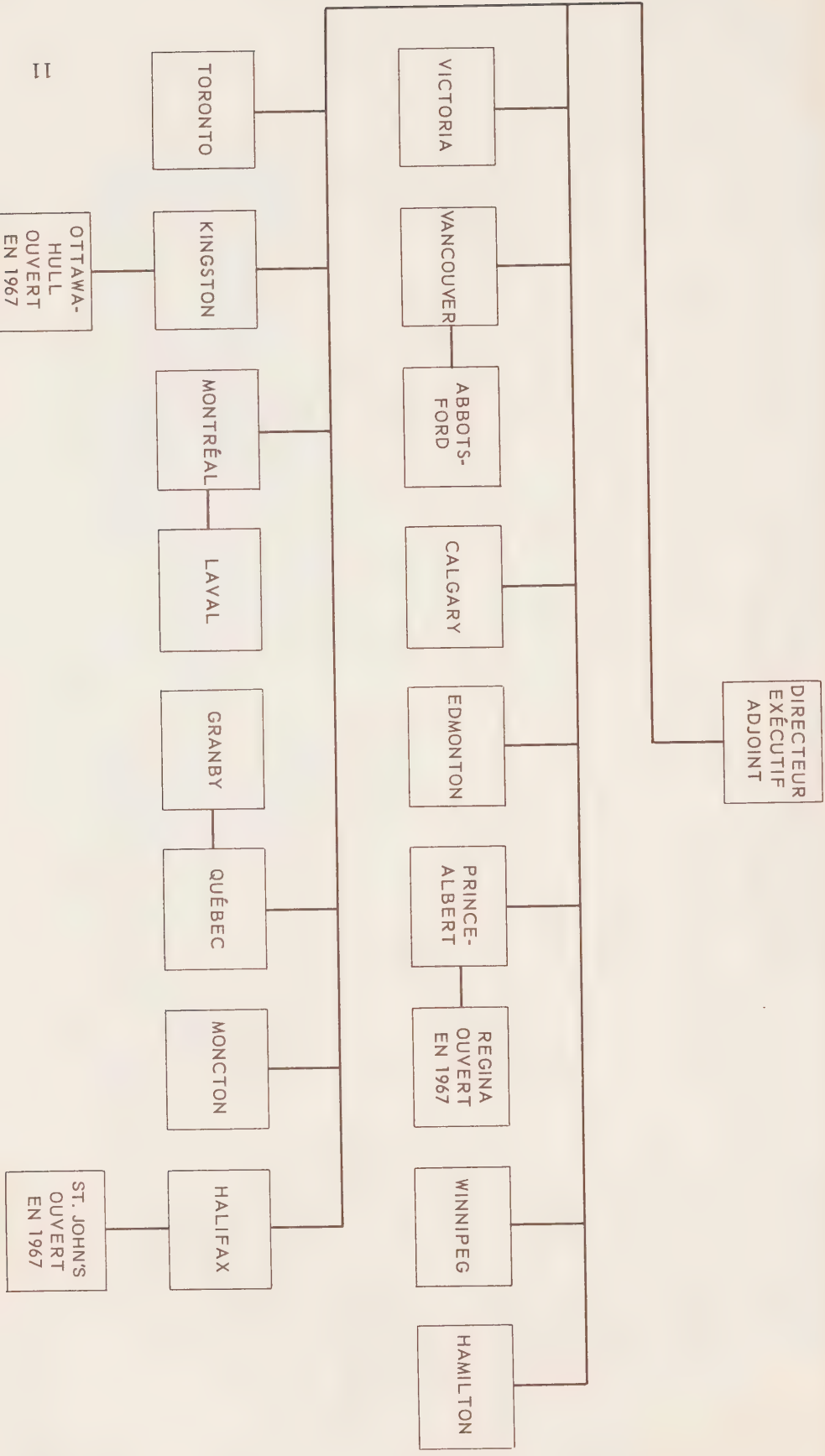
COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION
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SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES



ORGANISATION DES BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX



REMERCIEMENTS

La gratitude de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est acquise à plusieurs organismes et particuliers pour l'assistance qu'elle en a reçue.

Parmi ceux-ci, il faut compter les autorités fédérales et provinciales, la magistrature, la Gendarmerie royale, les corps policiers provinciaux et municipaux, le personnel des institutions pénales, les agents des services provinciaux de liberté surveillée et de libération conditionnelle, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, les services d'assistance post-pénale, le grand public et le personnel du Service lui-même.

STATISTIQUE

Le présent rapport ne contient pas les données statistiques complètes annuellement par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique.

Toutes ces données seront contenues dans une autre brochure publiée séparément, qui sera mise à la disposition de tous ceux qu'elle intéressera.

D'autres renseignements relatifs au travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, de même que des brochures, des articles et des films, seront adressés à ceux qui en feront la demande par écrit à: L'agent d'information, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, Ottawa (Canada).

RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES

Le président et les membres de la Commission ont prononcé 45 causeries et ont participé à 20 émissions télévisées et 14 entrevues radiodiffusées d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Les représentants régionaux et les agents de district ont mis en oeuvre des programmes semblables dans leur région.

Bien que nous ne jugions pas du succès de notre programme par l'attention que lui accorde la presse, il n'en reste pas moins que deux articles en moyenne ont paru chaque semaine dans les journaux ou périodiques canadiens.

La Commission et le Service des libérations conditionnelles ont maintenu la liaison avec la magistrature, les autorités provinciales, les corps de police, les institutions pénales fédérales et provinciales et les services d'assistance post-pénale dans toutes les provinces. Les membres de la Commission et certains fonctionnaires ont assisté à des conférences telles que celles de la Société canadienne de criminologie, à Halifax, du 14th National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, en Californie; de l'Association canadienne du Barreau; de l'American Congress on Corrections, en Floride; de l'International Prisoners' Aid Conference; de l'American Correctional Congress, à Chicago; des agents de probation de l'Ontario; de l'Association canadienne du Barreau, à Québec (P.Q.) et des procureurs de la Couronne de l'Ontario, à Ottawa.

UN FILM SUR LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La première canadienne du film de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, "Squarajohns", a eu lieu en mai à l'Université Carleton, à Ottawa. L'honorable L.T. Pennell, solliciteur général et Me T.G. Street, président de la Commission, ont reçu conjointement à cette occasion. Le Sénat, la Chambre des communes, la Cour suprême du Canada, les ministères, la magistrature, le Barreau, la police, les confessions religieuses, les services d'assistance post-pénale et de bien-être social et les grands services d'information étaient représentés par plus de 300 personnes.

Plus tard pendant l'année, une première provinciale a été tenue dans chaque province pour, dans certains cas, marquer l'ouverture d'un nouveau bureau régional. On peut se procurer ce film en s'adressant soit à l'Office national du film, soit à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Il est utilisé surtout dans les cours de criminologie donnés par les universités, par des groupes religieux et sociaux et par les clubs de bienfaisance et les écoles.

"Squarajohns" a également été montré à la télévision nationale d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

"Le film fait ressortir clairement que le détenu qui désire sincèrement tourner le dos au crime a besoin d'un guide sûr. — Le film envisage le problème d'une façon honnête et réaliste." (Traduction d'un commentaire publié dans l'Ottawa Citizen).

RÉVOCATION ET DÉCHÉANCE DE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Un détenu en libération conditionnelle perd automatiquement ce privilège, s'il est déclaré coupable d'un acte criminel entraînant une peine de deux ans ou plus, commis alors qu'il était en liberté conditionnelle, même si la déclaration de culpabilité n'est prononcée qu'après l'expiration de sa période de libération conditionnelle.

Voici quelques-unes des raisons pour lesquelles la libération conditionnelle peut être révoquée:

Départ du territoire sans permission et sans informer les autorités des allées et venues,
Manque de collaboration avec le surveillant,
Mauvaise conduite,
Abus des boissons alcooliques,
Refus de travailler ou abandon de l'emploi sans permission,
Défaut de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille,
Omission de se présenter à la police.

Des règles comme celles-ci servent deux objets. Elles guident le libéré conditionnel dans les projets qu'il doit faire en vue de sa réhabilitation. Elles protègent aussi le public par les sanctions qu'elles imposent au libéré conditionnel qui ne se conforme pas aux normes de conduite qu'on lui a fixées.

On peut constater le contraste qui existe entre un tel libéré et le détenu élargi à la fin de sa sentence et qui n'est tenu de rendre compte de ses actes à personne. La surveillance d'un libéré conditionnel représente souvent toute la différence entre la réhabilitation et la récidive.

ECONOMIE DE FONDS PUBLICS

Le régime des libérations conditionnelles s'avère efficace non seulement pour protéger le public et réhabiliter les détenus libérés, mais aussi parce qu'il permet d'économiser les deniers des contribuables.

Notre population pénitentiaire actuelle est d'environ 7,000 hommes et 120 femmes. Les frais d'entretien d'un détenu dans une institution fédérale va de \$3,600 à \$4,900 par année, selon le genre de l'institution.

Les frais qu'occasionne un délinquant en libération conditionnelle sont de l'ordre de \$200 à \$500 par année.

Le prisonnier ne gagne aucun salaire et lui et sa famille constituent habituellement un fardeau pour les contribuables.

Le même détenu, une fois libéré et s'il a un emploi, soutiendra sa famille et payera des taxes.

Le nombre de sujets en libération conditionnelle se maintient à environ 2,500. L'on estime qu'environ 2,000 libérés conditionnels sont présentement employés et gagnent un salaire moyen probable d'au moins \$50 par semaine. Ceci veut dire qu'au lieu d'être un fardeau financier à la charge de l'Etat, ces libérés conditionnels gagnent \$5,200,000 par année, c'est-à-dire que ce montant est de nouveau réinvesti dans l'économie du pays.

La surveillance comporte une orientation et une direction suivie, à la fois autoritaire et appropriée à chaque cas particulier. Les organismes d'assistance post-pénale aident souvent les détenus libérés conditionnellement, de même que ceux qui ont purgé la totalité de leur sentence, à trouver de l'emploi.

Les représentants régionaux de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles ont des entrevues avec les détenus; ils les renseignent sur la libération conditionnelle, les aident à préparer leur demande et à établir un programme post-libératoire; ils évaluent le risque que comporte chaque libération conditionnelle. Grâce à ses représentants postés dans 19 villes du Canada, la Commission est en mesure de fournir un service efficace et rapide.

Le représentant régional exerce la juridiction sur tous les détenus libérés conditionnellement dans sa région. Il a aussi l'autorité de modifier certaines conditions du certificat de libération conditionnelle et d'émettre des mandats de suspension. Dans certains cas, il surveille lui-même les libérés conditionnels. Il est aussi chargé d'établir la liaison entre les fonctionnaires du gouvernement, les autorités provinciales, les tribunaux, la police, les institutions pénales, les officiers de probation et les organismes d'assistance post-pénale ou services sociaux.

Les représentants régionaux sont en communication constante avec la Commission dont ils appliquent le programme, chacun dans sa région. Ils sont toujours disposés à entendre les observations du public et celles des autorités dans le domaine de la correction.

En s'assurant que les détenus en liberté conditionnelle se conduisent bien, ils contribuent à la protection du public.

INFRACTIONS À LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Une libération conditionnelle peut être interrompue ou prendre fin avant sa date normale d'expiration par suspension, révocation ou déchéance.

Suspension

Dans la majorité des cas, un représentant régional autorisé par la Commission émet un mandat de suspension et d'appréhension chaque fois que l'arrestation d'un détenu libéré est jugée nécessaire ou désirable pour prévenir un manquement aux conditions de la libération.

Immédiatement après son arrestation, le libéré conditionnel est retourné en prison en attendant que la Commission rétablisse la libération ou la révoque.

Les connaissances et l'expérience acquises font qu'on a recours à la suspension de plus en plus souvent.

En 1966, 323 suspensions ont été ordonnées, alors qu'il n'y en avait eu que 18 en 1959.

A ce propos, la coopération aussi étroite qu'efficace de la Gendarmerie royale et des différents tribunaux mérite d'être mentionnée.

PROJET SPÉCIAL VISANT LES TOXICOMANES

En 1961, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles mettait en oeuvre, en Colombie-Britannique, le premier *Projet spécial* visant les toxicomanes (désigné par le sigle "SNAP"). L'un groupe de 16 toxicomanes criminels, qui normalement n'auraient pas été libérés sur parole, ont été libérés en vertu de ce premier projet.

C'était la première expérience du genre tentée au Canada.

En décembre 1963, sept de ces 16 personnes étaient encore en liberté. Neuf libérations avaient été révoquées, dont 2 seulement pour récidive.

Dans la deuxième étape de l'expérience, au cours de la période de juin à décembre 1964, 24 hommes ont été libérés sous une surveillance un peu plus étroite.

A la fin de 1967, six libérés étaient encore en liberté. Trois avaient récidivé, et la SNAP étaient encore sous surveillance à la fin de 1967.

Quant au groupe 3 du SNAP, il était formé de dix détenus venant de l'unité de traitement pilote créée à la nouvelle institution de Matsqui et qui ont été libérés au cours des mois de novembre et décembre 1966. Après un an passé en liberté conditionnelle, sept hommes sont restés en liberté alors que trois ont été renvoyés à l'institution pour récidive. Nous jugeons encore que ce groupe était plus intéressé et mieux préparé à la libération conditionnelle que les deux premiers groupes du SNAP.

De juillet à septembre 1967, vingt-six (26) détenus ont été libérés de l'institution de Matsqui pour former le groupe 4 du SNAP. Ils sont répartis entre l'unité de traitement pilote (14 hommes) et un groupe de contrôle (12 hommes). Cette expérience a pour but de déterminer si la libération conditionnelle peut modifier leur comportement, au point de vue, par exemple, du travail, des activités criminelles et de l'usage des stupéfiants. L'agent de recherches de Matsqui entreprend actuellement une série d'entrevues avec les libérés du groupe 3, qu'il répètera avec ceux du groupe 4 à une date ultérieure. Pendant la courte période de 1967 où le groupe a été placé sous surveillance, quelques-uns de ses membres ont présenté des problèmes sérieux en faisant usage de stupéfiants.

Avec la collaboration de la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation of B.C.*, on a entrepris de faire subir aux toxicomanes des examens qui ont révélé, par chromatographie, l'usage de l'héroïne, des barbituriques et de la méthadone. Le chômage et l'oisiveté ont présenté de sérieuses difficultés. La libération a été révoquée dans le cas de deux hommes. Il est encore trop tôt pour évaluer les résultats du programme SNAP 4, mais il est clair que les libérés, choisis au hasard parmi les détenus, n'avaient guère de motivation et qu'ils avaient bien peu d'appui dans leur entourage.

SURVEILLANCE

Les surveillants sont d'ordinaire des membres d'organismes d'assistance post-pénale, des agents provinciaux de probation ou des fonctionnaires de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Parfois, ce sont des citoyens dignes de confiance choisis par la Commission. En plus d'aider les libérés sur parole à résoudre leurs problèmes quotidiens, les surveillants doivent les conseiller, les informer et les orienter afin qu'ils ne violent pas les conditions de leur élargissement. Il est du devoir des surveillants de signaler toutes les infractions qui peuvent être commises.

Libération conditionnelle rétablie — La libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance peut être rétablie quand, par exemple, le délit n'est pas grave et que le tribunal a refusé de condamner à l'emprisonnement le détenu libéré conditionnellement qui a commis un délit entraînant la déchéance de sa libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée — Ordre de la Commission mettant fin à la libération conditionnelle pour mauvaise conduite ou violation des conditions de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée puis frappée de déchéance — L'ordre de révocation doit être annulé et remplacé par un ordre qui frappe de déchéance la libération conditionnelle quand cette libération conditionnelle était déjà frappée de déchéance au moment de la révocation.

Libération conditionnelle suspendue — Cas où la suspension est ordonnée par la Commission elle-même et non par un représentant régional.

Libération conditionnelle progressive — Autorisation accordée à un détenu de quitter l'institution, avec ou sans escorte, pendant de courtes périodes, lorsque le terme de son incarcération approche, pour l'aider à se réadapter à la vie au sein de la société.

Libération conditionnelle de courte durée — Ordinairement de moins de 30 jours, cette libération vise à faciliter la réhabilitation d'un détenu à qui on a offert un emploi stable. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue, d'ordinaire, parce qu'elle n'est pas nécessaire ou qu'elle n'est pas possible.

Libération conditionnelle temporaire — Comme son nom l'indique, elle est accordée pour un temps limité au cours de l'incarcération, pour permettre à un détenu de s'absenter de l'institution pour aller à l'école, par exemple ou pour chercher du travail, ou encore pour toute autre fin de réhabilitation.

LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE MINIMUM

La libération conditionnelle minimum permet d'avancer la date de libération d'un détenu d'un mois par année de sentence, jusqu'à un maximum de six mois. Ainsi, celui qui purge une sentence de deux ans et qui devait être élargi sans condition après seize mois et demi, peut être libéré après quatorze mois seulement. Cependant, il sera soumis à une surveillance pour huit mois au moins.

Cette mesure, dont l'application remonte au mois d'octobre 1964, permet à la Commission de libérer un plus grand nombre de détenus; en même temps, elle assure à la société une protection plus grande en prolongeant la surveillance à laquelle les délinquants sont soumis de ce fait.

En 1966, la libération conditionnelle minimum a été accordée à 205 détenus. Sur ce nombre, 13 ont causé la déchéance et 14, la révocation de leur liberté conditionnelle.

On peut donc conclure que 87 p. 100 se sont rendus au terme de leur libération conditionnelle sans défaillance, au cours de l'année 1966.

perpétuë.

n'est habituellement accordée qu'aux personnes libérées conditionnellement conditionnellement commet un acte criminel. La libération conditionnelle n'est habituellement accordée qu'aux personnes libérées conditionnellement. La libération conditionnelle peut être frappée de déchéance si le détenu libération conditionnelle est modifiée après l'octroi de la libération conditionnelle. Les conditions ou modalités du certificat de libération conditionnelle sont modifiées après l'octroi de la libération conditionnelle en vue de la déportation ou d'une libération progressive ou temporaire, d'une libération conditionnelle de courte durée, d'une libération conditionnelle d'une libération conditionnelle accordée — (Octroi d'une libération conditionnelle pendant la libération conditionnelle).

La libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance — La libération conditionnelle automatiquement frappée de déchéance par suite d'un nouvel acte criminel commis pendant la libération conditionnelle. La libération conditionnelle est prévue dans ce cas sera révisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent. La libération conditionnelle est refusée — La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais ne sera pas révisé, l'incarcération prenant fin avant deux ans.

La libération conditionnelle refusée — La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais ne sera pas révisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent. La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais ne sera pas révisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent. La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais ne sera pas révisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent.

La libération conditionnelle maintenue — La Commission ordonne l'annulation ou la suspension de la libération conditionnelle.

L'exécution d'un ordre de libération de la Commission. La libération conditionnelle annulée — Libération conditionnelle annulée à l'exécution d'un ordre de libération de la Commission.

Aucune action — Un fait ou des renseignements nouveaux ne modifient pas la décision antérieure.

Définitions des termes

On trouvera ci-dessous la définition de la plupart des expressions que le Service national des libérations conditionnelles emploie couramment:

DÉFINITIONS

A mesure que la période de surveillance avance et que le libéré conditionnel des preuves d'amélioration, certaines conditions de son engagement peuvent être modifiées, ou même supprimées, pour lui permettre plus de liberté d'action.

Le détenu choisit pour une libération conditionnelle est tenu de signer l'usage de tout alcool et la fréquentation de certaines gens aptes à exercer sur lui une mauvaise influence.

Il se peut que des conditions spéciales lui soient imposées; ainsi, on peut lui interdire de résider ou d'employer, ou avant de prendre toute autre décision importante, soumettre aux lois.

Le détenu choisit pour une libération conditionnelle est tenu de signer l'usage de tout alcool et la fréquentation de certaines gens aptes à exercer sur lui une mauvaise influence. Le détenu choisit pour une libération conditionnelle est tenu de signer l'usage de tout alcool et la fréquentation de certaines gens aptes à exercer sur lui une mauvaise influence.

CE QUE COMPORTE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE?

LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES ACCORDÉES

Graphique



et révoquées ou frappées de déchéance

de 1960 à 1967.

- f) De faire preuve de réalisme, de sens commun et d'efficacité dans ses rapports avec les délinquants;
- g) D'éviter de donner l'impression que la libération conditionnelle constitue un régime de douceur à l'endroit des détenus et qu'elle est à base d'indulgence et de clémence;
- h) D'examiner chaque cas en attribuant plus d'importance au comportement futur du délinquant qu'à ses actions passées;
- i) De fournir la surveillance nécessaire à la protection du public et à ceux qui sont placés en liberté conditionnelle; et
- j) De bien souligner que la peine doit porter davantage sur la correction et l'amendement que sur la vengeance ou la rétribution.

LE SERVICE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

Le personnel de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est dirigé et administré au bureau central de la Commission qui est situé à Ottawa.

Il y a en outre un personnel d'agents du service des libérations conditionnelles qui travaillent dans 19 bureaux régionaux et bureaux de district situés dans les grands centres urbains et à proximité des grandes institutions pénitentiaires et de réforme. Ces bureaux sont situés à Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince-Albert, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montréal, Laval, Québec, Granby, Moncton, Halifax et Saint-Jean de Terre-Neuve.

De nouveaux bureaux de district ont été créés à Regina, Ottawa et Saint-Jean de Terre-Neuve en 1967. Un autre sera créé à Sudbury au début de 1968. On projette aussi d'en créer plusieurs autres au cours de l'année qui vient.

Quarante-deux nouveaux postes ont été créés dans le service en 1967, ce qui porte notre effectif total à 232. Cette augmentation du personnel a contribué à porter le nombre des libérations conditionnelles à un total sans précédent, comme le montrent les chiffres statistiques des libérations accordées. Il y a une pénurie endémique de travailleurs sociaux, de sociologues, de criminologues, et d'autre personnel dans les domaines connexes, ce qui fait que le recrutement reste difficile. Néanmoins, à la fin de l'année, nous avons réussi à pourvoir tous nos postes d'agents de bureaux régionaux, sauf quelques-uns seulement.

Le personnel remplit une double fonction au service de la Commission. Les agents du Service des libérations conditionnelles effectuent des enquêtes, interrogent les détenus, recueillent et apprécient les rapports d'autres organismes, et complètent un résumé complet ainsi qu'une analyse qu'ils soumettent à la Commission.

Lorsqu'un détenu est libéré sur parole, l'agent du Service des libérations conditionnelles entreprend lui-même ou confie à un organisme compétent la tâche de mettre en oeuvre le programme de surveillance et de direction voulu pour aider le libéré à se réadapter et pour protéger le public contre tout nouvel acte criminel possible.

Le bureau central a continué de se décharger sur les bureaux régionaux de la responsabilité de préparer les dossiers, et l'on a cherché à modifier encore les méthodes du service, afin d'en augmenter l'efficacité et de réduire le délai nécessaire pour mener les enquêtes et préparer les recommandations à soumettre à l'examen de la Commission. On a aussi commencé à donner aux agents des bureaux régionaux une série de cours de perfectionnement destinés à leur faire mieux connaître les objectifs et les méthodes du Service, et à améliorer la coordination des activités.

SOMMAIRE POUR 1967

Au cours de 1967, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a accordé 3,086 libérations. Ce chiffre comprend 114 libérations provisoires et 256 libérations minimales; en comparaison, on a accordé 2,496 libérations en 1966, dont 101 libérations provisoires. Dans l'ensemble des cas étudiés, on a accordé la libération conditionnelle à 37 p. 100 des détenus en 1967, comparativement à 31 p. 100 en 1966.

Il y avait en 1967 dans les pénitenciers fédéraux 4,486 détenus dont la libération pouvait être envisagée en 1967. De ce nombre, 1,475 cas, soit 33 p. 100, ont été étudiés automatiquement, mais les intéressés n'ont pas fait de demande. Les 3,011 autres détenus des prisons fédérales, dont le cas pouvait être étudié, ont demandé leur libération, et 1,309, soit 43 p. 100, l'ont obtenue.

Dans les prisons provinciales, on n'étudie pas les cas à moins que les intéressés n'en fassent la demande; parmi les 3,865 cas examinés, 1,777, soit 46 p. 100, ont fait l'objet d'une réponse favorable.

Par conséquent, des 6,876 détenus qui ont demandé leur libération conditionnelle, 45 p. 100 environ l'ont obtenue.

En 1967, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a décidé de 11,896 cas, dont 8,351 où il s'agissait d'accorder ou de refuser la libération. En 1966, la Commission a rendu au total 10,431 décisions, dont 8,152 relatives à la libération conditionnelle.

POURCENTAGE DE SUCCÈS

Au cours des neuf années de son existence, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a accordé la libération (sous une forme ou sous une autre) à 20,252 détenus. Durant la même période, 2,201 libérés ont été réincarcérés, c'est-à-dire que 1,096 libérations ont été révoquées pour inculpation ou délit mineur, et 1,105 ont été frappées de déchéance pour acte criminel. Par conséquent, le pourcentage de succès des libérations accordées est de 89.2.

LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles se compose du président et de quatre membres, nommés par le gouverneur en conseil, pour une période de dix ans. La Commission est un organisme autonome dont le président est comptable au solliciteur général.

Politique de la Commission

Dans la mesure du possible, la Commission se propose :

- a) D'encourager les détenus à devenir des citoyens respectueux des lois et de les y aider en leur accordant la libération conditionnelle;
- b) De traiter le criminel plutôt que le crime;
- c) De s'occuper des prisonniers individuels et non en tant que membres d'un groupe;
- d) De juger chaque cas objectivement, à son mérite et selon les circonstances qui s'y appliquent;
- e) De faire preuve de souplesse en évitant l'application rigoureuse ou arbitraire de règles de pratique;

N° de cat.: JS91-1967

OTTAWA, 1968

IMPRIMERIE DE LA REINE ET CONTRÔLEUR DE LA PAPIERIE

ROGER DUHAMET, M.S.R.C.

"Toutes les personnes selon ce qu'elle est et elle deviendra ce qu'elle est, mais
traitées de selon ce qu'elle devrait être et pourrait être et elle devrait être et
pourrait être."

Goethe

"Par la libération conditionnelle, il s'agit de donner l'occasion de s'amender à celui
qui le mérite, et d'aider ceux qui veulent s'aider eux-mêmes, tout en tenant compte de la
protection du public."

T.G. Street, C.R.

Commission Nationale des Libérations Conditionnelles

Première rangée — M. J.A. Edmison, C.R., Commissaire

M. T.G. Street, C.R., Président

Mlle M.L. Lynch, C.R., Commissaire

Seconde rangée — M. F.P. Miller, Directeur Exécutif du Service
des libérations conditionnelles

M. E. Dion, C.R., Commissaire

M. G.A. Tremblay, Commissaire



CANADA





COMMISSION NATIONALE
DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

CABINÉT DU
PRÉSIDENT

A l'honorable L.T. Pennell, C.P., C.R., député, Solliciteur général

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le rapport de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles pour l'année qui s'est close le 31 décembre 1967.

Le président,

T.C. Street.

Ottawa (Canada)
Avril 1968

31 DECEMBRE 1967

COMMISSION
NATIONALE
DES LIBERTÉS
CONDITIONNELLES

CANADA

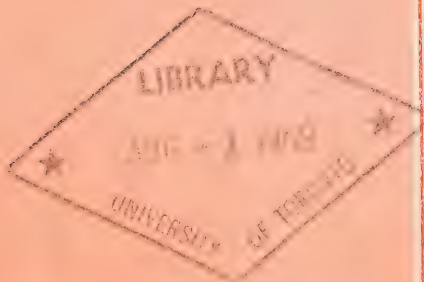




CANADA

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

DECEMBER 31 1968



ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

Cat. No.: JS91-1967



"There should be more treatment and control in the community and less use of imprisonment because the majority of offenders are not dangerous or violent.

We have doubled the number of paroles granted in the last four years yet our success rate remains at almost 90 per cent. This should demonstrate the advisability of bringing people out of prison under supervision."

T.G. Street, Q.C.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS



Thomas George Street, Q.C., Member and Chairman of the National Parole Board since its inception in 1959 was re-appointed in December of this year for another ten year term.

Mr. Street, a graduate of Osgoode Hall, practised law in Welland, Ontario, from 1939 to 1941 with the firm of Maccoomb, Maccoomb and Street.

He served with the Canadian Army overseas from 1941 to 1945. He was with the Saskatoon Light Infantry in Sicily and Italy and also served as Air Liaison Officer in Yugoslavia, Greece and Corsica. He returned to Canada in 1945 with the 48th Highlanders and was discharged with the rank of Captain.

He returned to his law firm practising there from 1946 to 1947.

From 1948 to 1959, he was a Magistrate for the City of Welland, Ontario, and from 1956 to 1959, was also the Deputy Judge of the Juvenile and Family Court of Welland.

Mr. Street was appointed Chairman of the National Parole Board on January 1, 1959. In November, 1960, he was appointed Queen's Counsel by the Federal Authority.

Deceased



Edouard Dion, Q.C., a member of the National Parole Board died in Ottawa September 26th, 1968.

Mr. Dion, who was appointed by the government in council at the inception of the Board in 1959, would have completed his 10-year appointment in January 1969.

Born in Lévis, P.Q. on May 7, 1913, he died at age 55.

Mr. Dion received his primary and secondary education at Lévis College and Nicolet College. He attended Laval University where he received his B.A. in 1933 and his LL.L. in 1937.

He began his law practice in Quebec City in 1937, entering into a partnership with the Hon. Albert Dumontier.

In 1940 he enlisted in the Army, retiring with the rank of Captain in 1945, and resumed his law practice in New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, P.Q. He was appointed a Crown Attorney in November 1945 and served in that capacity until his appointment to the National Parole Board in 1959.

Mr. Dion was active in community affairs having been Director, Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade in New Carlisle. He was also Vice-President of the Canadian Legion there and was a Councillor of the Lower St. Lawrence Bar Association.

In his youth, Mr. Dion was a noted sportsman, particularly in Quebec where, in 1935, he won the singles and doubles championships in tennis for the District of Quebec.

The sympathy of the Chairman, Members of the Board and staff are extended to his widow, the former Ruth Carruthers, his daughter Simonne and son Robert.

J. Alex Edmison, Q.C., a Member of the National Parole Board since 1959, was retired this year at the age of 65.

Prior to coming to the Board he was Assistant to the Principal of Queen's University.

Educated in Arts at Queen's and in Law at McGill, he was president of the student body at each university and captained debating teams. He practised law in Montreal and was an Alderman and member of the Board of Health until commissioned with the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, served overseas and in 1945 was appointed by UNRRA as Chief Liaison Officer to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. In France and Germany he set up the organization for the care of refugees, displaced persons and concentration camp survivors, later receiving Citations from Generals De Gaulle and Eisenhower.

A writer and speaker on penology and criminology, Mr. Edmison since the 1920s has been interested in crime prevention, penal reform and the welfare of ex-prisoners.

In 1960 he was recipient of the "Award for Distinguished Humanitarian Service" from the John Howard Society of Ontario.

He is nationally known as a public speaker, and has spoken under the auspices of the Association of Canadian Clubs since 1939.

He is a director and board member of several welfare organizations; past president of Ottawa International House; past president of the United Nations Association, Ottawa Branch; consultant, Canadian Mental Health Association; past president of the Men's Canadian Club of Ottawa, and past chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Youth (Ottawa).

Mr. Edmison was formerly president of the Canadian Penal Association; president of the International Prisoners' Aid Association.

His recent appointments are as a member of the Board of Directors, Ottawa YM-YWCA and as Chairman of the United Appeal for Ottawa and District.

Mr. Edmison is now a professor lecturing in criminology at the University of Ottawa.



Miss Mary Louise Lynch, a member of the National Parole Board, was born in Saint John, N.B. She attended Dalhousie University and then attained her B.C.L. degree at the University of New Brunswick. She practised law until her appointment to the National Parole Board in October, 1960.

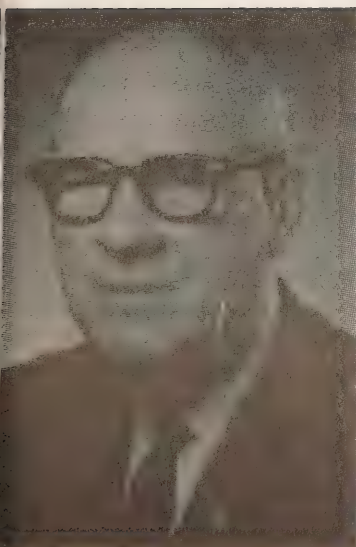
Miss Lynch has been a member of the Board of Governors of the University of New Brunswick since 1954 and was previously secretary and registrar of the Faculty of Law.

She also handled legal and financial matters for the late Lord Beaverbrook and for many years was a member of the Selection Committee for the Lord Beaverbrook Undergraduate and Overseas Scholarships.

She was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Library in Saint John; Chairman of the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission in Saint John; and a national councillor for New Brunswick on the Community Planning Association of Canada.

She is a member of the Canadian Bar Association and the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick.

Miss Lynch was a member of the Juvenile Delinquency Committee, a federal committee set up by former Justice Minister Fulton, and is a director of the Ottawa United Appeal.



Georges Tremblay, a member of the National Parole Board, was born in Montreal, P.Q. He attained his B.A. and LL.B. at the University of Montreal, then studied political sciences at the University of Ottawa.

He has had some 25 years experience in the field of correction, joining the National Parole Service in 1940 as a remission service officer.

Mr. Tremblay rose to become regional representative in Montreal until his appointment to the National Parole Board in 1965. He belongs to the Quebec Society of Criminology, the Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale, Montreal and the John Howard Society of Ottawa.

Mr. Tremblay is married and the father of four sons.



Dr. Ralph Willard Dent of Guelph was named a Member of the National Parole Board effective December 17, 1968.

Dr Dent was born and educated in Toronto, and obtained his B.A.—M.A. in Psychology from the University of Toronto, followed by two years of Doctoral study in Psychology at the University of Edinburg. He obtained his Ph.D. from Michigan State University in Communications.

He has worked as a clinical psychologist at the Sunnybrook Hospital, and for the John Howard Society, Toronto; has done industrial psychology for Lever Brothers and for Confederation Life; served as a consultant to Bell Telephone, Ford and General Electric, as well as a Communications Consultant for Expo and the Ontario Civil Service Commission.

At Acadia University Dr. Dent taught Psychology and served as Dean of Men for six years; he taught Psychology and Adult Education at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for six years and Linguistics and Semantics at Michigan State University. For two years he served as Director of the International Program in Communications for the School of Graduate Studies at La Molina University in Lima, Peru.

Dr. Dent has authored a number of program learning courses on the subjects of Communication, Languages, Chemistry, Basic Electrical Theory, Basic Sociological Concepts and College Organic Chemistry.

In the past he has run Programmed Learning Courses responsible for the training of primary and secondary teachers; is a Past President of the Canadian Society for Programmed Instruction, and served as a consultant in Education, Psychology, Communications and Programmed Instruction.

SUMMARY OF PAROLE, 1968

During 1968 the Parole Board granted 3,689 Paroles. This figure includes 259 temporary paroles and 172 Minimum Paroles; this compared to 3,088 paroles granted in 1967 which included 115 temporary paroles. Of the total cases considered, parole was granted to 28% of the inmates in 1968, compared to 26% in 1967.

There were 4,455 inmates in federal penitentiaries eligible to be considered for parole in 1968. Of these 1,287 or 29% were reviewed automatically, but these inmates did not apply. The balance of 3,168 inmates in federal prisons, eligible to be considered for parole, did apply and 1,493 or 47% were granted parole.

In the provincial prisons, where cases are not reviewed unless applications are received, 4,031 were considered and of these 2,196 or 54% were granted parole.

Therefore, of the 7,199 inmates who applied for parole, parole was granted to about 51%.

In 1968 the Parole Board made decisions in 13,297 cases, of which 8,486 were with respect to granting or refusing parole. In 1967 the total Board decisions was 11,896, and decisions with respect to Parole were 8,201.

SUCCESS RATE

During the 10 years of its operation the Parole Board has granted parole (of all types) to 23,943 inmates. During the same period, 2,675 parolees have been returned to prison. 1,328 paroles were revoked for misbehaviour or the commission of a minor offence, and 1,347 paroles were forfeited for the commission of an indictable offence. Therefore the proportion of parole successes to the number of parole releases is 89%.

DAY PAROLE

There were 259 temporary paroles granted during the year. This is more than double the total granted in 1967. This program which is also referred to as "day parole" or "work release" permits release of selected employees during the day to continue their employment, participate in on-the-job training, vocational or technical courses or continuation of academic studies.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board is composed of a Chairman and four members, appointed by the government in council, each for a period of ten years. It is an autonomous body with the Chairman reporting to the Solicitor General.

Board Policy

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible:

To encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole;

To treat the offender rather than the offence;

To deal with the offenders as individuals, not as members of a group;

To judge each case objectively according to its merits and circumstances;
To be flexible and avoid the use of any rigid or arbitrary rules of practice;
To be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders;
To avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency;

To consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past;

To provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for paroled inmates;

To emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the National Parole Board is directed and administered from the Board's Head Office at Ottawa.

There is also a staff of Parole Service Officers located in 23 Regional and District Offices situated in the larger urban centres and within easy access of the major penal and reform institutions. Offices are located at Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Guelph, Toronto, Sudbury, Peterborough, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Laval, Quebec, Granby, Moncton, Halifax, and St. John's.

New district offices were opened at Saskatoon, Guelph, Sudbury and Peterborough in 1968. It is also planned to open several additional offices in the coming year.

There were 23 new staff positions added to the Service in 1968, bringing our total establishment to 243. The increase in staff helped achieve a very considerable increase in the number of paroles to a new record total, as can be seen from the statistics on paroles granted. There is a continuing shortage of qualified social workers, sociologists, criminologists, and other personnel in related fields, which resulted in continuing difficulty in recruitment. We were nevertheless able to fill all our field officer positions.

The staff performs a dual function in assisting the Board. Parole Service Officers conduct investigations, interview inmates, gather and assess reports from other agencies and compile a comprehensive summary and analysis for consideration by the Board.



Where parole is granted, the Parole Service Officer undertakes himself or arranges with some other agency, an appropriate program of supervision and control to assist the rehabilitation of the paroled inmate while protecting the public against a return to criminal activity.

The process of decentralization of responsibility for case preparation from Head Office to the field offices was continued and further steps were undertaken to modify procedures in order to improve efficiency and decrease the total time required to conduct investigations and prepare recommendations for consideration by the Board.

Regional staff training conferences were conducted at Kingston and Laval designed to increase field officers' knowledge of objectives and procedures and improve co-ordination of Service activities.

PAROLES GRANTED



This graph shows paroles granted  and paroles  or revoked and forfeited for the years 1963 to 1968.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE ON PAROLE?

An inmate selected for parole must sign a parole agreement. The conditions include that he be under authority of a parole service representative; to report on a regular basis to the representative or local police; accept supervision, assistance or instruction by the supervisor; maintain steady employment; obtain permission to make any change in place of residence, employment or other major decisions, and to obey the law.

There may be special conditions added, such as abstaining from alcoholic beverages or keeping away from certain individuals who may be considered a bad influence.

As the paroled inmate continues under supervision and shows improvement, some conditions of his parole may be removed or changed to allow him more freedom.

DEFINITIONS

Immediately following are explanatory definitions of most of the terms used in the parole service.

Definition of Terms

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further developments or representations.

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole.

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended.

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date, either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations.

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years.

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases.

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period.

Parole Granted: includes an ordinary parole, a short parole, or one for deportation, or one with a gradual release or a temporary parole.

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted.

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life.

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole.

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehavior or a breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement.

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation.

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than the Regional Representative.

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community.

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is not usually arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible.

Temporary Parole: as the name implies is a parole granted for a limited period of time, during the serving of the sentence, to permit an inmate to leave the institution to attend school, look for employment or for some other rehabilitative purpose.

MINIMUM PAROLE

Minimum parole allows a prisoner to be released one month earlier for every year of his sentence, up to a total of six months. Thus, if he is serving a two year sentence and would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16 1/2 months, he can be released after serving only 14 months. However, he will be under supervision for at least eight months.

While this measure, begun in October 1964, allows the Board to parole more inmates, it actually protects society to a greater degree by prolonged supervision of the offender.

Co-operating with the Parole Board were the Penitentiary Service, Narcotic Addiction Foundation, R.C.M. Police, the Vancouver police and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

CLEMENCY

The National Parole Board is charged, under the Parole Act, with the responsibility of making any investigation or inquiry required by the Minister in connection with any request for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. Such a request may involve the grant of a pardon, a respite in the execution of a sentence, the remission of a sentence or the remitting of a fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed under a federal Act.

Where a person makes an application for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, the merits of the case are examined by the Clemency Section of the Parole Service and a thorough investigation is initiated. The results of the investigation, together with a recommendation, are forwarded to the Minister for his determination. The grant of the clemency requested is made by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Minister.

In 1968, approximately 400 cases involving requests for clemency were investigated. Seventy-five pardons were granted, 95 sentences were remitted in part, 91 of which were early releases for the Christmas period, and a total of 8 fines or forfeitures were remitted. In addition, 9 temporary releases were authorized.

SPECIAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION PROJECT

The National Parole Board set up a first Special Narcotic Addiction Project (referred to as SNAP) in British Columbia in 1961. A group of 16 criminal addicts from the B.C. Penitentiary were released on parole in the first experiment of its kind in Canada. Two years after their release seven of the 16 were still living within the community, nine had their paroles revoked, but only two of these for further offences.

In the second phase of this experiment 24 men were released under intensive supervision between June and December, 1964. At the end of 1968, eleven of these parolees were still living in the Community, six had committed additional offences and seven had completed their parole successfully.

With the opening of the Matsqui Drug Institution in 1966 the National Parole Service cooperated in the release of ten inmates who had undergone intensive treatment in a Pilot Treatment Unit. At the end of one year seven men remained in the community while at the end of two years (December 31, 1968) three were still on parole.

During the period from July to September 1967 twenty-six were released from the Matsqui Institution under the auspices of SNAP 4. This was a research experiment involving 14 men from a pilot treatment unit and 12 partners in a control group. The result of this experiment is now being researched by Matsqui staff, but our parole supervision experience indicates that these men were poorly motivated and the majority returned to the use of narcotics at one time or another.

At the end of 1968 only 13 remained on parole and there have been a total of eighteen suspensions required in order to keep them under control.

Close co-ordination with the Narcotic Addiction Foundation of B.C., and the R.C.M. Police drug detail and the Vancouver City Police has been achieved through frequent consultation and several group meetings where the total projects have been reviewed.

Increased use of urinalysis testing to detect illegal use of drugs has had limited effectiveness and toward the end of 1968 it became obvious that a certain percentage of these extremely dependent and inadequate persons required artificial support through the use of massive dosages of methadone.

Our total case load of drug addicts at the end of 1968 was 74 cases. We have estimated that a disproportionate amount of time has been devoted to these cases (almost one-third of the total staff time in this office) in order to keep some semblance of surveillance and control over this group.

The Treatment Team Psychiatrist resigned early in 1968 and we could find no other psychiatrist sufficiently interested in this difficult group to serve on the team. Medical advice has been arranged through the physicians at the Narcotic Addiction Foundation

who have met most parolees at weekly reporting nights at the Narcotic Addiction Foundation.

Closer co-ordination has become necessary so that one Parole Officer will be located at the Narcotic Foundation office as a liaison officer and will take responsibility for approximately 20 parolees who are on massive dosage therapy (M.D.T.) programs and prolonged methadone treatment.

We are very hopeful that this new arrangement, together with selection of parolees on the basis of motivation rather than research will reduce the number of parole violations and bring about more effective rehabilitation.

SUPERVISION

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board. Their duties vary from helping paroled inmates with everyday problems to counselling, guidance, advice and ensuring that they do not violate their parole conditions. Supervisors must report any infractions if they occur.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance; the casework type of approach and the authoritative approach. After-care agencies often help paroled inmates, as well as discharged inmates, find employment.

Regional representatives of the National Parole Board interview parole applicants, brief them about parole, assist them with their applications, the preparation of post-release plans and assess them as parole risks. They are stationed in 20 cities across Canada so they can provide expedient and effective service in their respective areas.

The Regional representative has jurisdiction over all paroled inmates in his area, with authority to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and can issue Warrants of Suspension. In some cases he directly supervises the paroled inmate and is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

These regional officers are in constant touch with the Board and implement the policy of the Board in their areas. They are always available to the general public and all authorities in the correctional field.

By ensuring that paroled inmates behave within society, the protection of the public is assured.

PAROLE VIOLATIONS

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by suspension, revocation or forfeiture.

Suspension

A Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional representative. This is done when the arrest of a paroled inmate is considered necessary to prevent a breach of any conditions of parole.

Once apprehended, the paroled inmate is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board to continue or revoke parole.

As knowledge and experience has grown, suspension has been used increasingly.

Appreciation is due the R.C.M. Police and the courts for their close and efficient co-operation in this regard.

REVOCATIONS AND FORFEITURES

A parole is automatically forfeited once the paroled inmate is convicted on an indictable offence carrying a sentence of two years or more, committed while he was on parole. This is so, even though he may not be convicted of such an offence until after his parole period has expired.

Revocation of parole results from many causes. Here are a few:

Leaving the area without permission (whereabouts unknown),

Lack of co-operation with the supervisor,

Misconduct,

Excessive use of liquor,

Refusal to work, or leaving employment without permission,

Neglect to provide family support,

Failure to report to police.

Regulations such as these serve two purposes. They give the paroled inmate guidelines by which to plan his rehabilitation. They also protect the public if the paroled inmate is not living up to the standards set for him.

This is in contrast to an inmate released at the end of his sentence who is then free of any control.

The supervision of a paroled inmate often means the difference between his rehabilitation or a return to crime.

PUBLIC SAVING

Parole is not only effective in the protection of the public and rehabilitation of the released offender, but it is also economical in terms of public savings to the taxpayer.

Canada's penitentiary population is close to 7,000 men and 120 women.

The cost of keeping an inmate in a federal institution ranges from \$3,600 to \$4,900 a year, depending on the type of institution.

The cost of keeping an inmate on parole ranges from \$300 to \$500 a year.

While an inmate is in prison he is earning nothing and he and his family are usually a tax burden.

While on parole, he is working, supporting his family and contributing taxes.

The number of active parole cases is about 2,500 at any given time.

It is estimated that about 2,000 of them are working and probably earning an average of at least \$50 per week. This means that instead of being a tax burden, these parolees are earning \$5,200,000 per year which is going back into the economy of the country.

A survey based on earnings of 1,949 paroled inmates, conducted through 20 Parole Board Field Offices across Canada during June, 1968, showed gross earnings of \$673,371 in that month.

"This survey, the first of its kind, demonstrates a substantial financial saving to the communities by granting parole", the Honourable George McIlraith, Solicitor General for Canada said in a press release to the Nation.

"This means that while our most important task of rehabilitation inmates outside of institutions continues, they are also contributing toward our gross national product and to their own communities.

"Instead of being a burden to every Canadian taxpayer, these men and women are regaining their places in society", Mr. McIlraith said.

The survey also indicated that these 1,949 paroled inmates were also caring for 2,514 dependents rather than their being supported by welfare.

"Had these men and women remained in Correctional Institutions, it would have cost the taxpayers about \$9,000,000.00 a year, plus additional public funds to support another 2,500 dependents," Mr. McIlraith said.

In the same press release, T. George Street, Chairman of the National Parole Board said "When you realize that almost 90 per cent of the paroled inmates complete their parole periods satisfactorily, that is, without getting into any further trouble, it shows that parole is not only effective in their rehabilitation but represents a tremendous saving to the taxpayer".

"There should be more treatment and control in the community and less use of imprisonment because the majority of offenders are not dangerous or violent.

We have doubled the number of paroles granted in the last four years yet our success rate remains at almost 90 per cent. This should demonstrate the advisability of bringing people out of prison under supervision."

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Our Public Relations program for the National Parole Board has made significant steps in the past three years since our information program began. This has resulted in our receiving almost daily enquiries from interested individuals, concerned community agencies; public, law and university libraries and workers in the field of corrections.

Participation on a personal basis has been carried out by the Chairman, Members of the Board and staff from coast to coast, in interviews, panel discussions, seminars, television appearances and conferences.

Conferences attended by the Board and/or staff during 1968 included the Association of Parolling Authorities, Atlanta, Georgia; Seminar on Criminology of the C.O.B.E.Q., University of Laval, P.Q.; Provincial Mental Health Clinic; Chilliwack, B.C.; Manitoba Association of Social Workers, Winnipeg, Man.; Second Congress of Criminology of the Province of Quebec, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Quebec Association of Criminology, Montreal, P.Q., Public Personnel Assoc. Ottawa; Alex Brown Memorial Clinic conference on Addiction and Sexual Deviation, Toronto; Regional Representatives' Conference, Laval, P.Q. Atlantic Corrections Association, Fredericton, N.B.; Magistrates' Conference, Trail, B.C.; National Council of Crime and Delinquency, Dallas, Texas; Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, Ottawa; B.C. Corrections Association, Vancouver, B.C.; American Correctional Association, San Francisco, Calif.; Canadian Bar Association, Vancouver, B.C.; Institute of Public Administration, Victoria, B.C.; Newfoundland Department of Welfare Conference, Labrador; Ontario Probation Officers' Association, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers; Alberta Narcotics Addition Conference, Edmonton; Alta.; John Howard Society of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Magistrates' Conference, Fort William; John Howard Society of Alberta, Banff;

The National Parole Board film "Square johns" has now been seen in every province in Canada, not only by those involved in correctional work but the general public, including high school and university students.

Our relationship with the mass media has steadily improved in every area, resulting in more favorable coverage. Now we are very often consulted by newsmen to confirm their stories before release, either at headquarters or in the field.

News releases emanating from Ottawa have been used in every instance, with national and regional coverage, primarily by Canadian Press and the major newspapers.

A new trend toward public acceptance of parole and its values has been observed in the feed-back of communications from the community. This is due primarily to the excellent work being done across the country by our staff. It also indicates that our program of public relations is proving effective.

Information concerning the work of the National Parole Board and requests for brochures, articles and films, may be obtained by writing the Information Officer, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Canada.

STAFF TRAINING AND SPECIALIZED COURSES

With a view to improving knowledge of staff, individuals from across the country have been sent to special courses in their areas.

These have included Public Service Commission Middle Management; Communications in Supervision; Small Group Leadership; Juvenile Delinquency; Use of Drugs;

Alcohol and Problems of Addition; Reality Therapy; Community Leadership; Indian problems; Vocational Rehabilitation; Social Functioning; Leadership and Supervision in the Social Agency; and orientation courses for new staff.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Parole Board appreciates the assistance in its work by many organizations and individuals.

These include the federal and provincial authorities, the judiciary, R.C.M. Police, provincial and municipal police forces, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after-care agencies, the general public and the staff of the parole service.

STATISTICS

This report does not contain the extensive statistics compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For those interested, these will be published separately and will be available upon request.

Further information concerning the work of the National Parole Board and requests for brochures, articles and films, may be obtained by writing the Information Officer, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Canada.

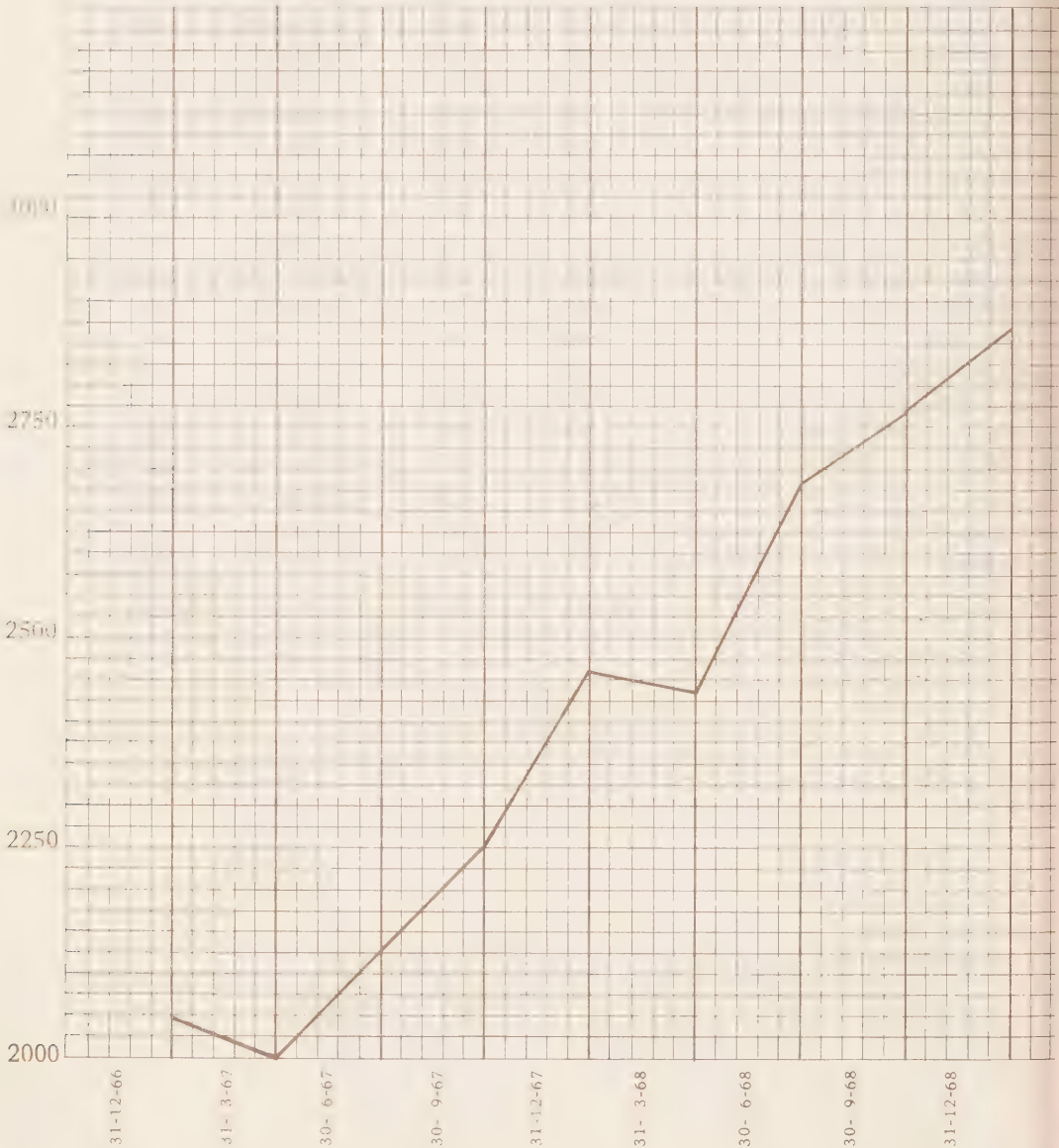
EARNINGS OF PAROLED INMATES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1968

A survey with regard to earnings of paroled inmates took place last summer. The aim of this study was to analyse the economic advantage of parole. Based on 2,284 parole reports, it gives us very important information of which the information of which the essential parts are reproduced below.

REGION	# of parolees	% of employment	Gross Earnings	# of dependents supported
Vancouver	290	91%	\$ 98,719.00	273
Victoria	43	88%	15,477.00	64
Abbotsford	33	84%	9,188.00	44
Edmonton	60	90%	20,592.00	57
Calgary	59	95%	18,719.00	59
Prince Albert	37	100%	14,008.00	34
Regina	48	98%	13,500.00	23
Winnipeg	142	85%	39,896.00	136
Toronto	342	91%	109,323.00	408
Sudbury	43	91%	15,728.00	52
Hamilton	257	84%	86,167.00	254
Kingston	46	100%	12,509.00	40
Ottawa-Hull	90	91%	26,207.00	147
Montreal	438	87%	117,217.00	476
Laval	10	90%	2,997.00	10
Quebec	83	73%	19,310.00	93
Granby	22	96%	5,395.00	22
Halifax	100	83%	20,398.00	148
St. John	32	100%	6,083.00	50
Moncton	109	90%	21,938.00	124
Canada	2,284	86%	673,371.00	2,514

Supervision of Paroled Inmates

	(Direct)	(Indirect)	Total	% D Super
31-12-66	539	1531	2070	26
31- 3-67	497	1546	2043	24
30- 6-67	537	1590	2127	25
30- 9-67	612	1639	2251	28
31-12-67	741	1721	2462	30
31- 3-68	714	1725	2439	30
30- 6-68	879	1812	2691	33
30- 9-68	911	1862	2773	33
31-12-68	988	1889	2871	34



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

FOR 1968

Decisions in Penitentiary Cases	Federal	Provincial	Totals
DENIED - APR	1,164	—	1,164
PAROLE DENIED	854	1,729	2,574
MINIMUM PAROLE IN PRINC.	333	—	333
DEFERRED. APR.	113	—	113
PAROLE DEFERRED	670	115	785
PAROLE GRANTED	* 977	1,513	2,490
PAROLE IN PRINCIPLE	241	231	472
PAROLE WITH GRADUAL	50	16	66
PAROLE FOR DEP'N AND VOL. DEP.	43	37	80
SHORT PAROLE	—	150	150
TEMPORARY PAROLE	10	249	259
TOTAL PAROLES GRANTED	** 1,321	2,196	3,517
PAROLE RECOMMENDED	5	—	5
PAROLE CANCELLED	35	56	91
MIN. PAR. IN PRINCIPLE CANCELLED	92	—	92
PAROLE CANCELLED - MISC.	—	—	—
PAROLE MODIFIED	30	4	34
PAROLE REDUCED	24	—	24
SUSPENDED PAROLE CONTINUED	142	44	186
SUSPENDED PAROLE REVOKED	139	71	210
SUSPENDED PAROLE FORFEITED	79	21	100
SUSPENDED PAR. REV. AND FORFEITED	2	—	2
PAROLE REVOKED	10	4	14
PAROLE FORFEITED	114	63	177
PAROLE REV. AND FORFEITED	—	—	—
PAROLE REINSTATED	33	7	40
(S) REVOCATION CANCELLED	2	—	2
(S) FORFEITURE CANCELLED	2	2	4
DECISION RESERVED	1,635	929	1,564
NO ACTION	278	474	752
DRIVING PROH. - FAV.	—	—	182
- ADV.	—	—	237
LASHES - FAV.	—	—	8
- ADV.	—	—	4
TOTALS CASES REVIEWED			13,297

* 3,028 Ordinary Paroles Tranted.

** + 172 Released on Min. Par. (.3,689)

These figures are preliminary.

The final tabulation from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be available at a later date in our annual statistical report.

FIELD ORGANIZATION



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

BOARD MEMBER	CHAIRMAN	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER
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NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

INFORMATION OFFICER

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CHIEF
FIELD SERVICES
AND
OPERATIONAL INSPECTION

CASE INVESTIGATION SECTION

CHIEF
CASE PREPARATION

SUPERVISOR
GENERAL CONTROL

SUPERVISOR
SPECIAL CASES

Parole Analysts

CHIEF OF CASE
PREPARATION DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR
1. CO-ORDINATION, DIRECTION, CASE PREPARATION UNITS
2. CONTROL CASE PREPARATION FUNCTION FIELD OFFICES
3. LIASON COOPERATING AGENCIES
4. PRESENTATION OF CASES TO BOARD.

Field Offices

CHIEF OF FIELD SERVICES & OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS

RESPONSIBLE FOR
1. GENERAL OPERATION OF FIELD OFFICES
2. OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS OF ALL UNITS OF PAROLE
3. STAFF DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING
4. CO-ORDINATION OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS
5. ACTING FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IN HIS ABSENCE.

SECRETARY

CHIEF
PAROLE SUPERVISION

STAFF ASST.
SPECIAL DUTIES

CHIEF
LEGAL AND CLEMENCY DIVISION

CHIEF
ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

REGISTRY

PERSONNEL

STENO POOL

FINANCIAL ADMIN.

SECRETARY

RESPONSIBLE FOR
1. NOTIFICATION
2. CERTIFICATES
3. WARRANTS
4. RECORDS BOARD DECISIONS

CHIEF OF PAROLE SUPERVISION DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR
1. INVESTIGATION OF PROBATION PAROLE SUPERVISION PROGRAM
2. CONTROL PAROLE SUPERVISION FUNCTION FIELD OFFICES
3. LIASON WITH POLICE & OTHER AGENCIES
4. PAROLE TERMINATION PROCEDURES
5. SUSPENSION - REVOCATION - REINSTITUTION
6. PRESENTATION OF CASES TO BOARD.

CHIEF LEGAL AND CLEMENCY DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR
1. INVESTIGATIONS, ENQUIRES IN CONNECTION WITH EXERCISE OF ROYAL PARDONS OF MERCY
2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GRANTING PARDONS AND REMISSIONS
3. LEGAL ADVICE TO BOARD AND SERVICE.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

RESPONSIBLE FOR
1. PERSONNEL IN ALL ASPECTS
2. FINANCE-ESTIMATES-PROCEDURES, ETC.
3. FINANCE-ESTIMATES-PAYMENTS
4. PROCUREMENT-SUPPLY-ACCOMMODATION
5. CLERICAL SERVICES-STEERING POOL
6. SECURITY

COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION
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DIRECTEUR
EXÉCUTIF

PRÉFÈTE AUX RECHERCHES

AGENT D'INFORMATION

DIRECTEUR
ADJOINT

CHEF
DIVISION DES BUREAUX
RÉGIONAUX ET DU CONTRÔLE
DES OPÉRATIONS

CHEF
DIVISION DES ENQUÊTES

DIVISION DES
ENQUÊTES

SURVEILLANT
GÉNÉRAL

SURVEILLANT
SPÉCIAL

ANALYSTES

SECRÉTAIRE

CHEF
SURVEILLANCE DES CAS

ADJOINT CHARGÉ
DE FONCTIONS
SPÉCIALES

CHEF
CLÉRENCE ET
DIVISION LÉGALE

CHEF
SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS

ARCHIVES

NOTIFICATIONS

ÉTATISTIQUE
GRAPHIQUE

ADMINISTRATION
FINANCIÈRES

CHEF DES SERVICES RÉGIONAUX ET DU CONTRÔLE DES OPÉRATIONS
RESPONSABILITÉS:
1. GÉNÉRAL COORDONNEMENT DES BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX
2. CONTRÔLE DU FONCTIONNEMENT DE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES
3. PERFECTIONNEMENT ET FORMATION DU PERSONNEL
4. DÉPENSEMENT DES PROGRAMMES
5. SUPPLÉMENT EN L'ABSENCE DU DIRECTEUR EXÉCUTIF

CHEF DE LA DIVISION D'ÉTUDE DES CAS
RESPONSABILITÉS:
1. COORDONNEMENT ET DIRECTION DES ÉLÉMENTS D'ÉTUDE DES CAS
2. RÉGIE DES FONCTIONS RELATIVES À L'ÉTUDE DES CAS CONFÉRIES AUX BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX
3. LIASON AVEC LES ORGANISMES INTÉRESSÉS
4. PRÉSENTATION DES CAS À LA COMMISSION

SECRÉTAIRE
RESPONSABILITÉS:
1. NOTIFICATIONS
2. CERTIFICATS
3. MANDATS
4. ENVOI DES LETTRES D'ÉTAT
5. ENVOI DES LETTRES D'ÉTAT

CHEF DE LA DIVISION DE SURVEILLANCE DES CAS
RESPONSABILITÉS:
1. PROGRAMME DE COORDONNEMENT DE LA SURVEILLANCE DES CAS
2. RÉGIE DES FONCTIONS DE SURVEILLANCE LANCEES CONFÉRIES AUX BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX
3. LIASON AVEC LA POLICE ET AUTRES ORGANISMES
4. PROCÉDURE D'ARRÊT DE LA LIBÉRA- TION CONDITIONNELLE - SUSPENSION - RÉVOCATION - DÉCHÉANCE
5. PRÉSENTATION DES CAS À LA COMMISSION

CHEF - CLÉRENCE
RESPONSABILITÉS:
1. ÉTUDE ET ÉTUDE DE REQUÊTES ET DE PRÉSENTATIONS POUR LIBÉRATIONS PRÉVENTIVES NATIONALES RÉGIONALES
2. RECOMMANDATIONS SUR LE CONTRÔLE DE PRÉFÈRES
3. AVIS LÉGAUX À LA COMMISSION ET AU SERVICE

CHEF DES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS
RESPONSABILITÉS:
1. PERSONNEL TOUTES LES AFFAIRES GÉNÉRALES
2. FINANCE - PRÉVISIONS BUDGÉTAIRES GÉNÉRALES
3. APPROUVEMENT - AMÉNAGEMENT FOURNITURES
4. SERVICE DES ÉCRITURES, CENTRE DE STENOGRAPHIE, ARCHIVES

DIRECTEUR EXECUTIF ADJOINT

TORONTO
(1957)

KINGSTON
(1957)

MONTREAL
(1949)

QUEBEC
(1960)

MONCTON
(1957)

HALIFAX
(1961)

SUDBURY
(1968)

PETERBOROUGH
(1968)

OTTAWA-HULL
(1967)

LAVAL
(1966)

GRANBY
(1966)

ST. JOHN'S
(1967)

VICTORIA
(1965)

VANCOUVER
(1949)

CALGARY
(1965)

EDMONTON
(1960)

REGINA
(1967)

WINNIPEG
(1957)

HAMILTON
(1965)

ABBOTSFORD
(1966)

PRINCE ALBERT
(1959)

SASKATOON
(1968)

GUELPH
(1968)

COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

FOR 1968

Décisions - Pénitenciers			
Fédérale	Provinciale	Totals	
REFUSÉE - RÉV. AUTOMATIQUE.....	—	1,164	1,164
LIBÉRATION COND. REFUSÉE.....	1,729	854	2,574
LIBÉRATION COND. MIN. EN PRINCIPLE.....	—	333	333
DIFFÉRÉE - RÉV. AUTOMATIQUE.....	—	113	113
DIFFÉRÉE - À LA SUITE D'UNE DEMANDE	115	670	785
LIB. COND. ACCORDÉE.....	1,513	977	2,490
LIB. COND. EN PRINCIPLE.....	231	241	472
LIB. COND. PROGRESSIVE.....	16	50	66
LIB. COND. ACCORDÉE POUR EXP.....	37	43	80
LIB. COND. DE COURTE DURÉE.....	150	—	150
LIB. COND. TEMPORAIRE.....	249	10	259
TOTAL DES LIB. COND. ACCORDÉES.....	2,196	** 1,321	3,517
LIB. COND. RECOMMANDÉE.....	—	5	5
LIB. COND. ANNULÉE.....	56	35	91
LIB. COND. MIN. EN PRIN. ANNULÉE.....	—	92	92
LIB. COND. ANNULÉE - DIV.....	—	—	—
LIB. COND. MODIFIÉE.....	4	30	34
LIB. COND. MITIGÉE.....	—	24	24
LIB. COND. SUSP. ET MAINT.....	44	142	186
LIB. COND. SUSP. ET RÉV.....	71	139	210
LIB. COND. SUSP. ET FRAP. DE DÉCH.....	21	79	100
LIB. COND. SUSP. RÉV. ET FRAP. DE DÉCH.....	—	2	2
LIB. COND. RÉVOQUÉE.....	4	10	14
LIB. COND. FRAP. DE DÉCH.....	63	114	177
LIB. COND. RÉV. ET FRAP. DE DÉCH.....	—	—	—
LIB. COND. RÉTABLIE.....	7	33	40
RÉVOCATION ANNULÉE.....	—	2	2
DÉCHÉANCE ANNULÉE.....	2	—	4
DÉCISION RÉSERVÉE.....	929	1,635	1,564
AUCUNE ACTION.....	474	278	752
INTER. DE COND.-SUSP. ACC.-DÉC. FAV.....	—	—	182
SUSP. REFUSÉE-DÉCISION DÉFAV.....	—	—	237
COND. AU FOUET-REM. DE PEINE-DÉC. FAV.....	—	—	8
REM. DE PEINE REFUSÉE-DÉC. DÉFAV.....	—	—	4
TOTAL DES CAS REVISÉS.....	—	—	13,297

* 3,028 Libérations ordinaires accordées.

** + 172 Libérations minimum sur parole (3,689)

Ces chiffres sont préliminaires.

Le tableau définitif, fourni par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, sera publié plus tard ands notre rapport statistique annuel.

Surveillance des libérés conditionnels

(% Surveillance indirecte)

26
24
25
28
30
30
32
33
34

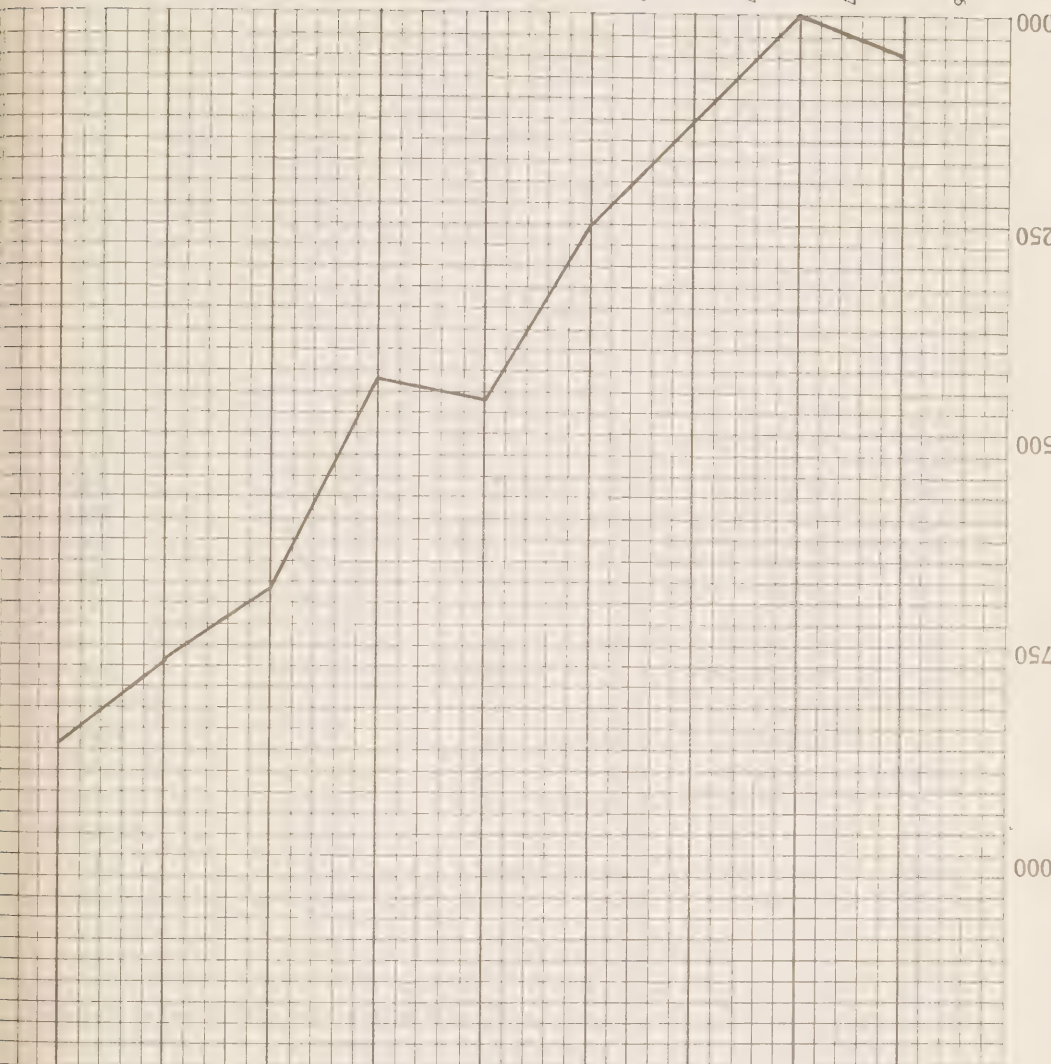
Total

(Indirecte)

(Directe)

2070
2043
2127
2251
2462
2439
2691
2773
2871
1531
1546
1590
1639
1721
1725
1812
1862
1889
539
497
537
612
741
714
879
911
988

31-12-66
31-3-67
30-6-67
31-12-67
31-3-68
30-6-68
30-9-68
31-12-68



REVENU BRUT DES DÉLINQUANTS EN LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN 1968

Une enquête concernant le revenu brut des délinquants en libération conditionnelle fut effectuée l'été dernier. Elle avait pour but d'analyser le point de vue économique de la libération conditionnelle. Compilée à partir de 2,284 rapports de libérés, elle nous a fourni des renseignements très importants dont l'essentiel figure ci-dessous.

REGION	Délinquants	% qui avait un emploi	Revenu brut	# de dépendants à charge
Vancouver	290	91%	\$ 98,719.00	273
Victoria	43	88%	15,477.00	64
Abbotsford	33	84%	9,188.00	44
Edmonton	60	90%	20,592.00	57
Calgary	59	95%	18,719.00	59
Prince Albert	37	100%	14,008.00	34
Regina	48	98%	13,500.00	23
Winnipeg	142	85%	39,896.00	136
Toronto	342	91%	109,323.00	408
Sudbury	43	91%	15,728.00	52
Hamilton	257	84%	86,167.00	254
Kingston	46	100%	12,509.00	40
Ottawa-Hull	90	91%	26,207.00	147
Montreal	438	87%	117,217.00	476
Laval	10	90%	2,997.00	10
Quebec	83	73%	19,310.00	93
Granby	22	96%	5,395.00	22
Halifax	100	83%	20,398.00	148
St. John	32	100%	6,083.00	50
Moncton	109	90%	21,938.00	124
Canada	2,284	86%	673,371.00	2,514

Parmi ceux-là, il faut compter les autorités fédérales et provinciales, la magistrature, la Gendarmerie royale, les corps policiers provinciaux et municipaux, le personnel des institutions pénales, les agents des services provinciaux de liberté surveillée et de libération conditionnelle, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, les services d'assistance post-pénale, le grand public et le personnel du Service lui-même.

STATISTIQUE

Le présent rapport ne contient pas les données statistiques compilées annuellement par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique.

Toutes ces données seront contenues dans une autre brochure publiée séparément, qui sera mise à la disposition de tous ceux qu'elle intéressera.

D'autres renseignements relatifs au travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, de même que des brochures, des articles et des films, seront adressés à ceux qui en feront la demande par écrit à: L'agent d'information, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, Ottawa (Canada).

Le film de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, intitulé Squarejohns, a maintenant été vu dans toutes les provinces du Canada, non seulement par les travailleurs correctionnels, mais par le grand public, y compris les élèves des écoles secondaires et les étudiants.

Les relations avec les organes d'information n'ont cessé des s'améliorer dans tous les domaines et, par suite, leurs reportages ont été plus favorables. Très souvent des journalistes s'adressent à l'administration centrale ou aux bureaux régionaux pour faire confirmer leurs articles avant de les publier.

Tous les communiqués émanant d'Ottawa ont été utilisés, à l'échelon national et à l'échelon régional, surtout par la Presse canadienne et les grands journaux.

Par les communications qui lui parviennent, la Commission a constaté que le public accepte la libération conditionnelle et en reconnaît la valeur. Cette nouvelle attitude est principalement attribuable à l'excellence du travail que le personnel accomplit dans tout le pays. Elle témoigne, en outre, de l'efficacité de notre programme de relations extérieures.

Des renseignements relatifs au travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, de même que des brochures, des articles et des films seront adressés à ceux qui en feront la demande par écrit à: L'agent d'information, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, Ottawa (Canada).

FORMATION DU PERSONNEL ET COURS SPÉCIAUX

Le Service a désigné, dans tout le pays, des membres du personnel à qui il a fait suivre des cours spéciaux dans leur région, en vue d'améliorer leurs connaissances.

Il y a eu des cours sur la gestion des cadres moyens de la Commission de la Fonction publique, les communications dans le domaine de la surveillance, la direction des petits groupes, la délinquance juvénile, l'usage des stupéfiants, l'alcool et les problèmes de la toxicomanie, la thérapie par mise en contact avec la réalité, l'animation sociale, le fonctionnement de la société, la direction et la surveillance au sein de l'organisme d'assistance sociale, des cours d'orientation pour les nouveaux membres du personnel.

Le public semble maintenant conscient qu'on a beaucoup trop recouru à l'emprisonnement au Canada, en regard des autres pays, et que bien des détenus ne devraient pas être en prison mais en liberté surveillée ou en liberté conditionnelle. Ces deux derniers moyens de surveillance et l'orientation se sont révélés si efficaces que le public en général a accepté qu'on y recoure davantage.

REMERCIEMENTS

La gratitude de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est acquise à plusieurs organismes et particuliers pour l'assistance qu'elle en a reçue.

En outre, l'enquête a révélé que ces 1,949 libérés subvenaient aux besoins de 2,514 personnes à charge au lieu de les laisser secourir par des associations.

"Si ces hommes et ces femmes étaient demeurés dans les institutions de correction, il en aurait coûté aux contribuables environ 9 millions de dollars par année en plus des fonds nécessaires pour subvenir aux besoins de 2,500 personnes à charge", a déclaré M. McIlraith.

Dans le même communiqué, M. T.C. Street, président de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, a dit: "Si l'on songe que près de 90 p. 100 des libérés ont terminé leur période de libération conditionnelle de façon satisfaisante, c'est-à-dire sans commettre d'autres infractions, on voit que la libération conditionnelle non seulement contribue à leur réhabilitation, mais permet au contribuable de réaliser des économies substantielles".

RELATIONS EXTERIEURES

Le programme des relations extérieures de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a pris beaucoup d'envergure depuis qu'a débuté son programme d'information, il y a trois ans. Presque tous les jours la Commission a reçu des demandes de renseignements de particuliers et d'organismes communautaires, de bibliothèques publiques et universitaires, de bibliothèques d'organismes juridiques et de travailleurs correctionnels.

Le président et les membres de la Commission ainsi que des membres du personnel d'un littoral à l'autre, ont participé à des entrevues, des discussions en groupe, des cycles d'études, des émissions télévisées et des conférences.

En 1968, les membres de la Commission et certains fonctionnaires ont assisté à des conférences, comme celles de l'*Association of Paroling Authorities*, à Atlanta (Géorgie); le séminaire sur la criminologie du Conseil des Oeuvres et du Bien-être de Québec, à l'Université Laval (Québec); la Clinique provinciale d'hygiène mentale, à Chillywack (C.-B.); de l'Association des travailleurs sociaux du Manitoba, à Winnipeg (Man.); le deuxième Congrès de criminologie de la province de Québec, à Sherbrooke (P.Q.); de l'Association de criminologie de Québec, à Montréal (P.Q.); de la *Public Personnel Association*, à Ottawa; la conférence sur la toxicomanie et la perversion sexuelle de l'*Alex Brown Memorial Clinic*, à Toronto; la conférence des représentants régionaux, à Laval (P.Q.); de l'*Atlantic Corrections Association*, à Fredericton (N.-B.); la Conférence des magistrats, à Trail (C.-B.); du *National Council of Crime and Delinquency*, à Dallas (Texas); la Conférence canadienne sur le bien-être social, à Ottawa; de la *B.C. Corrections Association*, à Vancouver (C.-B.); de l'*American Correctional Association*, à San Francisco (Calif.); de l'Association du Barreau canadien, à Vancouver (C.-B.); de l'*Institute of Public Administration*, à Victoria (C.-B.); la Conférence du ministère du Bien-être de Terre-Neuve, au Labrador; de l'Association des agents de surveillance de l'Ontario, à Niagara Falls (Ont.); de l'Association des travailleurs sociaux de la Saskatchewan, la Conférence sur la narcomanie en Alberta, à Edmonton (Alb.); de la *John Howard Society of Saskatchewan*, à Saskatoon; la Conférence des magistrats, à Fort William, de la *John Howard Society of Alberta*, à Banff.

Refus de travailler ou abandon de l'emploi sans permission,

Défaut de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille,

Omission de se présenter à la police.

Des règles comme celles-ci servent deux objets. Elles guident le libéré conditionnel dans les projets qu'il doit faire en vue de sa réhabilitation. Elles protègent aussi le public par les sanctions qu'elles imposent au libéré conditionnel qui ne se conforme pas aux normes de conduite qu'on lui a fixées.

On peut constater le contraste qui existe entre un tel libéré et le détenu élargi à la fin de sa sentence et qui n'est tenu de rendre compte de ses actes à personne. La surveillance d'un libéré conditionnel représente souvent toute la différence entre la réhabilitation et la récidive.

ECONOMIE DE FONDS PUBLICS

Le régime des libérations conditionnelles s'avère efficace non seulement pour protéger le public et réhabiliter les détenus libérés, mais aussi parce qu'il permet d'économiser les deniers des contribuables.

Notre population pénitentiaire actuelle est d'environ 7,000 hommes et 120 femmes. Les frais d'entretien d'un détenu dans une institution fédérale va de \$3,600 à \$4,900 par année, selon le genre de l'institution.

Les frais qu'occasionne un délinquant en libération conditionnelle sont de l'ordre de \$200 à \$500 par année.

Le prisonnier ne gagne aucun salaire et lui et sa famille constituent habituellement un fardeau pour les contribuables. Le même détenu, une fois libéré et s'il a un emploi, soutiendra sa famille et payera des taxes.

Le nombre de sujets en libération conditionnelle se maintient à environ 2,500. L'on estime qu'environ 2,000 libérés conditionnels sont présentement employés et gagnent un salaire moyen probable d'au moins \$50 par semaine. Ceci veut dire que plutôt d'être un fardeau financier à la charge de l'Etat, ces libérés conditionnels gagnent \$5,200,000 par année, c'est-à-dire que ce montant est de nouveau réinvesti dans l'économie du pays.

Une enquête, effectuée en juin 1968 par l'entremise des 20 bureaux régionaux de la Commission des libérations conditionnelles, a révélé que 1,949 libérés conditionnels ont obtenu des gains bruts de \$673,371 au cours de ce mois.

"Cette enquête, la première en son genre, démontre que l'octroi de la libération conditionnelle a permis aux localités de réaliser des économies importantes", a déclaré dans un communiqué à la nation l'honorable George McIlraith, solliciteur général du Canada.

"C'est dire que, si la réhabilitation des détenus en dehors des institutions demeure notre tâche la plus importante, ces gens fournissent un apport à notre produit national brut et à leurs localités.

"Au lieu d'être un fardeau pour tous les contribuables canadiens, ces hommes et ces femmes représentent leur place dans la société", a ajouté l'honorable George McIlraith.

tants postés dans 19 villes du Canada, la Commission est en mesure de fournir un service efficace et rapide.

Le représentant régional exerce la juridiction sur tous les détenus libérés conditionnellement dans sa région. Il a aussi l'autorité de modifier certaines conditions du certificat de libération conditionnelle et d'émettre des mandats de suspension. Dans certains cas, il surveille lui-même les libérés conditionnels. Il est aussi chargé d'établir la liaison entre les fonctionnaires du gouvernement, les autorités provinciales, les tribunaux, la police, les institutions pénales, les officiers de probation et les organismes d'assistance post-pénale ou services sociaux.

Les représentants régionaux sont en communication constante avec la Commission dont ils appliquent le programme, chacun dans sa région. Ils sont toujours disposés à entendre les observations du public et celles des autorités dans le domaine de la correction.

En s'assurant que les détenus en liberté conditionnelle se conduisent bien, ils contribuent à la protection du public.

INFRACTIONS À LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Une libération conditionnelle peut être interrompue ou prendre fin avant sa date normale d'expiration par suspension, révocation ou déchéance.

Suspension

Dans la majorité des cas, un représentant régional autorisé par la Commission émet un mandat de suspension et d'appréhension chaque fois que l'arrestation d'un détenu libéré est jugée nécessaire ou désirable pour prévenir un manquement aux conditions de la libération.

Immédiatement après son arrestation, le libéré conditionnel est retourné en prison en attendant que la Commission rétablisse la libération ou la révoque.

Les connaissances et l'expérience acquises font qu'on a recours à la suspension de plus en plus souvent.

A ce propos, la coopération aussi étroite qu'efficace de la Gendarmerie royale et des différents tribunaux mérite d'être mentionnée.

RÉVOCATION ET DÉCHÉANCE DE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Un détenu en libération conditionnelle perd automatiquement ce privilège, s'il est déclaré coupable d'un acte criminel entraînant une peine de deux ans ou plus, commis alors qu'il était en liberté conditionnelle, même si la déclaration de culpabilité n'est prononcée qu'après l'expiration de sa période de libération conditionnelle.

Voici quelques-unes des raisons pour lesquelles la libération conditionnelle peut être révoquée:

- Départ du territoire sans permission et sans informer les autorités des allées et venues,
- Manque de collaboration avec le surveillant,
- Mauvaise conduite,
- Abus des boissons alcooliques,

La *Narcotic Addiction Foundation of B.C.*, l'escouade des stupéfiants de la GRC et la Police de la ville de Vancouver ont travaillé en étroite collaboration à la suite de consultations fréquentes et de plusieurs réunions aux cours desquelles elles ont examiné l'ensemble du projet.

Le plus grand recours à l'analyse de l'urine en vue de découvrir l'usage illégal des stupéfiants a eu une efficacité restreinte et, vers la fin de 1968, il est devenu évident que certaines de ces personnes dépendantes et délictuelles avaient besoin d'être soutenues par l'administration massive de méthadone.

À la fin de 1968, le Service avait 74 cas de toxicomanie. À notre avis, nous avons consacré à ces cas une somme de travail disproportionnée (près du tiers de tout le temps du personnel de notre bureau) afin d'exercer sur ce groupe une certaine surveillance et un certain contrôle.

Le psychiatre de l'équipe de traitement a démissionné au début de 1968 et nous n'avons pu trouver un autre psychiatre qui s'intéressait assez à ce groupe difficile pour faire partie de l'équipe. Au sujet des consultations, nous avons pris des dispositions avec les médecins, qui ont accordé le soir et chaque semaine des entrevues à la plupart des libérés conditionnels, à la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation*.

Il est devenu nécessaire de coordonner davantage les efforts. À cette fin, un agent de libération conditionnelle s'établira dans le bureau de la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation*, où il fera office d'agent de liaison, et se chargera d'environ 20 libérés conditionnels qui suivent des traitements prolongés comportant l'administration massive de méthadone.

Nous avons le ferme espoir que cette nouvelle mesure et la sélection des libérés conditionnels d'après leur motivation, plutôt qu'à des fins de recherche, permettront de réduire le nombre des violations de libération conditionnelle et rendront la réhabilitation plus efficace.

SURVEILLANCE

Les surveillants sont d'ordinaire des membres d'organismes d'assistance post-pénale, des agents provinciaux de probation ou des fonctionnaires de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Parfois, ce sont des citoyens dignes de confiance choisis par la Commission. En plus d'aider les libérés sur parole à résoudre leurs problèmes quotidiens, les surveillants doivent les conseiller, les informer et les orienter afin qu'ils ne violent pas les conditions de leur élargissement. Il est du devoir des surveillants de signaler toutes les infractions qui peuvent être commises.

La surveillance comporte une orientation et une direction suivie, à la fois autoritaire et appropriée à chaque cas particulier. Les organismes d'assistance post-pénale aident souvent les détenus libérés conditionnellement, de même que ceux qui ont purgé la totalité de leur sentence, à trouver de l'emploi.

Les représentants régionaux de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles ont des entrevues avec les détenus; ils les renseignent sur la libération conditionnelle, les aident à préparer leur demande et à établir un programme post-libératoire; ils évaluent le risque que comporte chaque libération conditionnelle. Grâce à ses représen-

CLEMENCE

En vertu de la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus, il incombe à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles de faire toute enquête que le Ministre exige au sujet d'une demande relative à l'exercice de la prérogative de grâce. Une telle demande peut porter sur l'octroi d'un pardon. Le sursis d'exécution d'une peine, la remise d'une peine, d'une amende ou d'une confiscation imposées en vertu d'une loi fédérale.

Quand une personne présente une demande relative à l'exercice de la prérogative de grâce, la Section de la clémence du Service des libérations conditionnelles en examine la recommandation et ouvre une enquête approfondie. Les résultats de l'enquête et une recommandation sont envoyés au Ministre afin qu'il en décide. C'est le Gouvernement général, sur la recommandation du Ministre, qui accorde la grâce demandée.

En 1968, environ 400 appels à la clémence ont fait l'objet d'enquêtes. Il y a eu 71 pardons, 95 remises partielles de peine (dont 91 libérations anticipées pendant le périod. de Noël) et 8 remises d'amende ou de condiscation. En outre, on a autorisé (libération temporaires.

PROJET SPECIAL VISANT LES TOXICOMANES

En 1961, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a mis en oeuvre en Colombie-Britannique, le premier projet spécial visant les toxicomanes (désigné par l'acronyme SNAP). Un groupe de 16 criminels toxicomanes du pénitencier de la Colombie-Britannique a été libéré sous condition au cours de la première expérience du genre tentée au Canada. Deux ans après leur libération, 7 des 16 étaient encore en liberté et 9 avaient vu leur libération révoquée, dont 2 seulement pour de nouvelles infractions.

Dans la deuxième étape de cette expérience, 24 hommes ont été libérés et soumis à une surveillance intense de juin à décembre 1964. A la fin de 1968, 11 de ces libérés étaient encore en liberté, 6 avaient commis de nouvelles infractions et 7 avaient terminé avec succès leur période de libération.

Après que l'institution de Matsqui pour toxicomanes eut ouvert ses portes, en 1966 le Service des libérations conditionnelles a collaboré au projet en libérant dix détenus qui avaient reçu des traitements intensifs dans une unité pilote. Après un an 7 hommes étaient encore en liberté et, au bout de deux ans (31 décembre 1968), 3 étaient encore en liberté conditionnelle.

De juillet à septembre 1967, 26 détenus ont été libérés de l'institution de Matsqui pour former le groupe 4 du SNAP. Il s'agissait d'une expérience portant sur 14 hommes venant d'une unité de traitement pilote et 12 détenus formant un groupe de contrôle. Le personnel de l'institution de Matsqui étudie présentement les résultats de cette expérience; mais, au cours de la surveillance, on a constaté que ces hommes n'avaient guère de motivation et, pour la plupart, ils se sont adonnés de nouveau aux stupéfiants un moment ou l'autre.

A la fin de 1968 il ne restait que 13 libérés conditionnels et il avait fallu 1 suspensions pour garder la haute main sur eux.

n'est habituellement accordée qu'aux personnes libérées conditionnellement à perpétuité.

Libération conditionnelle rétablie — La libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance peut être rétablie quand, par exemple, le délit n'est pas grave et que le tribunal a refusé de condamner à l'emprisonnement le détenu libéré conditionnellement qui a commis un délit entraînant la déchéance de sa libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée — Ordre de la Commission mettant fin à la libération conditionnelle pour mauvaise conduite ou violation des conditions de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée puis frappée de déchéance — L'ordre de révocation doit être annulé et remplacé par un ordre qui frappe de déchéance la libération conditionnelle quand cette libération conditionnelle était déjà frappée de déchéance au moment de la révocation.

Libération conditionnelle suspendue — Cas où la suspension est ordonnée par la Commission elle-même et non par un représentant régional.

Libération conditionnelle progressive — Autorisation accordée à un détenu de quitter l'institution, avec ou sans escorte, pendant de courtes périodes, lorsque le terme de son incarcération approche, pour l'aider à se réadapter à la vie au sein de la société.

Libération conditionnelle de courte durée — Ordinairement de moins de 30 jours, cette libération vise à faciliter la réhabilitation d'un détenu à qui on a offert un emploi stable. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue, d'ordinaire, parce qu'elle n'est pas nécessaire ou qu'elle n'est pas possible.

Libération conditionnelle temporaire — Comme son nom l'indique, elle est accordée pour un temps limité au cours de l'incarcération, pour permettre à un détenu de s'absenter de l'institution pour aller à l'école, par exemple ou pour chercher du travail, ou encore pour toute autre fin de réhabilitation.

LIBERATION CONDITIONNELLE MINIMUM

La libération conditionnelle minimum permet d'avancer la date de libération d'un détenu d'un mois par année de sentence, jusqu'à un maximum de six mois. Ainsi, celui qui purge une sentence de deux ans et qui devait être élargi sans condition après seize mois et demi, peut être libéré après quatorze mois seulement. Cependant, il sera soumis à une surveillance pour huit mois au moins.

Cette mesure, dont l'application remonte au mois d'octobre 1964, permet à la Commission de libérer un plus grand nombre de détenus; en même temps, elle assure à la société une protection plus grande en prolongeant la surveillance à laquelle les délinquants sont soumis de ce fait.

CE QUE COMPORTE LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE?

Le détenu choisit pour une libération conditionnelle est tenu de signer un engagement en conséquence. Il s'engage à se soumettre à l'autorité d'un représentant du Service national des libérations conditionnelles; à se présenter périodiquement au représentant du Service ou à la police locale; à accepter la surveillance, l'aide ou les directives de son surveillant; à travailler assiduellement; à obtenir la permission de changer de lieu de résidence ou d'emploi, ou avant de prendre toute autre décision importante; à se soumettre aux lois.

Il se peut que des conditions spéciales lui soient imposées; ainsi, on peut lui interdire l'usage de tout alcool et la fréquentation de certaines gens aptes à exercer sur lui une mauvaise influence.

A mesure que la période de surveillance avance et que le libéré conditionnel donne des preuves d'amélioration, certaines conditions de son engagement peuvent être modifiées, ou même supprimées, pour lui permettre plus de liberté d'action.

DEFINITIONS

On trouvera ci-dessous la définition de la plupart des expressions que le Service national des libérations conditionnelles emploie couramment:

Définitions des termes

Aucune action - Un fait ou des renseignements nouveaux ne modifient pas une décision antérieure.

Libération conditionnelle annulée - Libération conditionnelle annulée avant l'exécution d'un ordre de libération de la Commission.

Libération conditionnelle maintenue - La Commission ordonne l'annulation de la suspension de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle différée - La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais le cas sera revisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent.

Libération conditionnelle refusée - La libération conditionnelle est refusée et le cas ne sera pas revisé, l'incarcération prenant fin avant deux ans.

Libération conditionnelle en vue de la déportation - Le détenu est déporté ou consent librement à quitter le pays. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue dans ce cas.

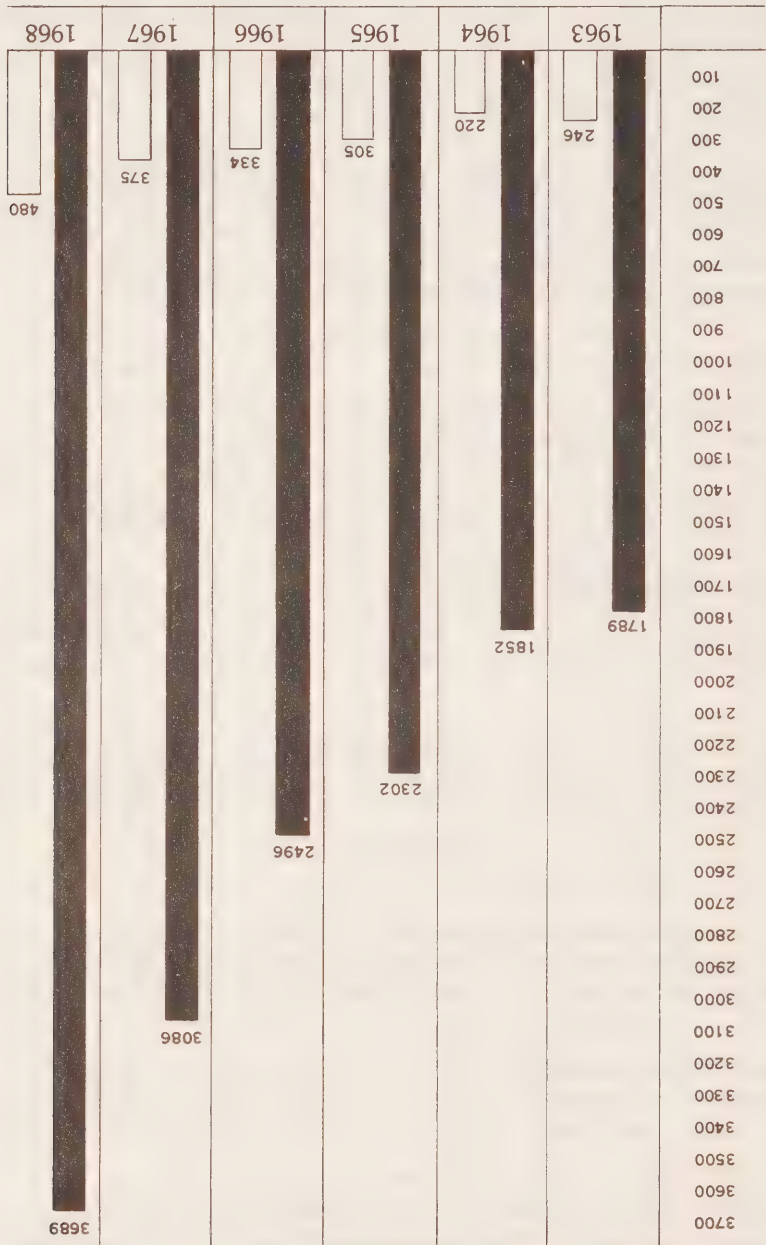
Libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance - La libération conditionnelle est automatiquement frappée de déchéance par suite d'un nouvel acte criminel commis pendant la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle accordée - Octroi d'une libération conditionnelle ordinaire, d'une libération conditionnelle de courte durée, d'une libération conditionnelle en vue de la déportation ou d'une libération progressive ou temporaire.

Libération conditionnelle modifiée - Les conditions ou modalités du certificat de libération conditionnelle sont modifiées après l'octroi de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle mitigée - Toutes les conditions sont supprimées, mais la libération conditionnelle peut être frappée de déchéance si le détenu libéré conditionnellement commet un acte criminel. La libération conditionnelle mitigée

LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES ACCORDÉES



Le graphique ci-dessus indique le nombre de libérations conditionnelles accordées et révoquées ou frappées de déchéance de 1963 à 1968.

b) De traiter le criminel plutôt que le crime;

c) De s'occuper des prisonniers individuels et non en tant que membres d'un groupe;

d) De juger chaque cas objectivement, à son mérite et selon les circonstances qui s'y appliquent;

e) De faire preuve de souplesse en évitant l'application rigoureuse ou arbitraire de règles de pratique;

f) De faire preuve de réalisme, de sens commun et d'efficacité dans ses rapports avec les délinquants;

g) Éviter de donner l'impression que la libération conditionnelle constitue un régime de douceur à l'endroit des détenus et qu'elle est à base d'indulgence et de clémence;

h) Examiner chaque cas en attribuant plus d'importance au comportement futur du délinquant qu'à ses actions passées;

i) De fournir la surveillance nécessaire à la protection du public et à ceux qui sont placés en liberté conditionnelle; et

j) De bien souligner que la peine doit porter davantage sur la correction et l'amendement que sur la vengeance ou la rétribution.

SERVICES DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

Le personnel de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est dirigé et

administré au bureau central de la Commission, établi à Ottawa.

Il y a en outre des agents du Service des libérations conditionnelles qui travaillent dans 23 bureaux régionaux et bureaux de district établis dans les grands centres urbains et à proximité des grandes institutions pénitentiaires et de réforme. Ces bureaux se trouvent à Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Guelph, Toronto, Sudbury, Peterborough, Kingston, Ottawa, Montréal, Laval, Québec, Granby, Moncton, Halifax et Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve).

De nouveaux bureaux de district ont été ouverts à Saskatoon, Guelph, Sudbury et Peterborough en 1968. On projette d'en ouvrir plusieurs autres l'an prochain.

Le Service a créé 23 nouveaux postes en 1968, ce qui porte l'effectif total à 243. Cette augmentation du personnel a contribué à porter le nombre des libérations conditionnelles à un total sans précédent, comme l'indique la statistique des libérations conditionnelles accordées. Il y a pénurie endémique de travailleurs sociaux, de sociologues, de criminologues et d'autres spécialistes dans les domaines connexes, ce qui fait que le recrutement reste difficile. Néanmoins le Service a pu remplir tous les postes d'agents régionaux.

Le personnel exerce diverses fonctions au service de la Commission. Les agents du Service des libérations conditionnelles conduisent des enquêtes, interrogent les détenus, recueillent et apprécient les rapports d'autres organismes, complètent un résumé complet ainsi qu'une analyse qu'ils soumettent à la Commission.

Lorsqu'un détenu est libéré sur parole, l'agent du Service des libérations conditionnelles entreprend lui-même ou confie à un organisme la mise en oeuvre d'un programme de surveillance et de direction pour aider le libéré à se réadapter et pour protéger le public contre tout nouvel acte criminel possible.

Le bureau central a continué de se décharger sur les bureaux régionaux de la responsabilité de préparer les dossiers. De plus, le Service a cherché à modifier encore ses méthodes, afin d'en augmenter l'efficacité et de réduire le délai nécessaire pour tenir les enquêtes et préparer des recommandations à soumettre à l'examen de la Commission.

A Kingston et à Laval ont eu lieu, à l'intention des agents des bureaux régionaux, des cours de perfectionnement destinés à leur faire mieux connaître les objectifs et les méthodes du Service, et à améliorer la coordination des activités.

SOMMAIRE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES, 1968

En 1968, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a accordé 3,689 libérations, dont 259 libérations temporaires et 172 libérations minimales; en comparaison, elle a accordé 3,088 libérations en 1967, dont 115 libérations temporaires. Dans l'ensemble des cas étudiés, elle a accordé la libération conditionnelle à 28 p. 100 des détenus en 1968, comparativement à 26 p. 100 en 1967.

Il y avait dans les pénitenciers fédéraux 4,455 détenus admissibles à la libération conditionnelle en 1968. Sur ce nombre, 287 cas, soit 29 p. 100, ont été étudiés automatiquement, mais les intéressés n'ont pas fait de demande. Les 3,168 autres détenus des prisons fédérales, admissibles à la libération conditionnelle, ont demandé leur libération et 1,493, soit 47 p. 100, l'ont obtenue.

Dans les prisons provinciales, on n'étudie pas les cas à moins que les intéressés n'enfassent la demande; parmi les 4,031 cas examinés, 2,196, soit 54 p. 100, ont fait l'objet d'une réponse favorable. Par conséquent, sur les 7,199 détenus qui ont demandé leur libération conditionnelle, 51 p. 100 environ l'ont obtenue.

En 1968, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a décidé de 13,297 cas, dont 8,486 où il s'agissait d'accorder ou de refuser la libération. En 1967, la Commission a rendu au total 11,896 décisions, dont 8,201 relatives à la libération conditionnelle.

POURCENTAGE DE SUCCÈS

Au cours des 10 années de son existence, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a accordé la libération (sous une forme ou sous une autre) à 23,943 détenus. Durant la même période, 2,675 libérés ont été réincarcérés, c'est-à-dire que 3,28 libérations ont été révoquées pour inconduite ou délit mineur, et 1,347 ont été frappées de déchéance pour acte criminel. Par conséquent, le pourcentage de succès des libérations accordées est de 89.

LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE DE JOUR

La Commission a accordé 259 libérations conditionnelles temporaires pendant l'année, soit plus du double de celles qu'elle a accordées en 1967. Ce programme, qu'on appelle aussi "libération conditionnelle de jour" ou "libération pour travail", permet de relâcher durant le jour certains détenus qui continuent d'exercer leur emploi, reçoivent une formation en cours d'emploi, suivent des cours professionnels et techniques ou poursuivent leurs études.

LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles se compose du président et de quatre membres, nommés par le gouverneur en conseil, pour une période de dix ans. La Commission est un organisme autonome dont le président est comptable au solliciteur général.

Politique de la Commission

Dans la mesure du possible, la Commission se propose:

(a) D'encourager les détenus à devenir des citoyens respectueux des lois et de les y aider en leur accordant la libération conditionnelle;

M. Ralph Dent, de Guelph, est devenu membre de la Commission nationale des libertés conditionnelles le 17 décembre 1968.

M. Dent est né et a fait ses études à Toronto. Il a obtenu de l'Université de Toronto son B.A. et son M.A. en psychologie, puis il a fait des études complémentaires en psychologie à l'Université d'Edimbourg. Il a obtenu son Ph.D. en communications de l'Université de l'Etat du Michigan.

Il a exercé la psychologie clinique à l'hôpital Sunnybrook et à la *John Howard Society*, à Toronto; il a exercé la psycho-technique pour le compte des compagnies Leve Brothers et London Life; il a été expert-conseil auprès des compagnies Bell Canada, Ford et General Electric, ainsi qu'expert-conseil en communications pour l'Expo et la Commission de la Fonction publique de l'Ontario.

À l'Université Acadia il a enseigné la psychologie et a été directeur des étudiants pendant six ans; il a été professeur de psychologie et s'est occupé de l'éducation des adultes au Collège d'agriculture d'Ontario, à Guelph, durant six ans; il a enseigné la linguistique et la sémantique à l'Université de l'Etat du Michigan. Pendant deux ans il a été directeur du programme international de communications pour l'Ecole des gradués de l'Université La Molina, à Lima (Pérou).

M. Dent est l'auteur de cours programmes de communications, de langues, de chimie, d'électricité théorique fondamentale, de concepts sociologiques fondamentaux et de chimie organique au niveau secondaire.

Dans le passé il a dirigé des cours programmes destinés à former des enseignants aux niveaux élémentaire et secondaire; il est ancien président de la *Canadian Society for Programmed Instruction*; il a été conseiller en pédagogie, psychologie, communications et enseignement programmé.



Georges Tremblay, qui est natif de Montréal, détient deux diplômes qu'il a obtenus à l'Université de Montréal, soit un B.A. et un baccalauréat en droit. Il est également diplômé de l'école des sciences politiques de l'Université d'Ottawa.

Après être entré, en 1940, au Service de la Division des pardons du ministère de la Justice, monsieur Tremblay était promu en 1948 à la direction du bureau régional du Service des Pardons pour Montréal. Il y demeura jusqu'à sa nomination, en 1965, à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Il est membre de la Société de criminologie du Québec, de la Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation de Montréal et de la John Howard Society d'Ottawa. Monsieur Tremblay est marié et père de quatre fils.



Mlle Mary Louise Lynch, membre de la

Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, en octobre 1960.

Mlle Lynch fait partie du conseil d'administration de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick depuis 1954 et, antérieurement, elle

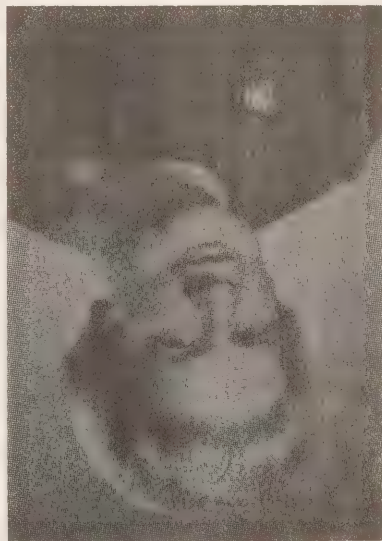
avait été secrétaire de la Faculté de droit. Elle s'est aussi occupée de questions juridiques et financières pour le compte de feu lord Beaverbrook et, pendant des années, elle a fait partie du comité de sélection des candidats aux bourses d'études pré-universitaires Lord Beaverbrook.

Mlle Lynch a été membre de la Commis-

sion de la bibliothèque publique de Saint-Jean, présidente de la Commission métropolitaine d'urbanisme de Saint-Jean et conseiller du Nouveau-Brunswick auprès de l'Association canadienne d'urbanisme.

Elle est membre de l'Association du Barreau canadien et de la *Barrister's Society of New Brunswick*.

Mlle Lynch a été membre du Comité de la délinquance juvénile, établi par l'ex-ministre de la Justice, M. Fulton, et elle est membre du conseil d'administration de la Fédération des oeuvres d'Ottawa.



MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

M. Thomas George Street, C.R., membre président de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles depuis son établissement, en 1959, a été nommé pour une autre période de dix ans en décembre de cette année.

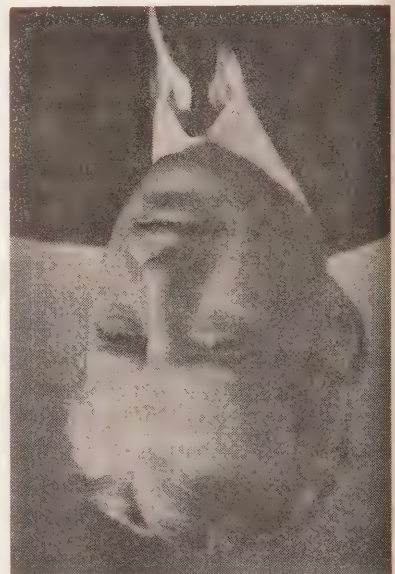
Diplômé d'Osgoode Hall, M. Street a pratiqué le droit à Welland (Ontario) comme membre du bureau d'avocats Maccomb, Maccomb et Street.

Il a servi dans l'Armée canadienne outre-mer de 1941 à 1945. Le *Saskatoon Light Infantry* l'a compté dans ses rangs en Sicile et en Italie; il a été également officier de liaison de l'aviation en Yougoslavie, en Grèce et en Corse; il est revenu au Canada en 1945 avec le rang *Highlanders* et il a été démobilisé avec le rang de capitaine.

Il est retourné à son bureau d'avocats et il a exercé sa profession de 1946 à 1947.

De 1948 à 1959, il a été magistrat de la ville de Welland (Ontario) et, de 1956 à 1959, il a été aussi juge suppléant du tribunal pour mineurs et pour causes familiales de la ville de Welland.

M. Street a été nommé président de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles le 1^{er} janvier 1959. En novembre 1960, l'autorité fédérale l'a nommé conseiller juridique de Sa Majesté.



31 DÉCEMBRE 1968

COMMISSION
NATIONALE
DES LIBÉRALIS
ONDIATION

CANADA



41
55



CANADA

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

1969



Government
Publication

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

ANNUAL REVIEW

1969

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
National Parole Board Members	2
The National Parole Board	3
A Review of the Year	4
Paroles Granted	4
Clemency	5
Field Offices	6
Narcotic Addiction	7
Definitions	7
The Parole Agreement	9
Supervision	10
Statistics	11
Acknowledgements	11
Appendices	12

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
MEMBERS



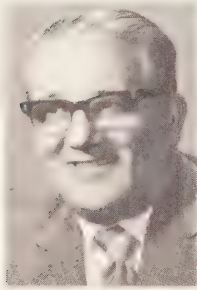
*T.G. Street Q.C.
Chairman*



Claude Bouchard



M.L. Lynch, Q.C.



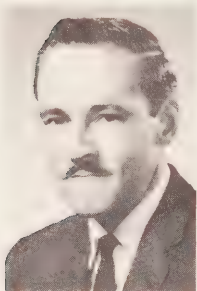
Michael Maccagno



G. Roy McWilliam



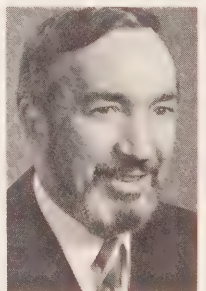
William Outerbridge



André Therrien



Georges Tremblay



B. Kyle Stevenson

F.P. Miller — Executive Director
Georges Vincent — Secretary of the Board

The National Parole Board

The National Parole Board is composed of a nine members, one of whom is Chairman, appointed by the Governor In Council, each for a period of ten years. It is an autonomous body with the Chairman reporting to the Solicitor General.

Board Policy

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible:

- To encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole;
- To treat the offender rather than the offence;
- To deal with the offenders as individuals, not as members of a group;
- To judge each case objectively according to its merits and circumstances;
- To be flexible and avoid the use of any rigid or arbitrary rules of practice;
- To be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders;
- To avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency;
- To consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past;
- To provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for paroled inmates;
- To emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment rather than vengeance or retribution.

A Review of the Year

The National Parole Board had a most eventful year in 1969. Parliament enacted revisions to the Criminal Code, which included revisions of the Parole Act that will be of great consequence to the Board.

The number of Board members was set at nine, instead of five as in the past, and by the end of the year this complement had been reached, with the appointment of Claude Bouchard, Michael Maccagno, William Outerbridge, Roy McWilliam, Kyle Stevenson and Andre Therrien. Mr. Outerbridge replaced Dr. Ralph Dent who resigned from the Board in June.

The Chairman was given authority to establish divisions consisting of two or more Board members which may, under his direction, exercise all the powers of the Board. This means that it will now be feasible for the Board to hold hearings by two or more Board members inside the institutions where the inmates are imprisoned. The Board intends to hold its first hearings in January, 1970.

The revised Act now refers to day parole and defines it as a parole that requires the inmate to return to prison from time to time during the parole, such as each night, or to return to prison after a specified period. Granted for special rehabilitation, it allows an inmate to support his family and take full time training.

With certain exceptions, the Board is now able to grant discharge from parole. It may not grant such a discharge to an inmate on day parole or a paroled inmate who was sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life as a minimum punishment.

The Board may designate a person who may issue warrants to suspend a parole and it may authorize apprehension of a paroled inmate and cancel such suspension of parole within 14 days after a remand by a magistrate.

Although provision for mandatory supervision was included in the revisions to the Act it had not been proclaimed by the year end. It will mean that an inmate who is released as a result of remission, the term of which is more than 60 days, is subject to mandatory supervision. It is expected that it will be proclaimed in 1970 when the Board has the facilities to handle the additional work load.

Paroles Granted

During 1969, the Board made decisions on 14,583 cases, 8,770 of which concerned the granting or refusal of parole. This is an increase respectively from 13,297 and 8,488 in 1968.

All inmates in federal penitentiaries become eligible to be considered automatically for parole. However, not all of these inmates apply for parole. Inmates in provincial prisons are not considered unless an application is received by the Board.

Of the 8,792 inmates who were eligible to be considered for parole in 1969, 4,939, or 56 per cent, were granted parole. In 1968 parole was granted to 3,689 inmates, or 44 per cent of the 8,486 who were considered eligible for parole.

The 4,939 paroles granted in 1969 include 487 temporary (day) and 157 minimum paroles compared with 259 temporary and 172 minimum paroles in 1968.

Temporary parole, which is also referred to as day parole, permits release of selected employees during the day to continue their employment, participate in on-the-job training, vocational or technical courses or continuation of academic studies.

Minimum parole allows a prisoner to be released one month earlier for every year of his sentence, up to a total of six months. Thus, if he is serving a two year sentence and would normally be discharged unconditionally at 16-1/2 months, he can be released after serving only 14 months. However, he will be under supervision for at least eight months.

While this measure, begun in October 1964, allows the Board to parole more inmates, it actually protects society to a greater degree by prolonged supervision of the offender.

There were 4,373 inmates in federal penitentiaries eligible to be considered for parole in 1969. Of these 1,089 or 25 per cent were reviewed automatically, but these inmates did not apply for parole. The balance of 3,284 inmates in federal prisons, eligible to be considered, did apply and of these 1,877 or 57 per cent were granted parole.

In the provincial prisons, where cases are not reviewed unless applications are received, 4,397 were considered and of these 3,062, or 70 per cent were granted parole.

During the 11 years of its operations, the Parole Board has granted parole (of all types) to 28,883 inmates. During the same period 3,310 parolees have been returned to prison; 1,564 were revoked for misbehaviour or the commission of a minor offence and 1,746 paroles were forfeited for the commission of an indictable offence. Therefore, the proportion of parole successes to the number of parole releases is 89 per cent.

Clemency

The National Parole Board is charged, under the Parole Act, with the responsibility of making any investigation or inquiry required by the Minister in connection with any request for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. Such a request may involve the grant of a pardon, a respite in the execution of a sentence, the remission of a sentence or the remitting of a fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed under a federal Act.

Where a person makes an application for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, the merits of the case are examined by the Clemency Section of the Parole Service and a thorough investigation is initiated. The results of the investigation, together with a recommendation, are forwarded to the Minister for his determination. The grant of the

clemency requested is made by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Minister.

In 1969, approximately 343 cases involving requests for clemency were investigated. One hundred and twenty pardons were granted, eight sentences were remitted in part, and a total of 16 fines or forfeitures were remitted. In addition, one temporary release was authorized.

Field Offices

The staff of the National Parole Board is directed and administered from the Board's Head Office at Ottawa.

There is also a staff of Parole Service Officers located in 28 Regional and District Offices situated in the larger urban centres and within easy access of the major penal and reform institutions. Offices are located at Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Prince George, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Brandon, Hamilton, Guelph, London, Toronto, Sudbury, Peterborough, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Laval, Quebec, Rimouski, Granby, Moncton, Halifax, Truro and St. John's.

New district offices were opened at Prince George, Brandon, London, Rimouski and Truro in 1969. It is also planned to open several additional offices in the coming year.

There were 22 new staff positions added to the Service in 1969, bringing our total establishment to 265. The increase in staff helped achieve a very considerable increase in the number of paroles to a new record total, as can be seen from the statistics on paroles granted. There is a continuing shortage of qualified social workers, sociologists, criminologists, and other personnel in related fields, which resulted in continuing difficulty in recruitment. We were nevertheless able to fill all our field officer positions.

The staff performs a dual function in assisting the Board. Parole Service Officers conduct investigations, interview inmates, gather and assess reports from other agencies and compile a comprehensive summary and analysis for consideration by the Board.

Where parole is granted, the Parole Service Officer undertakes himself or arranges with some other agency, an appropriate program of supervision and control to assist the rehabilitation of the paroled inmate while protecting the public against a return to criminal activity.

The process of decentralization of responsibility for case preparation from head office to the field offices was continued and further steps were undertaken to modify procedures in order to improve efficiency and decrease the total time required to conduct investigations and prepare recommendations for consideration by the Board.

Regional staff training conferences were conducted at Banff and Ottawa designed to increase field officers' knowledge of objectives and procedures and improve co-ordination of Service activities.

Narcotic Addiction

In February, the Vancouver regional office began a closer relationship with the Narcotic Addiction Foundation (NAF) to help drug addicts on parole.

One parole service officer was assigned in to act as liaison with the NAF. Basically his goals are threefold: to gain a greater understanding of the Foundation's rules, regulations and treatment programs, to promote a greater understanding of the Board's policies, rules and regulations by the staff of the Foundation and to supervise all paroled drug addicts under treatment.

Although the co-operation between the Board and the Foundation extends back some years, this was the first year that one officer had been assigned to spend a specific amount of time each week within the offices of the Foundation.

The relationship with the Foundation began in 1961 when the Board started a program for the rehabilitation of drug addicts on parole in British Columbia. The program is known as the Special Narcotic Addiction Project, or more familiarly as SNAP. By 1967 the National Parole Service, the Foundation and other agencies had noted a considerable increase in the abuse of drugs other than heroin. These drugs were barbiturates, amphetamines and the psychotropic drugs such as marijuana and LSD.

Early in 1968 the NAF began a new treatment of drug addiction following an approach developed by two American doctors, Dole and Nyswander, with some modifications. The Dole and Nyswander treatment involves the use of a synthetic narcotic drug called methadone in varying maintenance dosages.

The Foundation's approach involves three programs; a high methadone maintenance program known as HMMP, a low methadone maintenance program known as LMMP and standard withdrawal. It also uses cyclazocine, a narcotic antagonist, but to a lesser degree.

Because attendance at the NAF is voluntary, it has fairly rigid rules and regulations governing treatment that could inhibit the supervision of parolees. However, the Foundation has recognized the authority and controls of the parole agreement and, with consultation, is prepared to relax its requirements to help the National Parole Service.

The social situation of a drug addict changes momentarily, more so than other individuals in other society, so it is essential that the parole officer be aware of the paroled addict's situation. Therefore, the Board is pleased to say that the increased co-operation and communication between the Service and the staff of NAF, who have daily contact with addicts under treatment, has been of considerable benefit to the officers supervising drug addicts.

Definitions

There are a number of similar terms used to describe the various aspects of the parole system and some of these are defined here.

Parole: an inmate is granted a conditional release before the end of his sentence and is subject to a return to imprisonment for failure to meet the conditions of his release.

Automatic Parole Review: the Board is required to review every case of an inmate serving a sentence of two years or more, once parole eligibility has been reached and every two years thereafter until parole is granted or the sentence is served.

Parole with Gradual: is the permission given an inmate to leave the institution, with or without escort, for short periods prior to his final release on parole, to assist in his readjustment to life in the community.

Short Parole: usually for less than 30 days, to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate because of an offer of steady employment. Supervision is not usually arranged, because it is either not necessary or possible.

Minimum Parole: the term of parole equals one month for each year of sentence up to a maximum of six months, plus the period of statutory remission and is applicable only when sentence is one year or more.

Temporary Parole: also known as day parole, it is a parole granted for a limited period, during the serving of a sentence to permit an inmate to leave the institution to attend school, look for employment, or for some other rehabilitative purpose.

Parole for Deportation: the applicant is being deported and includes voluntary departure from the country. Supervision is not arranged in these cases.

Parole Deferred: parole is refused, but the case is to be reviewed at a future date either because it is considered worthy, or is required by the regulations.

Parole Denied: parole is refused and no further review of the case is contemplated because the sentence expires within two years.

No Action: a previous decision is not changed in the light of further development or representations.

Parole Cancelled: the cancellation before execution of a Board order of a release on parole.

Parole Continued: the Board orders the continuance of a parole which has been suspended.

Parole Modified: the terms or conditions of a Parole Certificate are changed after parole has been granted.

Parole Reduced: all terms and conditions are removed except that a parolee is still liable to forfeiture upon commission of an indictable offence. It is usually given only to those on parole for life.

Parole Suspended: refers only to cases where the suspension is ordered by the Board, rather than the Regional Representative.

Parole Revoked: an order of the Board terminating a parole for misbehavior or breach of the conditions of the Parole Agreement.

Parole Forfeited: the automatic forfeiture of a parole resulting from the committing of an indictable offence during the parole period.

Parole Revoked and Forfeited: refers to the case in which an order of revocation has to be cancelled and replaced by an order of forfeiture, when the parole was already forfeited at the time of the revocation.

Parole Reinstated: a forfeited parole may be reinstated, such as when the offence is not serious and the court declined to sentence the parolee to prison for committing the offence which caused the automatic forfeiture of the parole.

The Parole Agreement

An inmate selected for parole must sign a parole agreement. The conditions include that he be under authority of a parole service representative; to report on a regular basis to the representative or local police; accept supervision, assistance or instruction by the supervisor; maintain steady employment; obtain permission to make any change in place of residence, employment or other major decisions, and to obey the law.

There may be special conditions added, such as abstaining from alcoholic beverages or keeping away from certain individuals who may be considered a bad influence.

As the paroled inmate continues under supervision and shows improvement, some conditions of his parole may be removed or changed to allow him more freedom.

Parole Violations

A parole may be interrupted or terminated before its normal expiry date by suspension, revocation or forfeiture.

Suspension

A Warrant of Suspension and Apprehension is issued in the majority of cases by a Regional representative. This is done when the arrest of a paroled inmate is considered necessary to prevent a breach of any conditions of parole.

Once apprehended, the paroled inmate is remanded to custody pending the decision of the Board to continue or revoke parole.

As knowledge and experience has grown, suspension has been used increasingly.

Appreciation is due the R.C.M. Police and the courts for their close and efficient co-operation in this regard.

Revocations and Forfeitures

A parole is automatically forfeited once the paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence carrying a sentence of two years or more, committed while he was on parole. This is so, even though he may not be convicted of such an offence until after his parole period has expired.

Revocation of parole results from many causes. Here are a few:
leaving the area without permission (whereabouts unknown),
lack of co-operation with the supervisor,
misconduct.
excessive use of liquor,
refusal to work, or leaving employment without permission,
neglect to provide family support,
failure to report to police.

Regulations such as these serve two purposes. They give the paroled inmate guidelines by which to plan his rehabilitation. They also protect the public if the paroled inmate is not living up to the standards set for him.

This is in contrast to an inmate released at the end of his sentence who is then free of any control.

The supervision of a paroled inmate often means the difference between his rehabilitation or a return to crime.

Supervision

Parole supervisors are usually members of after-care agencies, provincial probation officers or National Parole Board officers. In some cases they are responsible private citizens appointed by the Board. Their duties vary from helping paroled inmates with everyday problems to counselling, guidance, advice and ensuring that they do not violate their parole conditions. Supervisors must report any infractions if they occur.

Supervision involves both guidance and surveillance; the casework type of approach and the authoritative approach. After-care agencies often help paroled inmates, as well as discharged inmates, find employment.

Regional representatives of the National Parole Board interview parole applicants, brief them about parole, assist them with their applications, the preparation of post-release plans and assess them as parole risks. They are stationed in 20 cities across Canada so they can provide expedient and effective service in their respective areas.

The regional representative has jurisdiction over all paroled inmates in his area with authority to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and can issue Warrant of Suspension. In some cases he directly supervises the paroled inmate and is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penitentiary institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

These regional officers are in constant touch with the Board and implement the policy of the Board in their areas. They are always available to the general public and to authorities in the correctional field.

By ensuring that paroled inmates behave within society, the protection of the public is assured.

Statistics

This report does not contain the extensive statistics compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For those interested, these will be published separately and will be available upon request.

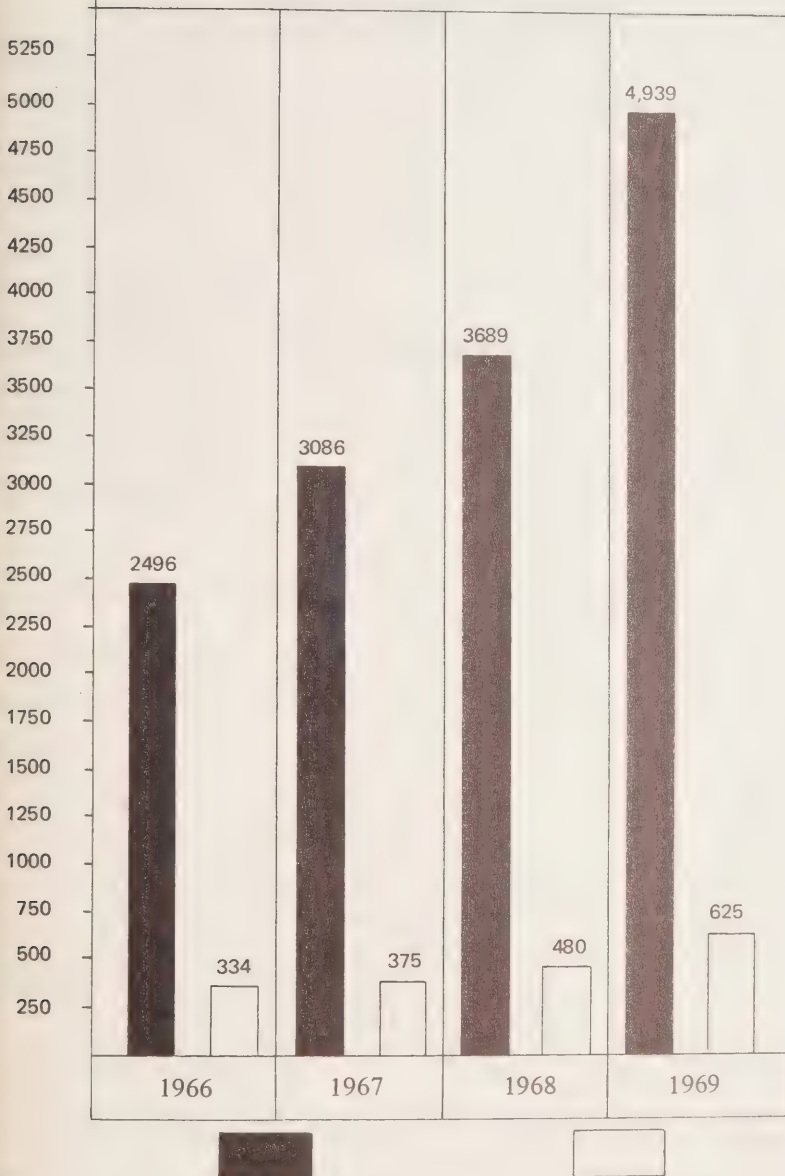
Further information concerning the work of the National Parole Board and requests for brochures, articles and films, may be obtained by writing the Information Officer, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Canada.

Acknowledgements

The National Parole Board appreciates the assistance in its work by many organizations and individuals.

These include the federal and provincial authorities, the judiciary, R.C.M. Police, provincial and municipal police forces, institutional staff, provincial probation and parole officers, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after-care agencies, the general public and the staff of the parole service.

APPENDIX A
Paroles Granted
Paroles Revoked and/or Forfeited
1966 - 69



Paroles Granted

**Paroles Revoked
and/or
Forfeited**

(These are ordinary paroles, paroles in principle, paroles with gradual release, paroles for deportation or voluntary departure, short paroles, temporary (day) paroles, plus the minimum paroles that became effective from the minimum paroles in principle. In 1969 there were 157 minimum paroles that became effective from 310 minimum paroles granted in principle.)

APPENDIX B

Paroled Inmates On Direct or Indirect Supervision as of December 31, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Direct (By the National Parole Service)	539	741	988	1,715
Indirect (Through other services)	1,531	1,721	1,889	2,016
Total	2,070	2,462	2,871	3,731
Percentage of Direct Supervision	26%	30%	34%	46%

APPENDIX C

Man Months of Supervision of Parolees 1966 – 1969

	1966	1967	1968	1969
National Parole Service	4,411	7,066	10,926	15,612
Public Services	5,887	7,610	9,889	9,687
Private Agencies	11,784	13,077	13,193	14,912
Others*	562	392	286	440
Total	22,614	28,145	34,294	40,651

*Mainly individuals in small communities

APPENDIX D
Types of Board Decisions, 1966-1969

Types of Decisions	Year			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
Parole Denied:				
Automatic Review	1,496	1,313	1,161	990
Following Application	2,868	2,760	2,573	1,949
Parole Deferred:				
Automatic Review	163	140	124	99
Following Application	682	646	778	640
Parole Granted:				
Ordinary & Parole in Principle	2,041	2,442	2,961	3,962
Parole with Gradual	26	54	66	104
Parole for Deportation & Vol. Dep.	37	65	80	67
Short Parole	86	145	153	175
Temporary (Day) Parole	101	115	258	474
Minimum Parole in Principle	447	420	334	310
Parole Recommended to Gov. in C.	—	5	4	7
Parole Cancelled	47	56	86	133
Minimum Parole in Princ. Cancelled	55	158	95	49
Parole Modified	17	40	35	33
Parole Reduced	15	19	24	23
Parole Suspended:				
— and Continued	79	123	186	214
— and Revoked	153	180	217	245
— and Forfeited	71	69	107	123
— and Revoked and Forfeited	4	2	2	7
Parole Revoked	9	3	15	9
Parole Forfeited	101	154	195	339
Parole Revoked and Forfeited	2	—	—	6
Parole Reinstated	20	33	40	81
(S) Revocation Cancelled	—	1	2	5
(S) Forfeiture Cancelled	2	2	4	3
Decision Reserved	1,407	2,341	2,569	3,028
No Action	238	276	749	1,084
Lashes:				
Sentence Remitted	5	12	3	4
Remission Refused	1	7	8	2
Subtotals	10,171	11,581	12,829	14,165
Driving Prohibitions:				
Sentence Remitted	118	140	200	201
Remission Refused	142	175	268	217
Total Decisions	10,431	11,896	13,297	14,583

APPENDIX E

Types of Board Decisions, by Federal and Provincial Institutions for Canada and the Provinces, 1969

Types of Décisions	Canada			Nfld.		
	Total	Fed.	Prov.	T	F	P
Parole Denied:						
Par. Denied Apr.	990	990	—	1	1	—
Par. Denied	1,949	680	1,269	45	1	44
Parole Deferred:						
Par. Deferred Apr.	99	99	—	—	—	—
Par. Deferred	640	574	66	1	—	1
Parole Granted:						
Ordinary	3,050	1,185	1,865	75	2	73
Parole in Principle	912	401	511	24	—	24
Parole with Gradual	104	53	51	3	1	2
Par. for Deport'n & V. Dep.	67	33	34	—	—	—
Short Parole	175	1	174	11	—	11
Temp. (Day) Parole	474	47	427	6	—	6
Minimum Parole in Princ.	310	310	—	—	—	—
Parole Recommended to Gov. C.	7	7	—	—	—	—
Parole Cancelled	133	31	102	4	—	4
Minimum Par. in Pr. Canc.	49	49	—	—	—	—
Parole Modified	33	20	13	1	—	1
Parole Reduced	23	23	—	—	—	—
Suspended Parole:						
— Continued	214	116	98	4	1	3
— Revoked	245	152	93	4	2	2
— Forfeited	123	87	36	—	—	—
— Rev: D & Fore.	7	5	2	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	9	6	3	—	—	—
Parole Forfeited	339	216	123	6	1	5
Parole Rev'd. & Fore.	6	5	1	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	81	49	32	2	—	2
(S) Revocation Cancelled	5	2	3	—	—	—
(S) Forfeiture Cancelled	3	1	2	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	3,028	1,807	1,221	10	1	9
No Action	1,084	311	773	5	—	!
Lashes:						
Sentence Remitted	4	4	—	—	—	—
Remission Refused	2	2	—	—	—	—
Totals	14,165	7,266	6,899	202	10	192

APPENDIX E (cont'd)

P.E.I.			N.S.			N.B.			Que.		
T	F	P	T	F	P	T	F	P	T	F	P
-	-	-	17	17	-	77	77	-	200	200	-
4	-	4	55	27	28	90	54	36	354	164	190
-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	36	36	-
-	-	-	20	20	-	36	31	5	108	107	1
10	-	10	184	105	79	220	71	149	892	436	456
-	-	-	13	9	4	33	14	19	98	81	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	30	28	2
-	-	-	2	1	1	4	3	1	14	10	4
-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2	29	-	29
8	-	8	71	7	64	48	13	35	12	8	4
-	-	-	9	9	-	27	27	-	88	88	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
1	-	1	10	2	8	8	2	6	23	10	13
-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	18	18	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-
-	-	-	8	1	7	10	5	5	24	20	4
1	-	1	7	7	-	18	14	4	28	23	5
1	-	1	4	3	1	4	4	-	11	10	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
1	-	1	14	11	3	46	38	8	95	73	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	10	7	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	42	35	7	67	54	13	1061	840	221
-	-	-	22	13	9	32	21	11	153	105	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	27	488	272	216	741	446	295	3,301	2,277	1,024

APPENDIX E (cont'd)

	Ont.			Man.		
	T	F	P	T	F	P
Parole Denied:						
Par. Denied Apr.	279	279	—	84	84	—
Par. Denied	716	223	493	93	38	55
Parole Deferred:						
Par. Deferred Apr.	32	32	—	3	3	—
Par. Deferred	239	205	34	18	17	1
Parole Granted:						
Ordinary	991	368	623	153	45	108
Parole in Principle	83	45	38	74	40	34
Parole with Gradual	4	3	1	1	1	—
Par. for Deport'n & V. Dep.	20	7	13	2	1	1
Short Parole	57	—	57	11	1	10
Temp. (Day) Parole	42	12	30	68	5	63
Minimum Parole in Princ.	78	78	—	25	25	—
Parole Recommended to Gov. C.	3	3	—	1	1	—
Parole Cancelled	30	2	28	21	5	16
Minimum Par. in Pr. Canc.	15	15	—	1	1	—
Parole Modified	12	7	5	2	2	—
Parole Reduced	8	8	—	4	4	—
Suspended Parole:						
— Continued	60	25	35	17	14	3
— Revoked	67	36	31	14	9	5
— Forfeited	27	15	12	12	11	1
— Rev: D & Fore.	3	2	1	—	—	—
Parole Revoked	2	2	—	1	1	—
Parole Forfeited	87	46	41	15	9	6
Parole Rev'd. & Fore.	3	2	1	—	—	—
Parole Reinstated	33	19	14	7	5	2
(S) Revocation Cancelled	1	—	1	—	—	—
(S) Forfeiture Cancelled	2	—	2	—	—	—
Decision Reserved	700	153	547	303	177	126
No Action	679	76	603	56	26	30
Lashes:						
Sentence Remitted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remission Refused	1	1	—	1	1	—
Totals	4,274	1,664	2,610	987	526	461

APPENDIX E (concluded)

Sask.			Alta.			B.C.			Y. & N.W.T.		
T	F	P	T	F	P	T	F	P	T	F	P
130	130	—	41	41	—	161	161	—	—	—	—
97	27	70	200	22	178	287	124	163	8	—	8
11	11	—	1	1	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
76	66	10	30	18	12	112	110	2	—	—	—
11	5	6	134	53	81	378	100	278	2	—	2
193	87	106	226	28	198	162	97	65	6	—	6
23	14	9	33	—	33	6	3	3	—	—	—
2	1	1	5	2	3	17	8	9	1	—	1
2	—	2	26	—	26	33	—	33	—	—	—
81	—	81	73	2	71	64	—	64	1	—	1
31	31	—	16	16	—	36	36	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	9	7	1	6	19	8	11	—	—	—
4	4	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	3	1	2	6	6	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
17	11	6	23	3	20	50	36	14	1	—	1
26	17	9	19	2	17	60	42	18	1	—	1
16	12	4	8	3	5	40	29	11	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
3	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
24	15	9	12	2	10	39	21	18	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9	5	4	6	1	5	9	7	2	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
222	162	60	188	64	124	432	321	111	2	—	2
20	15	5	44	10	34	72	45	27	1	—	1
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,019	625	394	1,099	272	827	2,004	1,174	830	23	—	23

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	CHAIRMAN	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER	BOARD MEMBER
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NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

INFORMATION OFFICER

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CHIEF
FIELD SERVICES
AND
OPERATIONAL INSPECTION

CHIEF
CASE PREPARATION

SECRETARY

CHIEF
PAROLE SUPERVISION

CHIEF
LEGAL AND CLEMENCY
DIVISION

CHIEF
ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

CASE INVESTIGATION SECTION

SUPERVISOR
GEN. CON.

SUPERVISOR
SPEC. CASES

STAFF ASST.
REGISTRY
DUTIESFINANCIAL
ADMIN.

PERSONNEL

REGISTRY

STENO POOL

Field Offices

CHIEF OF FIELD SERVICES & OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. GENERAL OPERATION OF FIELD OFFICES.
2. OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS OF ALL UNITS OF PAROLE.
3. STAFF DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING.
4. CO-ORDINATION OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS.
5. SUPERVISOR IN HIS ABSENCE.

Parole Analysis

CHIEF OF CASE PREPARATION DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. CO-ORDINATION, DIRECTION, CASE PREPARATION UNITS.
2. CONTROL CASE PREPARATION FUNCTION-FIELD OFFICES.
3. LIAISON COOPERATING AGENCIES.
4. PRESENTATION OF CASES TO BOARD.

SECRETARY

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. NOTIFICATIONS.
2. CERTIFICATES.
3. WARRANTS.
4. RECORDS BOARD DECISIONS.

CHIEF OF PAROLE SUPERVISION DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. CO-ORDINATION PAROLE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS WITH CONTRA PAROLE FIELD OFFICES.
2. LIAISON WITH POLICE & OTHER AGENCIES.
3. PAROLE TERMINATION PROCEDURES, SUSPENSION OF PAROLE.
4. PRESENTATION OF CASES TO BOARD.

CHIEF LEGAL AND CLEMENCY DIVISION

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

1. INVESTIGATIONS, ENQUIRIES WITH EXERCISE OF ROYAL PERGATIVE OF MERCY.
2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GRANTING PARDONS AND REMISSIONS.
3. LEGAL ADVICE TO BOARD AND SERVICE.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

RESPONSIBLE FOR:

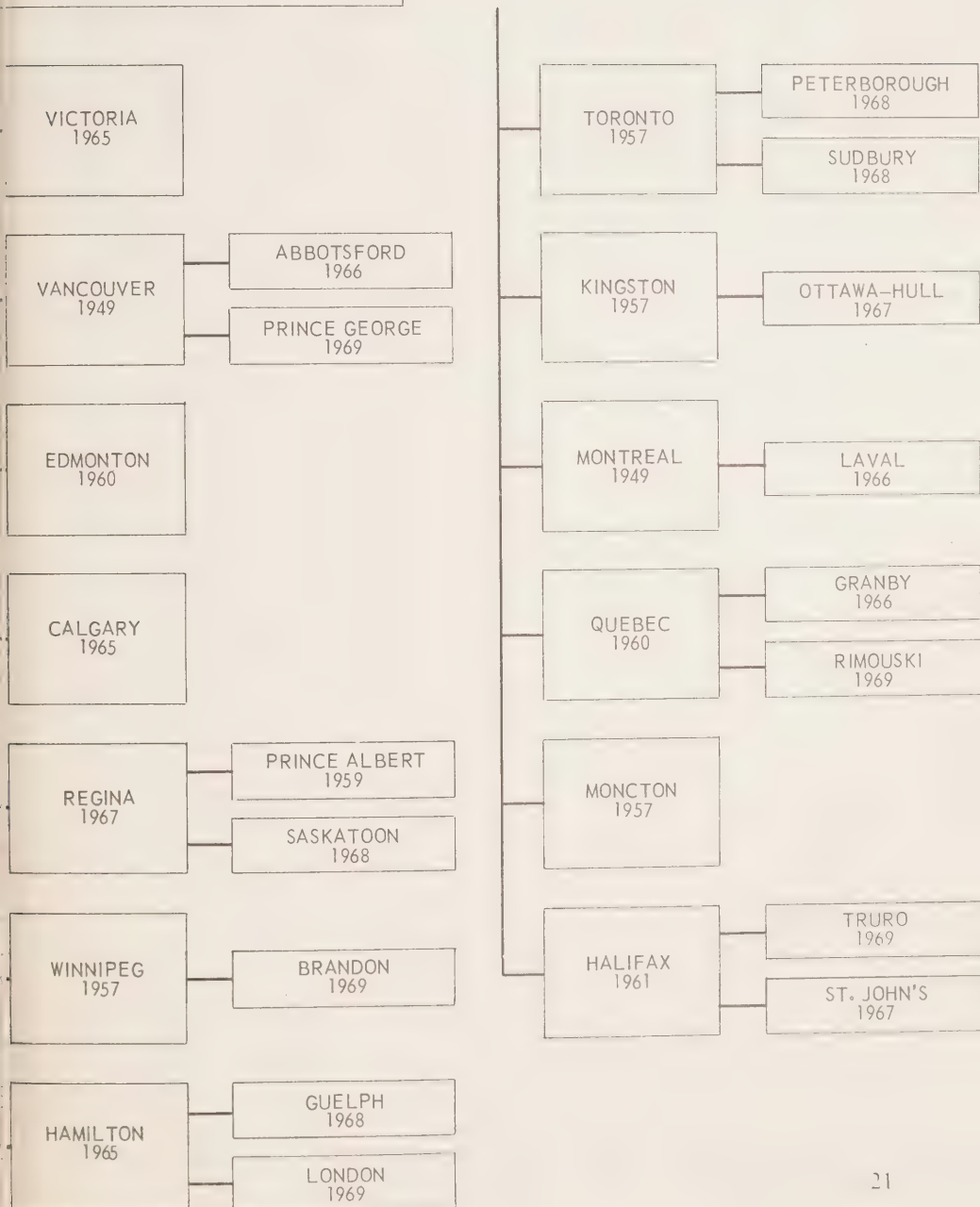
1. PERSONNEL IN ALL ASPECTS - ESTABLISHMENTS, PROCEDURES, ETC.
2. FINANCE-ESTIMATES, PAYMENTS.
3. PROCUREMENT-SUPPLY, ACCOMMODATION, CLERICAL SERV.
4. POOL-REGISTRY.

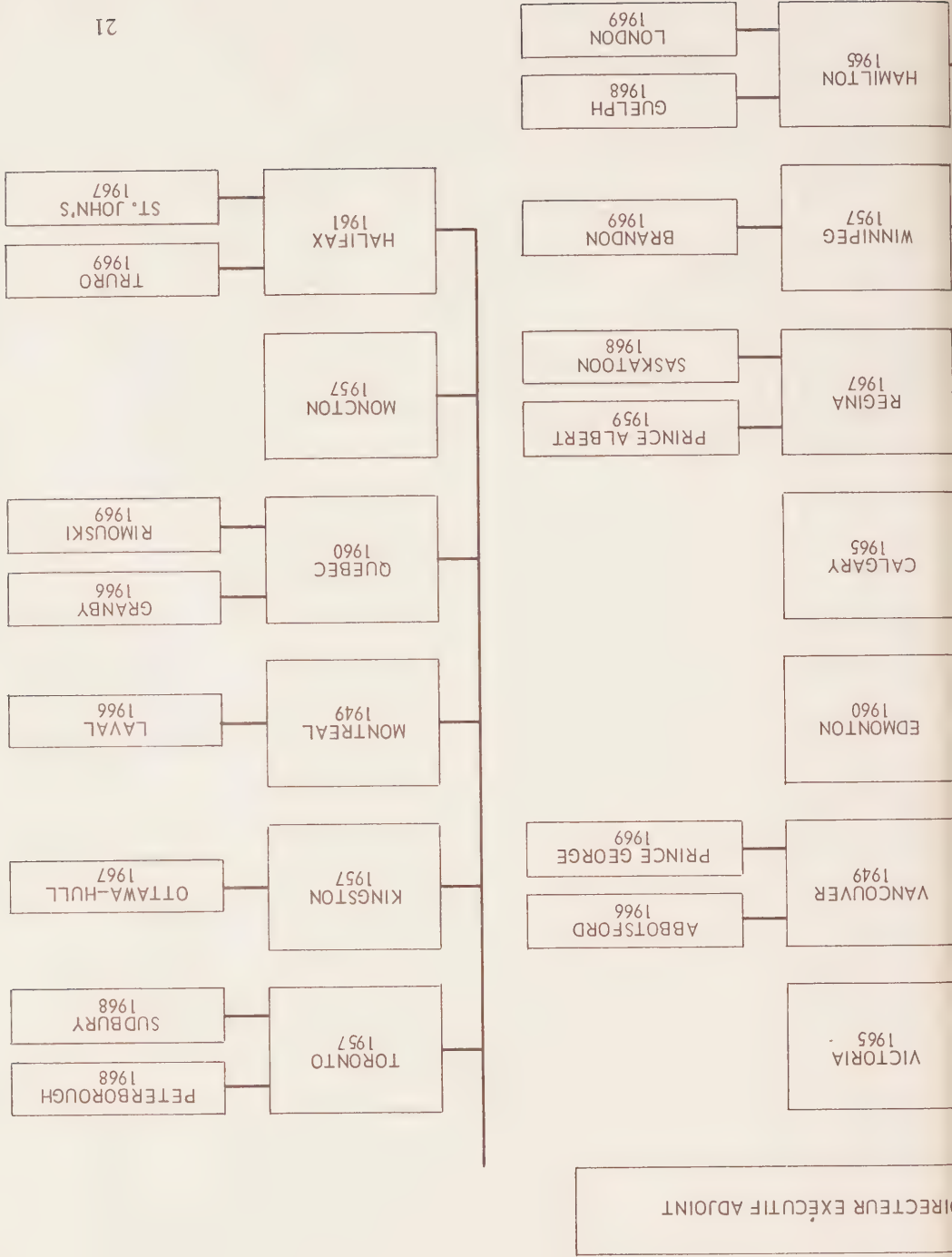
APPENDIX G

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

FIELD OFFICES

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

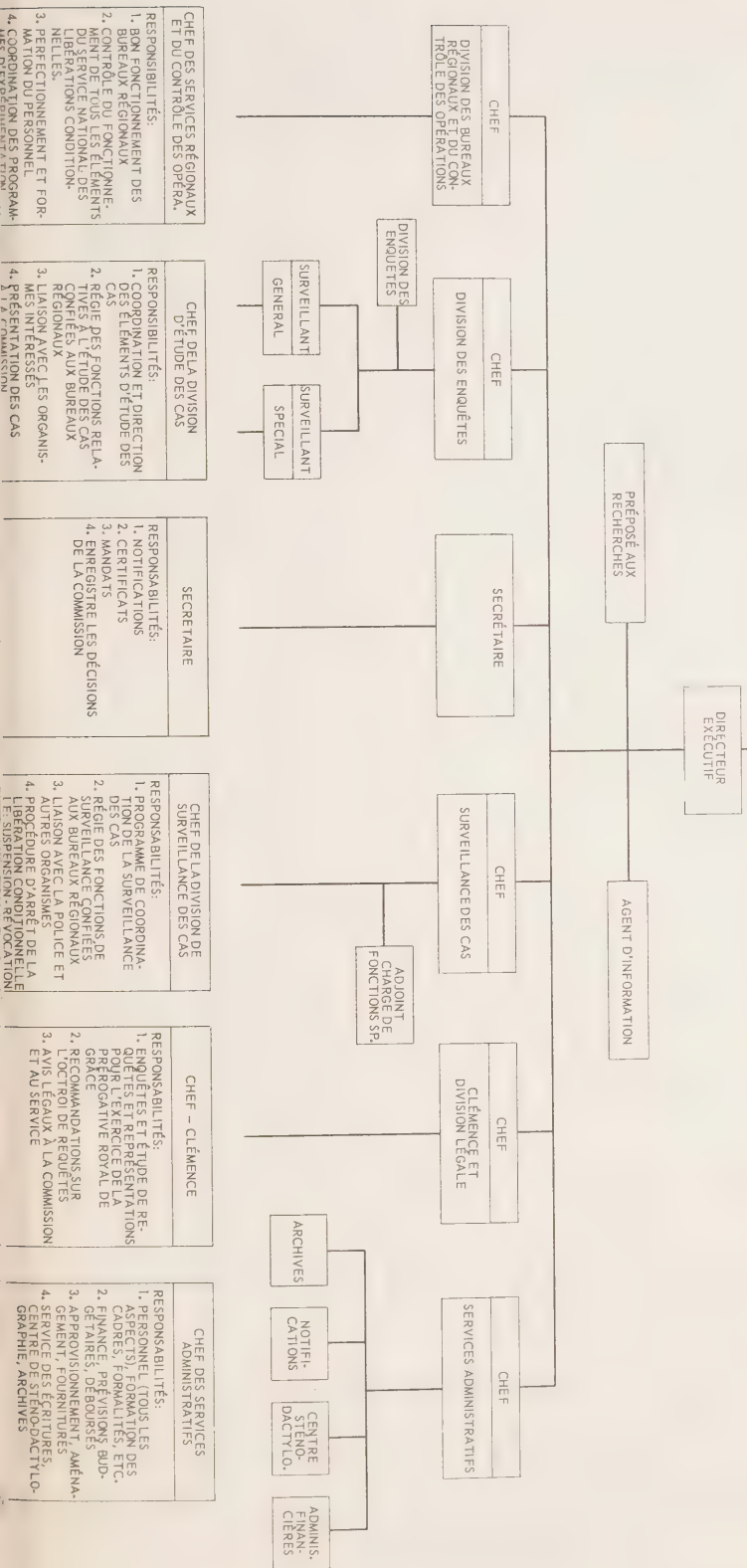




COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION	MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION
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SERVICE NATIONAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES



APPENDICE E (fin)

[illegible]

APPENDICE E (suite)

	Man.	Ont.	
Lib. cond. refusée:	279	279	279
Examen automatique	716	223	493
Après demande	—	84	84
Lib. cond. différée:	32	32	3
Examen automatique	239	205	34
Après demande	1	17	18
Ordinaire	91	368	623
En principe	83	45	38
Progressive	4	3	1
Pour départ & départ vol.	20	7	13
De courte durée	57	—	57
Temporaire (de jour)	42	12	30
Lib. cond. minimum en principe	78	78	—
Recommandée par le Cabinet	3	3	—
Lib. cond. annulée	30	2	28
Lib. cond. min. en princ. annulée	15	15	—
Lib. cond. modifiée	12	7	5
Lib. cond. mitigée	8	8	—
Lib. cond. suspendue:	60	25	35
— et maintenue	67	36	31
— et révoquée	27	15	12
— et frappée de déchéance	2	2	—
Lib. cond. révoquée	87	46	41
Lib. cond. frappée de déchéance	3	2	1
Lib. cond. révoq. & frappée de déch.	33	19	14
Lib. cond. rétablie	1	—	1
(S) Révocation annulée	2	—	2
(S) Déchéance annulée	700	153	547
— décision réservée	679	76	603
Aucune mesure	—	—	—
Condamnation au fouet:	—	—	—
Remise de peine	—	—	—
Rémision refusée	—	—	—
Total	4,274	1,664	2,610
	461	526	987

[illegible]

APPENDICE E

Décisions de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, 1969, par institutions fédérales et provinciales, pour le Canada et les provinces

Sortes de décisions		Canada		Terre-Neuve	
		Total	Féd.	Prov.	T
Lib. cond. refusée:	Examen automatique.....	990	990	—	1
	Après demande.....	1,949	680	1,269	45
Lib. cond. différée:	Examen automatique.....	99	99	—	—
	Après demande.....	640	574	66	1
Lib. cond. accordée:	Ordinaire.....	3,050	1,185	1,865	75
	En principe.....	912	401	511	24
	Progressive.....	104	53	51	3
	Pour départ. & départ vol.....	67	33	34	—
	De courte durée.....	175	1	174	11
	Temporaire (de jour).....	474	47	427	6
Lib. cond. minimum en principe.....		310	310	—	—
Recommandée par le Cabinet.....		7	7	—	—
Lib. cond. annulée.....		133	31	102	4
Lib. cond. min. en princ. annulée.....		49	49	—	—
Lib. cond. modifiée.....		33	20	13	1
Lib. cond. mitigée.....		23	23	—	—
Lib. cond. suspendue:		214	116	98	4
	— et maintenue.....	245	152	93	4
	— et révoquée.....	123	87	36	2
	— et frappée de déchéance.....	7	5	2	—
	Lib. cond. révoquée.....	9	6	3	—
	— et révoq. & frappée de déch.....	339	216	123	6
	Lib. cond. révoq. & frappée de déch.....	6	5	1	—
	Lib. cond. rétablie.....	81	49	32	2
	(S) Révocation annulée.....	5	2	3	—
	(S) Déchéance annulée.....	3	1	2	—
Décision réservée.....		3,028	1,807	1,221	10
Aucune mesure.....		1,084	311	773	5
Condamnation au fouet:		4	4	—	—
	Remise de peine.....	2	2	—	—
	Rémision refusée.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....		14,165	7,266	6,899	202
		10	10	10	10
		192	192	192	192

APPENDICE D **Sortes de décisions de la Commission, 1966-1969**

Sortes de décisions	Année			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
ib. cond. refusée:	1,496	1,313	1,161	990
Examen d'office	2,868	2,760	2,573	1,949
ib. cond. différée:	163	140	124	99
Après demande	682	646	778	640
ib. cond. accordée:	2,041	2,442	2,961	3,962
Progressive	26	54	66	104
Pour départ. & départ vol.	37	65	80	67
De courte durée	86	145	153	175
Temporaire (de jour)	101	115	258	474
ib. cond. minimum en principe	447	420	334	310
recommandée par le Cabinet	—	5	4	7
ib. cond. annulée	47	56	86	133
ib. cond. min. en princ. annulée	55	158	95	49
ib. cond. modifiée	17	40	35	33
ib. cond. mitigée	15	19	24	23
ib. cond. suspendue:	79	123	186	214
— et révoquée	153	180	217	245
— et frappée de déchéance	71	69	107	123
— et révoq. & frappée de déch.	4	2	2	7
ib. cond. révoquée	9	3	15	9
ib. cond. frappée de déchéance	101	154	195	339
ib. cond. révoq. & frappée de déch.	2	—	—	6
ib. cond. rétablie	20	33	40	81
(S) Révocation annulée	—	1	2	5
(S) Déchéance annulée	2	2	4	3
ib. décision réservée	1,407	2,341	2,569	3,028
Aucune mesure	238	276	749	1,084
Condamnation au fouet:	5	12	3	4
Remise de peine	1	7	8	2
Rémision refusée	10,171	11,581	12,829	14,165
interdiction de conduire:	118	140	200	201
Remise de peine	142	175	268	217
Total global des décisions	10,431	11,896	13,297	14,583

APPENDICE B

Détenus en libération conditionnelle
 sous surveillance directe ou indirecte
 au 31 décembre 1966, 1967, 1968 et 1969

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Surv. directe (par le Service national des libérations conditionnelles)	539	741	988	1,715
Surv. indirecte (par d'autres services)	1,531	1,721	1,889	2,016
Total	2,070	2,462	2,871	3,731
Pourcentage de surveillance directe	26%	30%	34%	46%

APPENDICE C

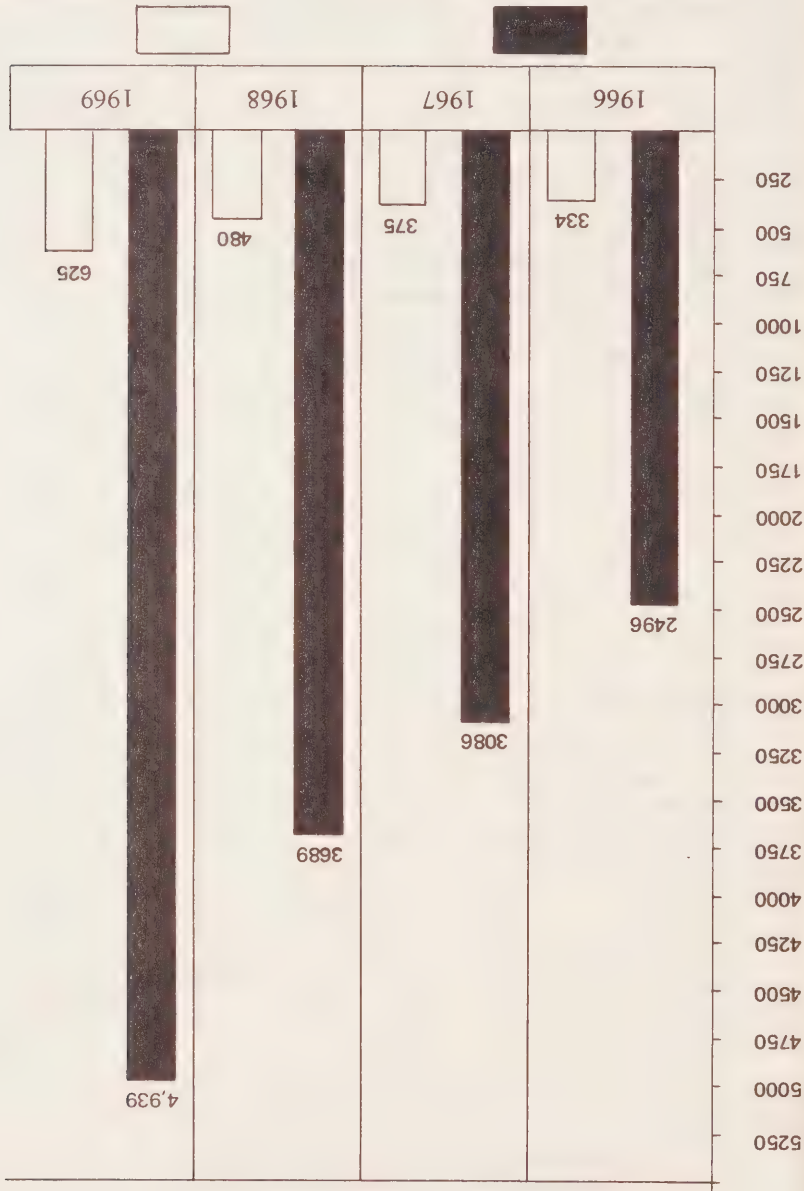
Mois de surveillance individuelle
 des libérés conditionnels
 1966 à 1969

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Le Service national des libérations cond.	4,411	7,066	10,926	15,612
Services publics	5,887	7,610	9,889	9,687
Organismes privés	11,784	13,077	13,193	14,912
Autres*	562	392	286	440
Total	22,614	28,145	34,294	40,651

*Surtout des individus dans de petites collectivités

APPENDICE A

Libérations conditionnelles accordées
(ou) frappées de déchéance
1966-1969



Libérations conditionnelles accordées

Libérations conditionnelles révoquées et (ou) frappées de déchéance

(Il s'agit de libérations conditionnelles ordinaires, en principe, progressives, pour déportation ou départ volontaire, de courte durée, temporaires (de jour), plus les libérations conditionnelles minimums qui deviennent en vigueur à la suite de libérations conditionnelles minimums en principe. En 1969, 157 libérations conditionnelles minimums devinrent en vigueur à la suite de 310 libérations conditionnelles accordées en principe.)

la police, les institutions pénales, les agents de probation et les organismes d'assistance postpénale ou services sociaux.

Les représentants régionaux sont en communication constante avec la Commission dont ils appliquent le programme, chacun dans sa région. Ils sont toujours disposés à entendre les observations du public et celles des autorités dans le domaine de la correction.

En s'assurant que les détenus en liberté conditionnelle se conduisent bien, ils contribuent à la protection du public.

Statistiques

Le présent rapport ne contient pas les données statistiques recueillies annuellement par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique.

Toutes ces données seront contenues dans une autre brochure publiée séparément, qui sera mise à la disposition de tous ceux qu'elle intéressera.

D'autres renseignements relatifs au travail de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, de même que des brochures, des articles et des films, seront adressés à ceux qui en feront la demande par écrit à: L'Agent d'information, Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, Ottawa (Canada).

Remerciements

La gratitude de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est acquise à plusieurs organismes et particuliers pour l'assistance qu'elle en a reçue.

Parmi ceux-ci, il faut compter les autorités fédérales et provinciales, la magistrature, la Gendarmerie royale, les corps policiers provinciaux et municipaux, le personnel des institutions pénales, les agents des services provinciaux de liberté surveillée et de libération conditionnelle, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, les services d'assistance postpénale, le grand public et le personnel du Service lui-même.

manque de collaboration avec le surveillant,

mauvaise conduite,

abus des boissons alcooliques,

refus de travailler ou abandon de l'emploi sans permission;

défaut de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille;

omission de se présenter à la police.

Des telles règles servent une double fin. Elles guident de libéré conditionnel dans les projets qu'il doit faire en vue de sa réhabilitation. Elles protègent aussi le public car les sanctions qu'elles imposent au libéré conditionnel qui ne se conforme pas aux normes de conduite qu'on lui a fixées.

Il est facile de constater la différence qui existe entre un tel libéré et le détenu largi à la fin de sa sentence et qui n'est soumis à aucun contrôle.

La surveillance d'un libéré conditionnel représente souvent toute la différence entre la réhabilitation et la récidive.

Surveillance

Les surveillants sont d'ordinaire des membres d'organismes d'assistance postpénale, des agents de probation provinciaux ou des fonctionnaires de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Parfois, ce sont des citoyens dignes de confiance choisis par la Commission. En plus d'aider les libérés conditionnels à résoudre leurs problèmes quotidiens, les surveillants doivent les conseiller, les informer et les orienter afin qu'ils ne violent pas les conditions de leur élargissement. Il est du devoir des surveillants de signaler toutes les infractions qui peuvent être commises.

La surveillance comporte une orientation et une direction suivies, à la fois autoritaires et appropriées à chaque cas particulier. Les organismes d'assistance postpénale aident souvent les détenus libérés conditionnellement, de même que ceux qui ont purgé la totalité de leur sentence, à trouver de l'emploi.

Les représentants régionaux de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles ont des entrevues avec les détenus; ils les renseignent sur la libération conditionnelle, les aident à préparer leur demande et à établir un programme postlibération; ils évaluent le risque que comporte chaque libération conditionnelle. Grâce à ses représentants postés dans 19 villes du Canada, la Commission est en mesure de fournir un service efficace et rapide.

Le représentant régional exerce la juridiction sur tous les détenus libérés conditionnellement dans sa région. Il a aussi l'autorité de modifier certaines conditions du certificat de libération conditionnelle et d'émettre des mandats de suspension. Dans certains cas, il surveille lui-même les libérés conditionnels. Il est aussi chargé d'établir la liaison entre les fonctionnaires du gouvernement, les autorités provinciales, les tribunaux,

Engagement de libération conditionnelle

Le détenu choisit pour une libération conditionnelle est tenu de signer un engagement en conséquence. Il s'engage à se soumettre à l'autorité d'un représentant du Service national des libérations conditionnelles; à se présenter périodiquement au représentant du Service ou à la police locale; à accepter la surveillance, l'aide ou les directives de son surveillant; à obtenir la permission avant de changer de lieu de résidence ou d'emploi, ou de prendre toute autre décision importante; à se soumettre aux lois.

Il se peut que des conditions spéciales lui soient imposées; ainsi, on peut lui interdire l'usage de tout alcool et la fréquentation de certaines gens susceptibles d'exercer sur lui une mauvaise influence.

A mesure que la période de surveillance avance et que le libéré conditionnel donne des preuves d'amélioration, certaines conditions de son engagement peuvent être modifiées, ou même supprimées, pour lui permettre plus de liberté d'action.

Infractions à la libération conditionnelle

Une libération conditionnelle peut être interrompue ou prendre fin avant sa date normale d'expiration par suspension, révocation ou déchéance.

Suspension

Dans la majorité des cas, un représentant régional autorisé par la Commission émet un mandat de suspension et d'appréhension chaque fois que l'arrestation d'un détenu libéré est jugée nécessaire ou désirable pour prévenir un manquement aux conditions de la libération.

Immédiatement après son arrestation, le libéré conditionnel est retourné en prison en attendant que la Commission rétablisse la libération ou la révoque.

Les connaissances et l'expérience acquises font qu'on a recours à la suspension de plus en plus souvent.

A ce propos, la coopération aussi étroite qu'efficace de la Gendarmerie royale et des différents tribunaux mérite d'être mentionnée.

Révocation et déchéance de la libération conditionnelle

Un détenu placé en libération conditionnelle perd automatiquement ce privilège, s'il est déclaré coupable d'un acte criminel entraînant une peine de deux ans ou plus, commis alors qu'il était en liberté conditionnelle, même si la déclaration de culpabilité n'est prononcée qu'après l'expiration de sa période de libération conditionnelle.

Voici quelques-unes des raisons pour lesquelles la libération conditionnelle peut être révoquée:

départ du territoire sans permission (allées et venues inconnues);

Libération conditionnelle temporaire - Aussi appelée libération conditionnelle de jour, elle est accordée pour une période restreinte pendant que le détenu subit sa peine, afin de lui permettre de quitter l'institution pour fréquenter l'école, se chercher un emploi ou pour toute autre fin de réhabilitation

Libération conditionnelle en vue de la déportation - Le détenu est déporté ou consent librement à quitter le pays. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue dans ce cas.

Libération conditionnelle différée - La libération conditionnelle est refusée, mais le cas sera révisé ultérieurement, soit qu'il le mérite, soit que les règlements l'exigent.

Libération conditionnelle refusée - La libération conditionnelle est refusée et le cas ne sera pas révisé, l'incarcération prenant fin avant deux ans.

Aucune mesure - Aucune modification à une décision antérieure n'est apportée par suite de faits ou de renseignements nouveaux.

Libération conditionnelle annulée - Libération conditionnelle annulée avant l'exécution d'un ordre de libération de la Commission.

Libération conditionnelle maintenue - La Commission ordonne l'annulation de la suspension de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle modifiée - Les conditions ou modalités du certificat de libération conditionnelle sont modifiées après l'octroi de la libération conditionnelle

Libération conditionnelle mitigée Toutes les conditions sont supprimées, mais la libération conditionnelle peut être frappée de déchéance si le détenu libéré conditionnellement commet un acte criminel. La libération conditionnelle mitigée n'est habituellement accordée qu'aux personnes libérées conditionnellement à perpétuité.

Libération conditionnelle suspendue - Cas où la suspension est ordonnée par la Commission elle-même et non par un représentant régional.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée - Ordre de la Commission mettant fin à la libération conditionnelle pour mauvaise conduite ou violation des conditions de la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance - La libération conditionnelle est automatiquement frappée de déchéance par suite d'un nouvel acte criminel commis pendant la libération conditionnelle.

Libération conditionnelle révoquée puis frappée de déchéance - L'ordre de révoocation doit être annulé et remplacé par un ordre qui frappe de déchéance la libération conditionnelle quand cette libération conditionnelle était déjà frappée de déchéance au moment de la révoocation.

Libération conditionnelle rétablie - La libération conditionnelle frappée de déchéance peut être rétablie quand, par exemple, le délit n'est pas grave et que le tribunal a refusé de condamner à l'emprisonnement le détenu libéré conditionnellement qui a commis un délit entraînant la déchéance de sa libération conditionnelle.

d'entretien.

consiste à utiliser un narcotique synthétique appelé méthadone en variant les doses d'entretien.

Le procédé employé par la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation* s'applique à trois programmes: un programme d'entretien à forte dose de méthadone appelé HMMP, un programme d'entretien à faible dose de méthadone appelé LMMP et le retrait normal. On se sert également de cyclazocine, un antagoniste narcotique, mais à un moindre degré.

Comme les soins donnés à la NAF sont volontaires, le traitement est soumis à des règles et règlements très stricts susceptibles d'entraver la surveillance des libérés conditionnels. Toutefois, la NAF a reconnu l'autorité et les contrôles prévus dans l'engagement signé lors de la libération conditionnelle et, après consultation, est disposée à adoucir ses exigences afin d'aider le Service des libérations conditionnelles.

La situation sociale d'un toxicomane change momentanément, plus que dans le cas d'autres individus dans d'autres sociétés; il est donc essentiel que l'agent de libération conditionnelle se rende bien compte de la situation du toxicomane placé en liberté conditionnelle. C'est pourquoi la Commission est heureuse de déclarer que la coopération et la communication accrues entre Service et le personnel de la NAF, qui ont des contacts quotidiens avec les toxicomanes en traitement, ont été des plus avantageuses aux agents chargés de la surveillance des toxicomanes.

Définitions

Il existe un certain nombre de termes semblables employés pour décrire les divers aspects du système de libération conditionnelle. Voici la définition de certains d'entre eux.

Libération conditionnelle: mesure selon laquelle un détenu est libéré avant la fin de sa peine sous réserve d'être emprisonné de nouveau s'il ne remplit pas les conditions de sa libération.

Examen d'office en vue de la libération conditionnelle - La Commission est tenue d'examiner le cas de tous les détenus qui purgent une peine de deux ans ou plus, lorsque la date d'admissibilité à la libération conditionnelle a été atteinte et à tous les deux ans par la suite jusqu'à ce que la libération conditionnelle ait été accordée ou que la peine ait été purgée.

Libération conditionnelle progressive - Autorisation accordée à un détenu de quitter l'institution, avec ou sans escorte, pendant de courtes périodes, lorsque le terme de son incarcération approche, pour l'aider à se réadapter à la vie au sein de la société.

Libération conditionnelle de courte durée - Ordinairement de moins de 30 jours cette libération vise à faciliter la réhabilitation d'un détenu à qui on a offert un emploi stable. Aucune surveillance n'est prévue, d'ordinaire, parce qu'elle n'est pas nécessaire ou qu'elle n'est pas possible.

Libération conditionnelle minimum - La période de libération conditionnelle est d'un mois par année de peine jusqu'à un maximum de six mois, plus la période de remise statutaire de peine, et n'est applicable que si la peine est d'un an ou plus.

Le personnel exerce diverses fonctions au service de la Commission. Les agents du service des libérations conditionnelles conduisent des enquêtes, interrogent les détenus, recueillent et apprécient les rapports d'autres organismes, complètent un résumé complet ainsi qu'une analyse qu'ils soumettent à la Commission.

Lorsqu'une libération conditionnelle est accordée, l'agent du Service entreprend lui-même ou confie à un organisme la mise en oeuvre d'un programme de surveillance et de direction pour aider le libéré à se réadapter et pour protéger le public contre tout nouvel acte criminel possible.

Le bureau central a continué de pratiquer la décentralisation et de confier aux bureaux régionaux la responsabilité de préparer les cas. De plus, le Service a cherché à modifier encore ses méthodes, afin d'en augmenter l'efficacité et de réduire le délai nécessaire pour tenir les enquêtes et préparer des recommandations à soumettre à l'examen de la Commission.

A Banff et à Ottawa ont eu lieu, à l'intention des agents des bureaux régionaux, des cours de perfectionnement destinés à leur faire mieux connaître les objectifs et les méthodes du Service, et à améliorer la coordination des activités.

Toxicomanie

En février, le bureau régional de Vancouver commença à établir des rapports plus étroits avec la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation (NAF)* en vue d'aider les toxicomanes placés en liberté conditionnelle.

Un agent du Service des libérations conditionnelles fut nommé pour assurer la liaison avec la NAF. Sa mission essentielle avait un triple objet, à savoir: acquérir une meilleure compréhension des règles, règlements et programmes de la NAF, amener le personnel de la NAF à une meilleure compréhension des politiques, règles et règlements de la Commission et surveiller tous les libérés conditionnels toxicomanes en traitement.

Bien que la coopération entre la Commission et la NAF remonte à plusieurs années, c'est la première fois cette année qu'un agent est nommé pour travailler pendant un temps déterminé chaque semaine dans les bureaux de la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation*.

Les rapports avec la NAF ont débuté en 1961 alors que la Commission a entrepris un programme de réhabilitation des toxicomanes en liberté conditionnelle en Colombie-Britannique. Le programme a été appelé *Special Narcotic Addiction Project* (Projet spécial à l'intention des toxicomanes), ou plus familièrement SNAP. Vers 1967, le Service des libérations conditionnelles, la *Narcotic Addiction Foundation* et autres organismes ont noté un accroissement considérable de l'abus des stupéfiants autres que l'héroïne. Les stupéfiants en question comprenaient les barbituriques, les amphétamines et les drogues psychotropes comme la marihuana et le LSD.

Au début de 1968, la NAF commença un nouveau traitement à la suite de la mise au point, par deux médecins américains, les docteurs Dole et Nyswander, d'un nouveau procédé auquel on fit subir quelques modifications. Le traitement Dole et Nyswander

d'agents régionaux.

Le Service a créé 22 nouveaux postes en 1969, ce qui porte l'effectif total à 265. Cette augmentation du personnel a contribué à porter le nombre des libérations conditionnelles à un total sans précédent, comme l'indiquent les statistiques relatives aux libérations conditionnelles accordées. Il y a pénurie endémique de travailleurs sociaux, de sociologues, de criminologues et d'autres spécialistes dans les domaines connexes, ce qui fait que le recrutement reste difficile. Néanmoins le Service a pu remplir tous les postes

prochain.

De nouveaux bureaux de district ont été ouverts à Prince George, Brandon, London, Rimouski et Truro en 1969. On projette d'en ouvrir plusieurs autres l'an

Moncton, Halifax, Truro et Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve).

Sudbury, Peterborough, Kingston, Ottawa, Montréal, Laval, Québec, Rimouski, Granby, Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Brandon, Hamilton, Guelph, London, Toronto, trouvent à Victoria, Vancouver, Abbotsford, Prince George, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince à proximité des importantes institutions pénitentiaires et de réforme. Ces bureaux se trouvent à 28 bureaux régionaux et bureaux de district établis dans les grands centres urbains et

Il y a, en outre, des agents du Service des libérations conditionnelles qui travaillent administré au bureau central de la Commission, établi à Ottawa.

Le personnel de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles est dirigé et

Bureaux régionaux ou de district

En 1969, environ 343 appels à la clémence ont fait l'objet d'enquêtes. Il y a eu 120

pardons, 8 remises partielles de peine et 16 remises d'amende ou de confiscation. En outre, on a autorisé une libération temporaire.

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Clémence

libérations accordées est de 89 p. 100.

trappée de déchéance pour acte criminel. Par conséquent, le pourcentage de succès des

délit mineur et que, dans le cas de 1.746 d'entre eux, la libération conditionnelle a été

Tous les détenus des pénitenciers fédéraux deviennent admissibles d'office à un examen en vue de la libération conditionnelle. Cependant tous ces détenus n'ont pas de mandat la libération conditionnelle. Les détenus des prisons provinciales ne font pas l'objet d'un examen, à moins que la Commission ne reçoive une demande.

Sur les 8,792 détenus admissibles à la libération conditionnelle en 1969, 4,939 ou 56 p. 100 ont obtenu leur libération. En 1968, la Commission a accordé la libération à 3,689 détenus, soit à 44 p. 100 des 8,486 qui y étaient admissibles.

Les 4,939 libérations conditionnelles accordées en 1969 comprennent 487 libérations temporaires (de jour) et 157 libérations minimums, contre 259 temporaires et 172 minimums en 1968.

La Commission a accordé 4,953 libérations conditionnelles en 1969. Ce chiffre comprend 487 libérations conditionnelles temporaires (de jour) et 157 libérations conditionnelles minimums au lieu de 3,689 libérations conditionnelles accordées en 1968, dont 259 temporaires et 172 minimums. Elle a donc accordé la libération conditionnelle à 34 p. 100 de tous les cas examinés en 1969 comparativement à 28 p. 100 en 1968.

La libération conditionnelle temporaire, appelée aussi libération conditionnelle de jour, permet de relâcher certains employés pendant le jour afin qu'ils continuent de travailler, participent à la formation sur place, suivent des cours professionnels ou techniques ou poursuivent leurs études générales.

La libération minimum permet d'avancer la date de libération d'un détenu d'un mois par année de sentence, jusqu'à un maximum de six mois. Ainsi, celui qui purge une peine de deux ans et qui devrait être élargi sans condition après 16 1/2 mois peut être libéré après 14 mois seulement. Cependant, il sera sous surveillance pendant au moins huit mois.

Cette mesure, dont l'application remonte à octobre 1964, permet à la Commission de libérer un plus grand nombre de détenus; en même temps, elle assure à la société une protection plus grande en prolongeant la surveillance à laquelle les délinquants sont soumis.

Il y avait dans les pénitenciers fédéraux 4,373 détenus admissibles à la libération conditionnelle en 1969. Sur ce nombre, 1,089 cas, soit 25 p. 100, ont été étudiés d'office, mais les intéressés n'ont pas fait de demande. Les 3,284 autres détenus des prisons fédérales, admissibles à la libération conditionnelle, ont demandé leur libération et 1,877, soit 57 p. 100, l'ont obtenue.

Dans les prisons provinciales, on n'étudie les cas que si les intéressés en font la demande; parmi les 4,397 cas examinés, 3,062, soit 70 p. 100, ont fait l'objet d'une réponse favorable.

Au cours des 11 années de son existence, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a accordé la libération (sous une forme ou sous une autre) à 28,883 détenus. Durant la même période, 3,310 libérés ont été réincarcérés, c'est-à-dire que dans le cas de 1,544 d'entre eux la libération conditionnelle a été révoquée pour inconvénient ou

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a connu une année très mémorable en 1969. Le Parlement a apporté au Code criminel des modifications qui concernent la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus, auront de grande conséquences pour la Commission.

Le nombre de commissaires a été fixé à neuf, au lieu de cinq comme par le passé et à la fin de l'année, cet effectif avait été atteint par suite de la nomination de MM. Claude Bouchard, Michael Maccagno, William Outerbridge, Roy McWilliam, Kyle Stevenson et André Thérien. M. Outerbridge a remplacé M. Ralph Dent qui a démissionné de la Commission en juin.

Le président a été autorisé à établir des divisions comprenant deux commissaires ou plus qui peuvent, sous sa direction, exercer tous les pouvoirs de la Commission. C'est dire que deux membres ou plus de la Commission pourront désormais tenir des audiences dans les institutions où les détenus sont emprisonnés. La Commission se propose de tenir ses premières audiences en janvier 1970.

La loi révisée mentionne maintenant la libération conditionnelle de jour laquelle exige du détenu qu'il retourne, de temps à autre, à la prison pendant qu'il est ainsi en liberté conditionnelle, par exemple à chaque nuit, ou qu'il y retourne après une période spécifiée. Accordée à des fins spéciales de réhabilitation, elle permet au détenu de faire vivre sa famille et de suivre un cours de formation à plein temps.

La Commission peut maintenant relever tout détenu en liberté conditionnelle de obligations de la libération conditionnelle, sauf celui qui a obtenu une libération conditionnelle de jour ou celui qui a été condamné à la peine de mort ou à un emprisonnement à vie comme peine minimum.

La Commission peut désigner une personne et l'autoriser à délivrer des mandats d'arrestation de la libération conditionnelle et elle peut autoriser l'arrestation d'un libéré conditionnel et annuler une telle suspension de la libération conditionnelle au cours de quatorze jours qui suivent celui où il a été renvoyé sous garde par un magistrat.

Même si une disposition relative à la surveillance obligatoire figurait parmi les modifications apportées à la Loi, elle n'aurait pas encore été proclamée à la fin de l'année. C'est dire qu'un détenu libéré par suite d'une remise de peine, dont la durée dépasse 60 jours, est assujéti à la surveillance obligatoire. On prévoit qu'elle sera proclamée en 1970 quand la Commission aura à sa disposition les moyens nécessaires pour accomplir l'ajout supplémentaire de travail qu'elle exige.

Libérations conditionnelles accordées

En 1969, la Commission a statué sur 14,583 cas, dont 8,770 concernant l'octroi ou le refus de la libération conditionnelle. C'est une augmentation de 13,297 et de 8,488 respectivement au regard de 1968.

Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles se compose du président et huit membres, nommés par le gouverneur en conseil, pour une période de dix ans. (Commission est un organisme autonome dont le président est comptable au Solliciteur général.

Politique de la Commission

Dans la mesure du possible, la Commission se propose:

d'encourager les détenus à devenir des citoyens respectueux des lois et de les aider cet égard en leur accordant la libération conditionnelle;
de traiter le criminel plutôt que le crime;
de s'occuper des prisonniers en tant qu'individus et non en tant que membres d'un groupe;
de juger chaque cas objectivement, à son mérite et selon les circonstances qui s'y appliquent;
de faire preuve de souplesse en évitant l'application rigoureuse ou arbitraire de règles établies;
de faire preuve de réalisme, de sens commun et d'efficacité dans ses rapports avec les délinquants;
d'éviter de donner l'impression que la libération conditionnelle constitue un régime doux pour les détenus et qu'elle est à base d'indulgence et de clémence;
d'examiner chaque cas en attribuant plus d'importance au comportement futur du délinquant qu'à ses actions passées;
de fournir une surveillance appropriée pour assurer la protection du public et l'aide requise à ceux qui sont placés en liberté conditionnelle; et
de bien souligner que la peine doit porter davantage sur la réforme que sur la vengeance ou le châtiment.

COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES
MEMBRES



*T.G. Street, C.R.
Président*



Michael Maccagno



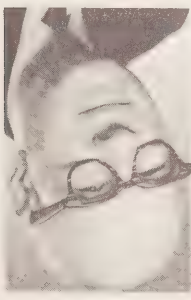
André Therrien



Claude Bouchard



G. Roy McWilliam



Georges Tremblay



M.L. Lynch, C.R.



William Outerbridge



B. Kyle Stevenson

*F.P. Miller — Directeur exécutif
Georges Vincent — Secrétaire de la Commission*

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Page	
2	Membres de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles
3	Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles
4	Revue de l'année
4	Libérations conditionnelles accordées
6	Prévalence
6	Bureaux régionaux ou de district
7	Toxicomanie
8	Définitions
10	Engagement de libération conditionnelle
11	Surveillance
12	Statistiques
12	Remerciements
13	Appendices

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**COMMISSION NATIONALE DES
LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES**

REVUE DE L'ANNÉE

1969

1961

COMMISSION
NAVY
DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE



